Np 0B12

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No. 1018.

DEPT OF STATE JUL 29 1902 2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
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J.167405
WLS

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU JUL 29 1902 BUREAU.

RECEIVED JUL 29 1902 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

June 17th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

July 31

Subject : Indemnity. Interpretation of Protocol. Confirming Department's telegram of the 11th and Legation's reply of the 16th instant.

No. 1015.

No. 1018.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 17th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram of the 11th instant, and my reply of the 16, concerning the interpretation of the Final Protocol as to payment of the indemnities.

As reported in my No. 1016, of the 12th instant, I had already, on the 11th instant, given my opinion to the Foreign Office as to its strict legal interpretation, an opinion which was shared by all of my Colleagues. They also informed me that their Governments would hold to this in principle, but some of them, Great Britain for instance, might possibly make some concession as to method and rate of payment, as a matter of policy, but not of right.

I have communicated the opinion of my Government as to an equitable interpretation to my Colleagues in a note, copy of which I enclose, but I have not thought best, under all the circumstances, to notify the Chinese Government

at

No. 1015.

at present unless you so direct. I shall, however, act immediately on receipt of reply to my telegram.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Conger to Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, June 15, 02.

Telegram received. (Cipher).

Washington, June 11th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Your telegram of the tenth. This Government is of opinion equitable interpretation of protocol is that Chinese Government is bound only to payment of four hundred fifty million Haikuan taels as in accepted plan of amortization and at the rate for silver fixed in Article VI of Protocol regardless of fluctuations.

(Signed) Hay.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, June 16th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Sixteenth. Before receiving your telegram of the eleventh I had written to the Foreign Office that in my opinion in which my Colleagues all agreed, the protocol required payment of the indemnity in gold or equivalent exchange at the rate of the day of payment. I have now informed my Colleagues of your equitable interpretation. Shall I notify Chinese Government?

(Signed) Conger.

No. 1019. Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1018.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Mr. Conger to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

****

His. No. 1256. June 17th, 1902.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. June 15th, 1902.

Mr. Minister and Dear Dean:

With regard to the doubt as to the interpretation to be given Article VI of the Final Protocol, in reference to the payment of the indemnity, expressed by Prince Ching in his letter of the 8th instant, and which was a subject of consideration at the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps on the 11th instant, I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that instructions just received inform me that it is the opinion of the Government of the United States that an equitable interpretation of the Protocol binds the Chinese Government to pay in the manner indicated in the accepted plan of amortization (Annex 13), only 450,000,000 H.K.Taels, at the rate for silver fixed in Article VI of the Final Protocol, regardless of fluctuations.

Requesting Your Excellency to be good enough to communicate this information to our Honorable Colleagues, I improve the occasion, Mr. Minister and dear Colleague, to reiterate the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

His Excellency,

Baron Czikann,

Austrian Minister,

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Enclosure No. 5 in Despatch No. 1018.

Conger to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

****

No. 1256.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, June 15th, 1902.

My Minister and dear Dean:

With regard to the doubt as to the interpretation to be given Article VI of the Final Protocol, in reference to the payment of the indemnity, expressed by Prince Ching in his letter of the 8th instant, and which was a subject of consideration at the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps on the 11th instant, I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that instructions just received inform me that it is the opinion of the Government of the United States that an equitable interpretation of the Protocol binds the Chinese Government to pay in the manner indicated in the accepted plan of amortization (Annex 13), only $450,000,000 Mexican Taels, at the rate for silver fixed in Article VI of the Final Protocol, regardless of fluctuations.

I have now Requesting Your Excellency to be good enough to communicate this information to our Honorable Colleagues, I improve the occasion, My Minister and dear Colleague, to reiterate the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

His Excellency,

Baron Calkoen,

Austrian Minister,

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

File

No. 1019.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 17th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Payment of private indemnity claims by Great Britain.

Method adopted.Newspaper clipping.

No. 1019.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 17th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosing an advertisement clipped from the "China Times," which discloses the action being taken by Great Britain in the payment of her private indemnity claims,

I have the honor to be,

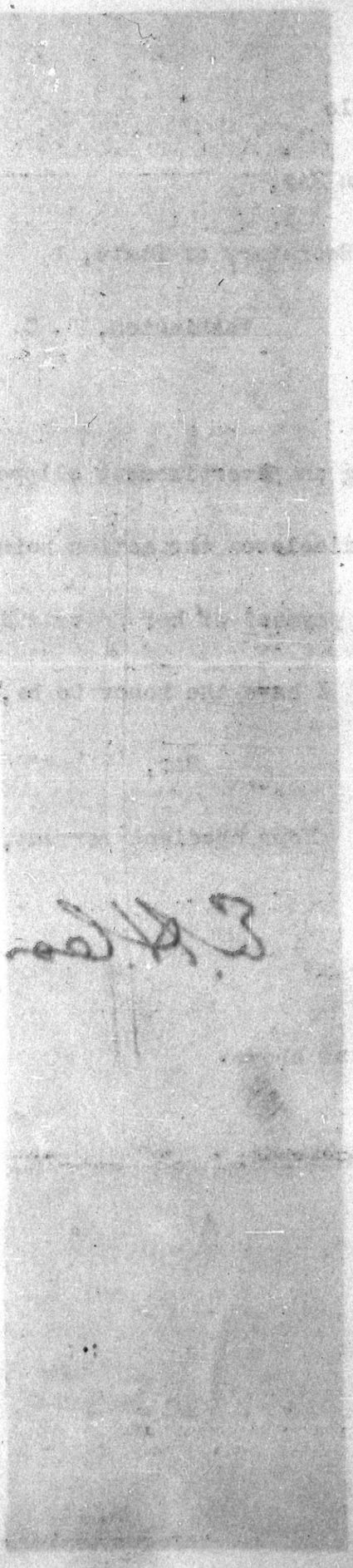
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Clipping as above.



Enclosure No. ~ in Despatch No. 1019.

CHINESE INDEMNITY OF 1901.

The following Regulations have been approved by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for the payment of the amounts of British private claims allowed by the Claims Commissioner.

Claims are divided into :—

(A) Death claims, and private claims allowed at and under £100 sterling.

(B) Private claims allowed over £100 sterling.

Claimants under the first class, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, will be entitled to payment of the full amount allowed, from the first instalment of the British General Indemnity due from the Chinese Government on the 1st of July next.

Claimants of the second class are given the following option :—

(1) Payment by Imperial Chinese Government 4 per cent sterling bonds at par, redeemable by sinking-fund within a period of 39 years from the 1st of July 1901. Interest on these bonds will be payable half-yearly, and they will be delivetable in exchange for a discharge in full for the amount of claim allowed.

(2) Payment by Certificates bearing no interest, for the amount allowed, which will be given in exchange for a discharge in full of the claim. These Certificates will be payable, by instalments, from the service of the British General Indemnity as and when received from the Chinese Government, subject to the prior payment of claims under Class (A) and of the service of bonds which may be taken in payment of private claims under Option (1). Due notice of such payments will be given in the London "Times" and in the local Press of Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin, and the corresponding coupon attached to the Certificate will then become payable at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31 Lombard Street, London, for the amount of instalment advertised. The coupons will be negotiable at the branches and agencies of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong and China. It is calculated that, under the conditions of the General Indemnity, it should be possible to extinguish these certificates in five half-yearly instalments of not less than 10 per cent, the first of which will become due in the month of July 1902.

British subjects, being claimants under class (B.), or their representatives, whose claims have been allowed by the Claims Commissioner, are requested to communicate in writing with the undersigned at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, not later than the 20th of July next, stating the option they desire to exercise with regard to payment by bonds or Certificates.

E. G. HILLIER.
British Delegate.

Peking, 12th June, 1902. [20 07

Dip

No. 1020.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE
JUL 28 1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ask, expressing gratification.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 28 1902
BUREAU

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1902
DEPT OF STATE

June 17th, 1902.

Ansd July 31 C.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Indemnity. Pro rata reduction. Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of June 14th, 1902. Agreement of the Diplomatic Body.

No. 1030.

June 17th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Indemnity. Pro rata reduction. Confirming Department's

cipher telegram of June 14th, 1902. Agreement of the

Diplomatic Body.

No. 1020.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 17th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my despatch No. 1015, of the 11th instant, I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 14th instant.

The Japanese Minister having received instructions to join in the pro rata reduction, a meeting of the Representatives of the Powers was held on the 14th instant, at which they signed an agreement, a copy of which I enclose, declaring a definite apportionment of the indemnity, and accepting on the part of their respective Governments such apportionment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Agreement as above.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, June 14th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Fourteenth. Ministers to-day have agreed to pro rata reduction to four hundred fifty million taels and definite division of the indemnity in accordance with list, enclosure to my despatch number nine ninety-one.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1020.

Peking, June 14th, 1902.

The Representatives of the Foreign Powers signatory to the Final Protocol, in a meeting held June 14th, have declared that they accept, each in behalf of his Government, the apportionment of the indemnity of 450,000,000 taels according to the following list:

Country.	%	%	Tls.	Tls.
Germany,	20.01567			90,070,515.
Austria,	.88976			4,003,920.
Belgium,	1.88541			84884,345.
Spain,	.03007			135,315.
United States,	7.31979			32,939,055.
France,	15.75072			70,878,240.
Great Britain,	11.24901	11.26951	50,620,545	50,712,795.
Portugal,	0.02050		92,250	
Italy,	5.91489			26,617,005.
Japan,	7.73180			34,793,100.
Holland,	.17380			782,100.
Russia,	28.97136			130,371,120.
International,	0.03326	0.04722	149670	212,490.
Sweden & Norway,	0.01396		62820	
				450,000,000.

For Germany, A. v. Mumm.
Austria Hungary, M. Czikann,
Belgium, E. de Cartier,
Spain, Manuel de Carcer,
United States, E. H. Conger,
France, Beau,
Great Britain, Ernest Satow,
Italie, G. Gallina,
Japan, Y. Uchida,
Netherlands, J. Loudon,
Russia, P. Lessar.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1070.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, June 14th, 1902.

The Representatives of the Foreign Powers signatory to the Final Protocol, in a meeting held June 14th, have declared that they accept, each in behalf of his government, the apportionment of the indemnity of 450,000,000 taels according to the following list:

Country.		(Signed)	
Germany,	20.07085		90,070,515.
Austria,	.88976		4,003,920.
Belgium,	1.88541		8,484,345.
Spain,	.03007		135,315.
United States,	7.31979		32,939,055.
France,	15.75072		70,878,240.
Great Britain,	11.24901	11.26951	50,620,545 50,712,795.
Portugal,	0.02050		92,250
Italy,	5.91489		26,617,005.
Japan,	7.73180		34,793,100.
Holland,	.17580		782,100.
Russia,	28.97136		130,371,120.
International,	0.03326	0.04722	149,670 212,490.
Sweden & Norway,	0.01396		62820

450,000,000.

For Germany, A. v. Mumm.

Austria Hungary, M. Czikann,

Belgium, R. de Cartier,

Spain, Manuel de Carcer,

United States, R. W. Conger,

France, Pean,

Great Britain, Ernest Satow,

Italie, C. Gallina,

Japan, Y. Uchida,

Netherlands, J. Knobel,

Russia, P. Lessar.

No. 1021.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
JUL
28
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 28 1902
BUREAU

June 17th, 1902.

Action July 30/1902 R

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Departure on leave of Baron Czikann, the Austrian Minister. Mr. Conger becomes Dean of the Diplomatic Body.

No. 1031.

June 17th, 1902.

Mr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Departure on leave of Baron Gallwarn, the Austrian

Minister. Mr. Cooper becomes Dean of the Diplomatic

Body.

No. 1021.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 17th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that because of the departure from China on an extended leave of the Minister of Austria-Hungary, I, as the senior Minister, have to-day assumed charge of the Deanery of the Diplomatic Corps.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Exhibit

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State.
JUN 24 1902

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 27 1902
BUREAU

From Peking,

June 17, 1902.

Received 1.09 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sixteenth.

Before receiving your telegram of the eleventh, I had written to the Foreign Office that in my opinion, with which my colleagues all agreed, the protocol required payment of the indemnity in gold or equivalent exchange at the rate of the day of payment. I have now informed my colleagues of your equitable interpretation. Shall I notify Chinese Government?

CONGER

Deciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, June 17, 9.50 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

June 17, 1908.

Received 1.00 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sixteenth.

Before receiving your telegram of the eleventh, I had written to the Foreign Office that in my opinion, with which my colleagues all agreed, the protocol required payment of the indemnity in gold on equivalent exchange at the rate of the day of payment. I have now informed my colleagues of your equitable interpretation. Shall I notify Chinese Government?

COUNGER

Delivered by 7th, Chief Clerk's Office, June 17, 9.50 A. M.

No. 1022.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 18th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Third partial report of the Claims Commission.

(Despatch No. 1010, June 4th, 1902)

Read at the Cabinet meeting by Secretary Root Jan. 20 1903

No. 1022.

June 18th, 1900.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Natal, on the subject of the Natal Parliamentary Reports of the Claims Commission.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Subject : Natal Parliamentary Reports of the Claims Commission.

(Despatch No. 1010, June 4th, 1900.)

No. 1022.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 18th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1010, of the 4th instant, I have the honor to enclose the following claims, which have been allowed by the United States Claims Commission in China, and approved by me:

No. 20,	Chauncy Goodrich,	10,900	8,350.
" 27,	William S. Ament,	5,300	4,700
" 36,	Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian	66,322.	66,322.
" 44,	Church in the United States of America.		
" 43,	J.Albert Miller,	3,450	3,093.40
" 67,	Henry P. Perkins,	3,063	2,835.
" 150,	South Chihli Mission,	5978	4,581.83
" 160,	Isaac T. Headland,	9,653.48	7,977.98
" 168,	Nehemiah S. Hopkins,	9,313.99	7,017,
" 189,	Jane E. Chapin,	1465.	1430
" 191,	Mark Williams.	1076.	916.
" 155,	~~William B. Bainbridge.~~	490.50	490.50

The claim of Mr. Bainbridge was not passed upon by the Commission, because he was a member thereof; but I have carefully examined it, found it reasonable and just, and recommend its payment in full.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. Cleaves

Enclosure;

Claims as above.

No. 20.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Chauncey Goodrich, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Hinsdale in the State of Massachusetts on or about the 4th day of June, 1836; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Hinsdale in the State of Mass.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $10.900.00/100 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Chauncey Goodrich.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1902, at Peking, China.

W. E. Beardsley
Second Secretary of Legation

United States Legation
Athens, Greece
} S.S.

I, William E. Bainbridge Lieutenant of Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Chauncey Goodrich the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

William E. Bainbridge

GOODS DESTROYED BY THE CHINESE. CHANCE Y GOODRICH PERSONAL.

1	Telescope,	$1,000.00
2	Musical Instruments,	$1,040.00
3	Library (including 420 volumes of published books)	$2,730.00
4	Manuscript,	600.00
5	Clothing (5 persons)	$1,000.00
6	Boots and Shoes,	120.00
7	Bedding, $125; Curtains, $50	175.00
8	Furniture and Lamps,	685.00
9	Pictures and Photos, $500; Lamps $100	600.00
10	Carpets,	125.00
11	Stoves and Fuel,	225.00
12	Hardware and Kitchen Utensils,	125.00
13	Trunks and Chests,	100.00
14	Provisions and Medicines,	275.00
15	China, silver and table linen,	135.00
16	Sewing Machine,	50.00
17	1 Watch, $50; bicycle & extras $5 0	100.00
18	Stationery and articles in three writing desks,	100.00
19	1 Saddle,	15.00
20	2 cows and calf, $30; cow feed $15	45.00
21	2 sedan chairs,	25.00
22	Lumber,	20.00
23	Foreign Fruit Trees & Grape Vines,	5 00.00
24	Grape Vine Arbor,	60
25	3 Monuments in Cemetery,	200.00
26	Cottage at Western Hills (in part)	170.00
27	Furniture in cottage,	250.00
28	Bricks,	30.00
29	Sundries,	500.00
Total,		Gold $10,900.00

Peking, August 13, 1900. CHANCE Y GOODRICH.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PE KING, CHINA.

I, Chaunce y Goodrich, being first duly sworn on oath say that the statement of losses sustained by me at the time and [illegible] herein given is just and correct.

(signed) CHAUNCEY GOODRICH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1900.

(signed) E.H. PARKINSON,
SECOND SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

U.S.S. LEGATION, SEAL, PEKING (HERE)

1	Telescope,	
2	Nautical Instruments,	
3	Library (including $30 volumes of	
4	Manuscript,	
5	[illegible]	
6	Boots and Shoes,	120.00
7	Bedding,	
8	[illegible]	688.00
9	[illegible]	800.00
10	[illegible]	125.00
11	Stoves and Fuel,	252.00
12	Hardware and Kitchen Utensils,	
13	Trunks and Chests,	100.00
14	Provisions and Medicines,	270.00
15	China, silver and table linen,	158.00
16	Sewing Machine,	80.00
17	1 Watch, $30; bicycle & extras $5 0	100.00
18	Stationery and articles in three writing desks,	100.00
19	1 Saddle,	15.00
20	2 cows and calf, $30; cow feed $15	45.00
21	2 sedan chairs,	25.00
22	Lumber,	30.00
23	Foreign Fruit Trees & Grape Vines,	3 00.00
24	Grape Vine Arbor,	50
25	3 Monuments in Cemetery,	200.00
26	Cottage at Western Hills (in part)	170.00
27	Furniture in cottage,	250.00
28	Bricks,	50.00
29	Sundries,	800.00
Total,		
	Gold $10,000.00	

Peking, August 18, 1900. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 20.

AWARD on Claim of CHAUNCEY GOODRICH.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 8,350.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	819.88 ✓
Total	$ 9,169.88 ✓

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Musical Instruments	$ 140.00
Library	530.00
Manuscripts	500.00
Pictures and photos	200.00
Fruit trees and grape vines	560.00
Cottage at Western Hills (Mission)	170.00
Monuments (restored)	200.00
Sundries	250.00
	$ 2,550.00

Peking, China,
June 7th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
Approved June 18th, 1902.
James W. Ragsdale
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister,

Commissioners.

J. H. INGRAM and G. D. WILDER, sworn, on behalf of CHAUNCEY GOODRICH say that the telescope was a 6 inch glass, value at least $1000.00; claimant had a number of musical instruments, piano almost new; 1 large organ and 2 small ones; silver cornet worth $150.00; 2 flutes; 2 brass cornets; library about 1500 volumes exclusive of his own works; the latter worth about $1.00 per volume; clothing for self, wife and three children; furniture for 10 rooms; house well furnished; pictures etchings

No. 30.

AWARD on claim of CHAUNCEY COOKSLEY.

AWARD.

On claim $ 3,370.00

Interest at 5% from June 10th, 1900 [illegible]

Total $ 4,[illegible]

VALUATION OF KITCHAWAN.

Musical Instruments	$ 150.00
Library	350.00
Manuscripts	300.00
Pictures and photos	200.00
Fruit trees and grape vines	50.00
Cottage at Western Hills (Newton)	100.00
Summerette (restored)	200.00
Sundry	250.00
	$ 1,600.00

Peking, China,

June 15th, 1900.

Complainants.

I, H. INMAN and O. D. ALLEN, sworn, on behalf of CHAUNCEY COOKSLEY say that the telescope was a 6 inch glass, value at least $1000.00; claimant had a number of musical instruments, piano almost new; 3 large organ and 3 small ones; silver coarse worth $150.00; 3 flutes; 3 brass cornets; library about 1500 volumes estimate of his own works; the latter worth about $2.00 per volume; clothing for self, wife and three children; furniture for 10 rooms; house very furnished;

etchings and engravings; good frames; carpets mostly new; sewing machine a Singer; Western Hills cottage well furnished; sundries include carpenter's tools, block and tackle garden tools, horticultural outfit, etc. Monuments in cemetery now being restored; valuations just and reasonable and in accordance with cost of replacing.

clothing and engravings; good frames; carpets mostly new; sewing machine & Singer; Western Hills cottage well furnished; sundries include carpenter's tools, block and tackle garden tools, horticultural outfit, etc. Monuments in cemetery now being restored; valuations just and reasonable and in accordance with cost of replacing.

No. 27.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, William Scott Ament, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Owosso, in the State of Michigan on or about the 14 day of Sept., 1861; that my father was a Mechanic citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Owosso in the State of Michigan; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary of the American Board of Missions

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $5.200 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

William Scott Ament.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of June, 1902, at Peking, China

W. W. Rockhill
Second Secretary of Legation

United States Legation
Peking China
} S.S.

I, W. W. Bainbridge 2nd Secy Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with W. Clement the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. W. Bainbridge

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY W. S. AMENT DURING BOXER TROUBLES, JUNE, 1900.

Library:

Histories, encyclopoedia, Atlas, Commentaries,
Type-writer, desks, etc. $ 2,000.00

Furniture:

Dining room,	$ 300.00	
Sitting room, rugs, bric-a-brac chairs etc.,	1,000.00	
Bed rooms, two	400.00	
Guest room,	100.00	
		$ 1,800.00
Collection Ancient Coins (1400)		$ 1,000.00
Porcelains and antique bureau,		500.00
Total	Gold	$ 5,300.00

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY W. S. AMONT DURING BOXER TROUBLES, JUNE,1900.

Library:

Histories, encyclopoedia, Atlas, Commentaries,
Type-writer, desks, etc. $ 2,000.00

Furniture:

Dining room, $ 300.00
Sitting room, rugs, bric-a-brac 1,000.00
chairs etc.,
Bed rooms, two 400.00
Guest room, 100.00
---------- $ 1,800.00

Collection Ancient Coins (1400) $ 1,000.00

Porcelains and antique bureau, 500.00

---------- ----------

Total Gold $ 5,300.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 27.

AWARD on Claim of WILLIAM S. AMENT.

ALLOWED.

Library	$ 1,800.00
Furniture	1,600.00
Collection ancient coins	1,000.00
Porcelains	300.00
	$ 4,700.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	467.98 ✓
TOTAL	$ 5,167.98 ✓

OKJ

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Library	$ 200.00
Furniture	200.00
Bureau (withdrawn)	88.50
Porcelains	111.50
	$ 600.00

Peking, China,
June 17th, 1902. William E. Bainbridge

Approved June 18th, 1902.
E. H. George James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.
U.S. Minister.

WILLIAM S. AMENT, sworn, says: had in library about 800 English books and between 400 and 500 Chinese; the latter including old and rare books; set of "Laws and Customs of China"; books on Chinese art and curios; set "Chinese Recorder". Furnishes itemized list furniture; collection of coins result of 18 years

of

No. 27.

AWARD to Class of WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

ALLOWED.

Library	$ 1,800.00
Furniture	1,000.00
Collection zoological coins	1,000.00
Porcelains	500.00
	$ 4,300.00
Interest at 6% from June 20th, 1900	[illegible]
TOTAL	$ 5,[illegible]

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Library	$ 500.00
Furniture	200.00
Bureau (withdrawn)	88.00
Porcelains	111.00
	$ 900.00

Peking, China,
June 17th, 1902.

COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, owner, says: had in library about 800 Englis[illegible]
books and between 400 and 500 Chinese; the latter including
old and rare books; set of "Laws and Customs of China"; books
in Chinese art and curios; set "Chinese Recorder". Furniture
consisted [illegible] furniture; collection of coins result of 14 years

of collecting; collection had been on exhibition in U. S.; was a well known and valuable collection worth more than the amount claimed; included ancient coins of Annam, Japan, Korea and China; both gold and silver coins included. Withdraws item "antique bureau" and other items amounting to $88.50. Valuations in conformity with the real expenditure necessary to replace the property enumerated.

CONSOLIDATED CLAIM OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. (COMPRISING CALENDAR NOS. 36 AND 44)

No. _____

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Joseph L. Whiting, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Londonderry in the State of New Hampshire on or about the 29 day of January, 1835; that my father was a _____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at _____ in the State of _____; that I am temporarily sojourning at _____; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in U.S.A. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in U.S.A. is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, & I am treasurer of the Peking Presbyterian Mission

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have said Corporation filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by it through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $66,322.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Said Corporation and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in the United States of America

Said Corporation

4.—I further say on oath that ~~I have~~ not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which ~~my~~ said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of ~~my~~ said claim.

J. L. Whiting
Treasurer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of June, 1902, at Peking, China

W. E. Bainbridge
Secretary of Legation

United States Legation
Peking, China
S.S.

I, W. E. Bainbridge 2nd Secy & Sig Offr hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with J. A. Whiting the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. E. Bainbridge

Property of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. in the Peking Mission destroyed by the Chinese Boxers June - August 1900.

PEKING STATION	Original Cost in gold	Cost of re-building in gold
1 McCoy House -Second Lane-	$ 3,045.00	$ 3,500.00
2 Boy's Boarding School "	2,610.00	3,000.00
" " " Furniture	250.00	250.00
3 Atterbury House-Second Lane-	1,740.00	2,000.00
4 Taylor House " "	2,175.00	2,500.00
5 Hospital, Dispensary, Chapel &c	10,435.00	12,000.00
" " Drugs	800.00	800.00
" " Instruments, Electric Bat. Apparatus	1,000.000	1,000.00
" " Furniture, Stores, etc.	500.00	500.00
Hospital Manakin, Skeleton, Diagram	300.00	300.00
6 Walls and Gates of Second Lane	300.00	300.00
7 South Court Buildings " "	450.00	450.00
8 Wherry House Duck Lane	3,260.00	3,750.00
9 Girls' Boarding School "	2,610.00	3,000.00
" " " Furniture	539.00	539.00
10 Ladies House Duck Lane	2,175.00	2,500.00
11 Fenn's House " "	3,475.00	4,000.00
12 Women's Hospital " "	1,915.00	2,200.00
" " Drugs	600.00	600.00
" " Medical supplies	45.00	45.00
" " Instruments	270.00	270.00
" " Fixtures	100.00	100.00
13 First Presbyterian Church, Bell, Furniture etc.	2,825.00	3,250.00
14 Street Chapel Duck Lane	1,305.00	1,500.00
		$48,354.00
15 Old Drum Tower Street House	$ 390.00	450.00
16 Girls' Day School Cotton Lane	175.00	200.00
17 Ching Chia Chuang Property Church and Dwelling	350.00	400.00
18 Ling Shang " "	520.00	600.00
19 Sanitarium at Western Hills	3,475.00	4,000.00
20 Dr. Mackey's Medical Outfit	155.00	155.00
Paint	110.00	110.00
Treasurer's Office Furnishings Desk, Copy press, scales etc.		
Stationery and safe	143.00	143.00
Mission Library	60.00	60.00
Grand Total		$54,472.00

Legation of the United States of America.
Peking, China.

I, John Wherry, Treasurer of Peking Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the losses of said Board in Peking station during and as a result of the Boxer riots June-August, 1900 and that that the same is just, true and correct.

John Wherry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge. 2nd.Sec

Property of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. in the Peking Mission destroyed by the Chinese Boxers June - August 1900.

PEKING STATION	Original Cost in gold	Cost of rebuilding in gold
1 McCoy House -Second Lane-	$ 3,048.00	$ 3,500.00
2 Boy's Boarding School "	2,610.00	3,000.00
" " " Furniture	250.00	250.00
3 Atterbury House-Second Lane-	1,740.00	2,000.00
4 Taylor House " "	2,175.00	2,500.00
5 Hospital, Dispensary, Chapel &c	10,435.00	12,000.00
" " Drugs	800.00	800.00
" " Instruments,		
Electric Bat. Apparatus	1,000.000	1,000.00
" " Furniture,		
Stores, etc.	300.00	500.00
Hospital Manakin, Skeleton, Diagram	300.00	300.00
6 Walls and Gates of Second Lane	300.00	300.00
7 South Court Buildings " "	450.00	450.00
8 Wherry House Duck Lane	3,260.00	3,750.00
9 Girls' Boarding School "	2,610.00	3,000.00
" " " Furniture	539.00	539.00
10 Ladies House Duck Lane	2,175.00	2,500.00
11 Penn's House " "	3,475.00	4,000.00
12 Women's Hospital " "	1,218.00	2,200.00
" " Drugs	600.00	600.00
" " Medical supplies	45.00	45.00
" " Instruments	270.00	270.00
" " Fixtures	100.00	100.00
13 First Presbyterian Church,		
Bell, Furniture etc.	2,825.00	3,250.00
14 Street Chapel Duck Lane	1,305.00	1,500.00
	$48,354.00	
15 Old Drum Tower Street House	$ 390.00	450.00
16 Girls' Day School Cotton Lane	175.00	200.00
17 Ching Chia Chuang Property		
Church and Dwelling	350.00	400.00
18 Ling Shang " "	520.00	600.00
19 Sanitarium at Western Hills	3,475.00	4,000.00
20 Dr. Mackey's Medical Outfit	156.00	155.00
Paint	110.00	110.00
Treasurer's Office Furnishings		
Desk, Copy press, scales etc.		
Stationery and safe	143.00	143.00
Mission Library	60.00	60.00
Grand Total		$54,472.00

Legation of the United States of America.
Peking, China.

I, John Wherry, Treasurer of Peking Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the losses of said Board in Peking station during and as a result of the Boxer riots June-August, 1900 and that that the same is just, true and correct.

John Wherry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January 1901.
W. R. Bainbridge. 2nd.Sec

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

AWARD on Consolidated Claim of the BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in the United States of America. (Comprising Calendar Nos. 36 and 44).

ALLOWED.

PEKING STATION.

On Evidence of Joseph L. Whiting.

In full	$54,472.00

PAOTING-FU STATION.

On Evidence of JAMES ALBERT MILLER.

In full	$11,850.00
Total	$66,322.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	6,502.99 ✓
Grand Total	$72,824.99 ✓

OKB

Peking, China,
June 6th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James A. Rapsdale
Commissioners.

Approved June 18th, 1902
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

JOSEPH L. WHITING, sworn, says: that the valuations set out in first column represent the original cost of buildings, furniture, etc; that the estimated cost of reconstruction was made some time ago and is far below the actual recost as has been determined by investigation since; that the increased cost of rebuilding is fully 25 per cent; that the men's hospital treated an average of 25000 patients per annum, requiring large supplies of medicines, surgical instruments, furniture etc.;

that

Indemnity Claim,

of

American Presbyterian Mission at Paotingfu

against

The Imperial Chinese Government

for losses thro' burning and looting June 1900.

	Gold
1 House (Whiting House) including two Assistants Engineers rooms mill etc	$ 3,500.00
1 House (Simcox House)	3000.
1 House (Miller House)	2500.
1 Girls School Building	250.
1 Compound Wall	1000
Shrubery Wells Etc	250
Chapel Fittings	500
Drugs on Hand	350.
Instruments Surgical	500
	$ 11,850.

To the best of my knowledge this is a fair and accurate statement of the losses (financial) sustained by the American Presbyterian Mission at Paotingfu.

August 30th 1900. J Albert Miller Treas.

Brisbane Glass

Co

Engineers Merchants Miners & Contractors

Special

Telephone Glass Department

for Glass after burning and Glass Tops

Glass

1 House (Kitchen) window ... £ 3.10.0

1 House (Front House) ... 3.0.0

1 House (Main House) ... 2.5.0

1 Bath Roof Skylight ... 2.5.0

1 Cupboard Door ... 1.0.0

Shower Walls etc ... 2.5.0

Glass tubing ... 5.0.0

Glass cutting ... 3.3.0

Instrument Sugar ... 5.0.0

£ 26.18.0

Out of appreciation for us a fair and
reasonable Glass account
Thanking Ourselves Yours obediently
for Glass Glass Glass

that the sums claimed for furniture and supplies will not replace the Mission to its former standing and efficiency.

JAMES ALBERT MILLER, sworn, says: that estimates on Paoting-fu property are based on actual cost plus 25% for increased cost of reconstruction; that building materials at Paoting-fu are fully 25% more expensive than formerly; that the valuations stated in claim are just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace the property enumerated.

that the sums claimed for furniture and supplies will not replace the Mission to its former standing and efficiency.

JAMES ALBERT WILLIAMS, sworn, says: that estimates on Pacific property are based on actual cost plus 25% for increased cost of reconstruction; that building materials at Pacific are fully 25% more expensive than formerly; that the valuations stated in claim are just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace the property enumerated.

No. 43.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, J Albert Miller, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Evaston in the State of Illinois on or about the 10th day of March 1867; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Evaston in the State of Illinois; that I am temporarily sojourning at Paotingfu China that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a Missionary of the American Presbyterian Mission

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 34.50 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

No insurance thereon

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

James Albert Miller

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of June, 1902, at Peking

W. W. Rockhill
Second Secretary of Legation

United States Legation
Peking, China

S.S.

I, W. E. Bainbridge, Jr. Secretary of the Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with J. A. Miller the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. E. Bainbridge

Statement of Losses

Sustained by J. Albert Miller at Pastingfu and Paitaiho China, during and as a result of the Boxer disturbances May — August — 1900.

	Gold $
5 Stoves.-(1 Cook Stove 1 P.P. Stewart. 1 Barston 2 Bonnor)	125 00
1 Piano	50 00
Dining Room Chairs Study Chairs Parlor Chairs	75 00
1 Writing Desk, Roll Top.	35 00
1 Chinese Sedan Chair	150 00
Carpets and Rugs Wallpaper.	125 00
Dishes 1 Set Haveline China 1 Set Common China	400 00
Beds and Bedsteads including Childrens beds etc	700 00
Bedding	400 00
Lamps 1 Hanging. 1 Hall. 1 Parlor. 1 Study together with 5 other Lamps and Lanterns.	250 00
Trunks and boxes	75 00
Pictures	100 00
Kitchen Utensils & Stores on hand	100 00
Silverware Knives Forks Spoons etc	75 00
Jewelry. 1 Diamond Ring etc	25 00
Clothing for Entire family	700 00
Curtains Clocks Writing Desk for Mrs Miller	75 00
Library, English & Chinese	450 00
House at Paitaiho	1500 00
	3450,00

United States Legation, Peking China,

I Albert Miller, being first duly sworn on oath say, That I am an American Citizen, and that the above Statement of Losses sustained by me at Pastingfu and Paitaiho China, during and as a result of the Boxer disturbances May - August 1900, is just, true and correct.

Signed - J. Albert Miller,

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

W. T. Bainbridge
Second Secretary of Legation

Statement of Power.

I, Albert Miller of Keating in said County of Keating do hereby make, constitute and appoint Albert Miller my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name, place and stead to sell and convey any and all real estate owned by me in the County of Keating, State of Idaho, and to execute and deliver all deeds, conveyances and other instruments necessary or proper to be executed in the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 1st day of August A.D. 1900.

Albert Miller (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us:

Chas. Smith

Geo. Brown

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 43.

AWARD on Claim of J. ALBERT MILLER.

ALLOWED.

On Claim		$ 3,093.40
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		303.34 ✓
	TOTAL	$ 3,396.74 ✓

DISALLOWED.

On Peitaiho House	$ 100.00
" Library	206.60
" Pictures	50.00
	$ 356.60

Peking, China,
June 6th, 1902.

William E. Beimbuicy E.
James W. Ragsdale
Commissioners.

Approved June 18th, 1902
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

J. ALBERT MILLER, sworn, says: that the valuations on articles lost as in claim are just and reasonable and in conformity with the sums required for rebuilding and repurchasing; that the contractor's price for rebuilding Peitaiho house, including salvage, is gold $1400.00; that his library consisted of 418 volumes; that on coming to China in 1892 he brought with him books costing $585.00 and that he has added many volumes yearly since; that the same could not be repurchased for the amount asked; that his claim for pictures does not include photographs.

No. 42.

AWARD on Claim of J. ALBERT MILLER.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 3,000.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	300.00
TOTAL	$ 3,300.00

DISALLOWED.

On Petatlan Mines	$ 100.00
" Library	30.00
" Pictures	50.00
	$ 180.00

Peking, China,
June 6th, 1902.

Commissioner.

J. ALBERT MILLER, Esqre., says: That the valuations on articles lost or in claim are just and reasonable and given - Tsingtau, also Customs required for rebuilding and replacement that the contractor's price for rebuilding Petatlan Mines, claimed amount, is said $100.00; that his library consisted of 415 volumes; that on coming to China in 1900 he brought with books costing $300.00 and that he has added many volumes thereto since; that the same could not be reproduced for the amount named; that his claim for pictures does not include

No. 67.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Henry P. Perkins, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Warr in the State of Mass on or about the 24 day of Dec, 1802; that my father was a natin citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Worcester in the State of Mass; that I am temporarily sojourning at Worcester; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 3063. (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

This is my corrected & substituted claim. This includes property at Pei Ta Ho (Rocky Point) & other items not included in my claim as first made out.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

H. P. Perkins

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of June, 1902, at Paoting Fu

~~H. P. Perkins~~
W. H. Bainbridge
Second Secretary Pkg

United States Legation
Peking, China
S.S.

I, W. E. Bainbridge Jr. Deputy Secretary of Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with A. W. Ellis the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. E. Bainbridge

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Mrs. A. D. Wilder Agent for N. P. Perkins an American citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Mrs. A. D. Wilder
Agent for N. P. Perkins

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of April 1907.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

A

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government

To H. P. Perkins Dr

For Losses sustained at Linching during the uprising in June and July 1900

To Furniture, pictures, lamps, Curtains Bed		$409.00
" " & apparatus in Kitchen		50.00
" Dishes		77.00
" Tools, Sewing machine, Kangs &c		107.00
" 4 Sewing machines & Phonograph		145.00
" Books		333.00
" Maps & charts		20.00
" Stationery & Photographs		40.00
" Medical Books & Instruments		100.00
" Educational apparatus, Lanterns, Slides &c		109.00
" Manikin		125.00
Clothing and bedding		343.00
Chinese books in Depository		50.00
Total		$1908.00

Substitute

Indemnity claim of H. P. Perkins for property destroyed in Lin Ch'ing Rocky Point, + Honan (coal in route) in Ch'ing

Furniture + Furnishings	$500.00
Library - Medical + General 500 + useful books	320.00
Clothing - Cloth - Bedding	350.00
Dishes - Table-ware	80.00
Hardware - Tools - Implements	80.00
4 Sewing machines	60.00
Phonograph + Records	60.00
Lantern + Slides	140.00
Manikin	125.00
Cotton Gin	25.00
Maps + Charts	20.00
Skins	20.00
Educational apparatus (Journal)	30.00
Stationary - Blank Books	10.00
Honan) Loss on coal for 5 families of this Station (en route)	195.00
	2195.00

Balance due Mrs. H. P. Watkins
for Pullets delivered in this Clinic
Poultry Plant, Auburn (Coal in adv.)

Clinic Expenses, Furnishings $ 550.00
Nelson Medical Chest
Feed, Coal, Labor 150.00
Clothing - Cloth, Buttons 350.00
Tools - Tools, Saw 800
Hardware - Locks, Bolts 700
Cleaning Supplies 600
Telephone, Postage 600
Electric, Light 1100
Furniture, Desk 1200
Typewriter
Office Equipment 1400
Radio, Clock 3000
Stove 1500
Electrical Equipment (Power) 3000
Heating - Radiant Tube 1000
Tools and Seed for Garden
of Mrs. Watkins (Power)

$15,450.00

$3154.00

Brought forward	2195.00
Rocky Point	
½ House less Salvage	785.00
Tent, Stores, Furniture	80.00
	3063.00

Balance due of H.P. Perkins
for Pulpit destroyed in fire Oct.
Presby Point, + Hymn (Contingent)
Clinic

Investor + Financing 655.00

Pennell Pharmacy 3145.00

Presby Point

1 lg Hand Stamp Co Supply 7.50

Tool, Stone, Investor 50.00

3052.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 67.

AWARD on Claim of H. P. PERKINS.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 2,835.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	280.63
TOTAL	$ 3,115.63

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Furniture	$ 100.00
Lantern	40.00
Peitaiho house (salvage)	88.00
	$ 228.00

Peking, China,
June 13th, 1902.

William E. Rainbuger
James D. Ragsdale
Commissioners.

Approved June 18th 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

H. P. PERKINS, sworn, says: that his original claim omitted property at Peitaiho and other items; had six rooms furnished; over 500 volumes in library; four sewing machines; three small hand machines for Chinese, one for family; phonograph and records cost $60.00; lantern slides, manikin etc., educational apparatus; has one half interest in house at Peitaiho; cost $786.00 gold; the item of coal is for coal purchased but not delivered because of Boxer disturbances.

No. 97.

AWARD on Claim of H. P. PERKINS.

ALCORN.

On Claim ..... $ 3,[illegible].00

Interest at 5% from June 30th, 1900 ..... [illegible].00

TOTAL $ 3,[illegible].00

DISALLOWED ON ALLEGATION.

Furniture $ 100.00

Lantern 10.00

Printing Notes (Lawyer) [illegible].00

$ [illegible].00

Printing Claim.

June 1st, 1900.

Counsel for Claimant.

H. P. PERKINS, sworn, says: That his original claim consisted largely of Printing and other items; that six reams furnished; over 400 volumes in library; four sewing machines; three small hand machines for Chinese, one for Tenth; contingent fee; amount $60.00; lantern slides, medals etc., voluntarily contracted; one half interest in house at Petaluma; rent $[illegible].00 paid; the item of coal is for coal purchased but not delivered because of Boxer disturbance.

No. 150

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Horace M Houldney, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Centralia in the State of Kansas on or about the 29 day of June, 1861; that my father was a naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Seattle in the State of Washington; that I am temporarily sojourning at Portland; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of General Agent of the South Chihli Mission, said Mission is incorporated & existing under & by virtue of the laws of the State of Washington

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have caused said Mission to be filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ it through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 597 80/100 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose ~~I~~ said Mission was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of said Mission; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to South Chihli Mission

said Mission has

4.—I further say on oath that I ~~have~~ not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which ~~my~~ said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of ~~my~~ said claim.

Horace N. Hulbert
Treasurer South Chihli Mission

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of June, 1902, at Paotingfu, China.

W. W. Barnes Consular Agency
Second Secretary of Legation

United States Legation
Peking China
} S.S.

I, W. W. Rainbridge, Chief Clerk of Legation, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with H. O. Goldsberry the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. W. Rainbridge

INDEMNITY CLAIM.

The Chinese Imperial Government,

To South Chih-li Mission, Dr.

To losses sustained by reason of the uprising in 1900:-

Losses at Linching.-

Kitchen furniture	$ 75.00	
Stores	50.00	
Dining-room furniture	100.00	
" " linen	75.00	
Sitting-room furniture	100.00	
Bed-room "	185.00	
Carpets	85.00	
Rugs	100.00	
Silver	100.00	
Watch and other jewelry	120.00	
Clothing	285.00	
Bedding, towels, etc.	250.00	
Six cedar chests	72.00	
Miscellaneous	75.00	
Office furniture	35.00	
Library (550 books with book-cases)	825.00	
Six literary cabinets and contents	480.00	
Maps	60.00	
Pictures, oil paintings, photos	225.00	
Diplomas, frames, etc.	15.00	
Paper, envelopes, inks, card-board, crayons, pencils	51.00	
Typewriter and mimeograph supplies, copy-books, letter press etc.	25.00	
Stock of tracts, books in Chinese,	50.00	
Five thousand tiao deposited in Ting Chi Bank, (Chinese) Jan. 18, '00, failed thro uprising	1750.00	
Total losses at Linching,		$ 5,188.00

Losses at Pei Tai Ho: Total destruction in June 1900.

One dwelling house built, material provided, to the point of roofing in,	400.00	
Camping furniture for rented house & supplies	85.00	
Loses at Pei Tai Ho		$ 485.00
Total losses at Linching and Pei Tai Ho		$ 5,673.00

Losses at Tai Ming Fu:- ascertained to be

To 1 Bldg. 18 X 40 totally destroyed	$ 200.00	
" doors, windows & lumber taken from other buildings	50.00	
Carried Forward	$ 250.00	$ 5,673.00

INDEMNITY CLAIM.

The Chinese Imperial Government,

To South Chih-li Mission, Dr.

To losses sustained by reason of the uprising in 1900:-

Losses at Linching.-

Kingdon furniture	$ 75.00
Stoves	80.00
Dining-room furniture	100.00
" " linen	75.00
Sitting-room furniture	100.00
Bed-room "	185.00
Carpets	85.00
Rugs	100.00
Silver	100.00
Watch and other jewelry	120.00
Clothing	285.00
Bedding, towels, etc.	250.00
Six cedar chests	72.00
Miscellaneous	75.00
Office furniture	35.00
Library (550 books with book-cases)	825.00
Six literary cabinets and contents	480.00
Maps	60.00
Pictures, oil paintings, photos	225.00
Diplomas, frames, etc.	15.00
Paper, envelopes, inks, card-board, crayons, pencils	81.00
Typewriter and mimeograph supplies, copy-books, letter press etc.	25.00
Stock of trees, books in Chinese,	80.00
Five thousand taels deposited in Ting Chi Bank, (Chinese) Jan. 18, '00, ratied thro uprising	750.00
Total loss es at Linching,	$ 3,188.00

Losses at Pei Tai Ho: Total destruction in June 1900.
One dwelling house built, material provided, to the point of roofing in, 400.00
Camping furniture for rented house & supplies 88.00

Losses at Pei Tai Ho $ 488.00

Total losses at Linching and Pei Tai Ho $ 3,676.00

Losses at Tai Ming Fu:- ascertained to be
To 1 Bldg. 18 X 40 totally
destroyed $ 200.00
" doors, windows & lumber
taken from other buildings 80.00
Carried Forward $ 280.00 $ 3,676.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Brought forward	$ 250.00	$ 5,673.00
To Trees destroyed	10.00	
Stock of Chinese tracts, etc. and furniture,-	45.00	305.00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HORACE W. HOULDING

General Director.

On Claim	$ 4,169.00
Interest at 5% from June 30th, 1900	412.83
Total	$ 4,581.83

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Furniture	$ 450.00
Pictures	125.00
Literary cabinets	400.00
Library	325.00
Miscellaneous	75.00
Diplomas	15.00
From Bank Deposit (withdrawn)	416.00
Salvage on Peitaiho House	50.00
	$ 1,906.00

Paoting-fu, China,
June 14th, 1902.

William E. Bambridge.

Approved June 18th, 1902
James W. Ragsdale
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

COMMISSIONERS.

HORACE W. HOULDING, sworn, says: that he is General Director of the SOUTH CHIHLI MISSION; that said Mission is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington; household goods were for entire Mission; library about 350 volumes; literary cabinets were magazines and papers catalogued by subjects

Brought forward	$ 250.00	$ 3,673.00
To Trees destroyed	10.00	
Stock of Chinese trucks, etc.		
and furniture.-	45.00	
		305.00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HORACE M. HOUGHING

General Director.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 150.

AWARD on Claim of SOUTH CHIHLI MISSION.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 4,169.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	412.83
Total	$ 4,581.83

Corrected by Bureau of Accts. Jan. 26 1903. J.

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN. $ 4,581.83 5 5 0103

Furniture	$ 400.00
Pictures	125.00
Literary cabinets	400.00
Library	325.00
Miscellaneous	75.00
Diplomas	15.00
From Bank Deposit (withdrawn)	416.00
Salvage on Peitaiho House	50.00
	$ 1,806.00

H 169.08
1 806
J1 975.00

Paoting-fu, China,
June 14th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

approved June 18th, 1902
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

HORACE W. HOULDING, sworn, says: that he is General Director of the SOUTH CHIHLI MISSION; that said Mission is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington; household goods were for entire Mission; library about 550 volumes; literary cabinets were magazines and papers catalogued by

subjects

No. 150.

AWARD on Claim of SOUTH CHINA MISSION.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 4,150.00
Interest at 5% from June 10th, 1900	412.82
Total	$ 4,562.82

DISALLOWED ON MERCHANDISE.

Furniture	$ 400.00
Pictures	100.00
Literary chattels	400.00
Library	300.00
Miscellaneous	75.00
Diplomas	15.00
Press Book Proposals (Withdrawn)	413.00
Salvage on Foreign Houses	80.00
	$ 1,783.00

Washington, China,
June 14th, 1902.

CONCLUSIONS.

HORACE N. ALLEN, sworn, says: that he is General Director of the SOUTH CHINA MISSION; that said Mission is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington; claimant could more for entire Mission; library about 500 volumes; literary chattels were magazines and papers contributed by

subjects; had several oil paintings; stationery new stock; Bank deposit money left with Chinese banks at Liu Ching; withdraws from amount of deposit stated 1000 tiao; may possibly recover part of deposit; not recoverable as to main part; bank failed in consequence of Boxer riots; Peitaiho house not completed; Ta-ming-fu property a Chinese house of 3 chien.

Ta-ming-fu property a Chinese house of 3 chien.
in consequence of Boxer riots; Pottsing house not completed,
part of deposit; not recoverable as to main part; bank failed
from amount of deposit stated 1000 tiao; may possibly recover
deposit money left with Chinese banks at Lin Ching; withdraws
antecets; had several oil paintings; stationery new stock; Bank

No. 160.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Isaac Taylor Headland, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Fredonia in the State of Pennsylvania on or about the 16 day of August, 1869; that my father was a naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Fredonia in the State of Pa.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Teacher in the Peking University

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $7981.48 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

In addition to the above amount I filed this date supplemental claim for 1672.50 covering items of actual losses omitted from my original claim, by an oversight, as the claim was made in New York, and wholly from memory and bills and without a definite knowledge of which of the supplementals having been destroyed.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Isaac Taylor Headland

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of June, 1902, at Peking, China

W. E. Bainbridge
Second Secretary of Legation

United States Legation
Peking, China
} S.S.

I, W. E. Bainbridge, 2nd Lieut. U.S. Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with D. J. Headland the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. E. Bainbridge

8

LIST OF GOODS BELONGING TO I.T.HEADLAND,
destroyed in Peking and Pei-ta-ho in June 1900.

	U.S. gold.
House at Pei-tai-ho	$3,500.00
1 set walnut furniture	65.00
1 extention dining table	16.00
6 oak dining chairs	12.00
1 set woven wire springs and hair matress	16.00
1 single spring bed with " "	8.00
1 large oak rocker	4.00
1 small "	2.00
1 rattan "	1.00
1 folding "	1.00
1rattan arm chair	2.00
3 rattan steamer chairs	3.00
1 book-case and writing desk	15.00
2 ward robes	8.00
1 small desk	5.00
2 tea tables	4.00
1 writing table	2.00
1 Chiffoniere with mirror	8.00
1 large maple rocker	4.00
4 chairs(cane bottom)	6.00
1 Chiffoniere without mirror	5.00
1 adjustable writing table	3.00
1 lounge	3.00
1 Hammock	5.00
3 mosquito nettings and frames	9.00
2 feather pillows	5.00
5 window seat cushions	7.50
4 feather cushions	6.00
6 pair window curtains	12.00
Dishes	8.00
1 picture water color framed	4.00
2 oil paintings "	10.00
12 art studies "	15.00
1 large photogravure "	3.00
1 bronze vase(antique gold flowered)	5.00
1 silver vase	3.00
1 silver vase porcelain top	5.00
6 glass table vases	1.00
1 silk mantle drape	2.00
2 Japanese silk scrolls	2.00
1 box Summer clothing	50.00
Kitchen utensils	10.00
New paint and oil	15.00
Extra crockery for kitchen"Kangs" tubs,irons	3.00
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS IN PEKING	
1 set upholstered furniture	75.00
1 porcelain top tea table	13.00
1 " " " "	5.00
1 cherry centre table	5.00
1 oak table	2.00
1 rattan table	3.00

LIST OF GOODS BELONGING TO I.T.HEADLAND,
destroyed in Peking and Pei-ta-ho in June 1900.

	U.S. Gold.
House at Pei-tai-ho	$3,500.00
1 set walnut furniture	65.00
1 extention dining table	16.00
6 oak dining chairs	12.00
1 set woven wire springs and hair mattress	16.00
1 single spring bed with " "	8.00
1 large oak rocker	4.00
1 small "	2.00
1 rattan "	1.00
1 folding "	1.00
1rattan arm chair	2.00
3 rattan steamer chairs	3.00
1 book-case and writing desk	15.00
2 ward robes	8.00
1 small desk	5.00
2 tea tables	4.00
1 writing table	2.00
1 Chiffoniere with mirror	8.00
1 large maple rocker	4.00
4 chairs(cane bottom)	6.00
1 Chiffoniere without mirror	5.00
1 adjustable writing table	3.00
1 lounge	3.00
1 Hammock	5.00
3 mosquito nettings and frames	9.00
2 feather pillows	5.00
5 window seat cushions	7.50
4 feather cushions	6.00
6 pair window curtains	12.00
Dishes	8.00
1 picture water color framed	4.00
2 oil paintings "	10.00
12 art studies "	15.00
1 large photogravure "	3.00
1 bronze vase(antique gold flowered)	5.00
1 silver vase	3.00
1 silver vase porcelain top	5.00
6 glass table vases	1.00
1 silk mantle drape	2.00
2 Japanese silk scrolls	2.00
1 box Summer clothing	50.00
Kitchen utensils	10.00
New paint and oil	15.00
Extra crockery for kitchen"Range" tube,irons	3.00

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS IN PEKING

1 set upholstered furniture	75.00
1 porcelain top tea table	15.00
1 " " " "	5.00
1 cherry centre table	8.00
1 oak table	2.00
1 rattan table	3.00

1 sewing table	$ 2.00
1 Lounge	6.00
1 rattan tete(sic)	4.00
1 rattan chair	3.00
1 squair back rattan chair	3.00
1 round back rattan chair	3.00
1 fancy rattan chair	4.00
1 cherry rocker	
1 child's fancy rocker	1.50
1 cane seated rocker	2.00
1 study chair	2.00
1 revolving study chair	5.00
1 oak desk	15.00
1 Chiffoniere with mirror	10.00
1 childs high chair	2.00
1 child's iron bed	10.00
1 coal stove	20.00
1 baby carriage	16.00
1 parlor carpet(Brussels new)	45.00
1 Chinese rug 10x10	8.00
1 Chinese rug21/2x5	2.00
1 Chinese rug 3x5	3.00
1 Brussels rug 7x12	12.00
1 Persian rug 3x3	4.00
1 Persian rug 3x6	6.00
Floor matting	10.00
14 window shades(Hartshorn rollers)	10.00
2 Pair curtains	10.00
4 pair curtains	12.00
4 pair portieres	28.00
1 pair red rep curtains	5.00
1 silk embroidered Japaneese screen	6.00
1 silk embroidered " "	4.00
1 gause embroidered " "	3.00
1 hair matress(childs)	3.00
1 down silk quilt	10.00
6 quilts	20.00
1 pair blankets	5.00
6 pair sheets	12.00
6 pair pillow cases	4.00
2 doz. towels	6.00
2 large linen table cloths($5.00 each)	10.00
4 large linin table clothe($2.50 each)	10.00
1 doz. extra large linen table napkins	6.00
3 " " " " "	9.00
9 drawn work table doylies,linen	3.00
6 embroidered " " "	3.00
1 centre piece(violets) embroidered linen	5.00
1 " " (sweet peas) " "	3.00
1 silk quilt	12.00
2 pair feather pillows	8.00
1 satin down cushion	5.00
6 down and feather cushions	15.00
LInen order arrived after we left Peking	36.00
1 dining table cover	7.50
1 velvet table cover,parlor	4.50
1 mantle drape(embroidered)	10.00
1 table cover to match drape	5.00
1 silk mantle drape	2.50

1 sewing table	$ 2.00
1 lounge	6.00
1 rattan tete(ate)	4.00
1 rattan chair	3.00
1 square back rattan chair	3.00
1 round back rattan chair	3.00
1 fancy rattan chair	4.00
1 cherry rocker	
1 child's fancy rocker	1.50
1 cane seated rocker	2.00
1 study chair	8.00
1 revolving study chair	5.00
1 oak desk	15.00
1 Chiffonniere with mirror	10.00
1 childs high chair	2.00
1 child's iron bed	10.00
1 coal stove	20.00
1 baby carriage	15.00
1 parlor carpet(Brussels new)	45.00
1 Chinese rug 10x10	8.00
1 Chinese rug 2x5	2.00
1 Chinese rug 3x5	3.00
1 Brussels rug 7x12	12.00
1 Persian rug 3x5	4.00
1 Persian rug 3x6	6.00
Floor matting	10.00
14 window shades(Hartshorn rollers)	10.00
2 Pair curtains	10.00
4 pair curtains	12.00
4 pair portieres	28.00
1 pair red rep curtains	5.00
1 silk embroidered Japanese screen	6.00
1 silk embroidered " "	4.00
1 Gauze embroidered " "	3.00
1 hair mattress(childs)	3.00
1 down silk quilt	10.00
6 quilts	20.00
1 pair blankets	5.00
6 pair sheets	12.00
6 pair pillow cases	4.00
2 doz. towels	6.00
2 large linen table cloths($5.00 each)	10.00
4 large linin table cloths($2.50 each)	10.00
1 doz. extra large linen table napkins	6.00
3 " " " " "	9.00
9 drawn work table doylies,linen	3.00
6 embroidered " " "	3.00
1 centre piece(violets) embroidered linen	5.00
1 " " (sweet peas) " "	3.00
1 silk quilt	12.00
2 pair feather pillows	8.00
1 satin down cushion	5.00
6 down and feather cushions	15.00
Linen order arrived after we left Peking	36.00
1 dining table cover	7.50
1 velvet table cover,parlor	4.50
1 mantle drape(embroidered)	10.00
1 table cover to match drape	5.00
1 silk mantle drape	2.50

Amount brought forward	$4469.00
1 cloisonne vase(wedding gift)	18.00
1 " " "	18.00
1 " " (gift)	10.00
1 " "	8.00
1 Japanese vase	2.00
1 Satsuma (old) curio	
1 Satsuma (old) curio insense burner These two pieces were given to Mrs. Headland by a lady whom she treated and nursed during a serious illness and operation for five weeks in the hotel at Nikko,Japan.One piece was valued at $100	100.00
1 Old Chinese vase on stand	20.00
1 Chinese plate(Ming dynasty) on stand,(Gift)	15.00
1 pair cups in box. Imperial,presented to Li Hung Chang by the Emperor,given by his nephew to Mrs.Headland	8.00
1 small cloisonne tea pot	2.50
1 modern Satsuma vase	3.00
1 Japanese vase	1.00
1 " "	11.50
1 small black wood Chinese cabinet	3.00
1 cup on stand,ancient ware(gift of Duke Jung family)	10.00
1 cup on stand,Kang Hsi,(gift) Do not know value of above two.	
1Rose bowl with mirror	.50
1 Glass vase	.40
1 Buddha curio	.50
1 Marble Chinese Seal	.50
1 Banquet Lamp Shade Embroidered Silk	12.00
1 Student lamp	3.00
1 Hanging Lamp	3.00
1 Hanging Hall lamp	1.50
1 Bronze lamp with globe	2.50
2 Hand lamps with shades	2.00
1 Ascetalene bicycle lamp	2.50
2 Cloisonne candlesticks	8.00
2 Brass candlesticks	.50
1 Dinner set	15.00
1 Fruit set (wedding present) fine porcelain plates and stands	10.00
1 Set Japanese fruit plates	3.00
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1 " " " " 18.00
1 " " (gift) 10.00
1 " " " 8.00
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1 Satsuma (old) curio Incense burner

These two pieces were given to Mrs. Headland by a lady whom she treated and nursed during a serious illness and operation for five weeks in the hotel at Nikko,Japan.One piece was valued at $100 100.00

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1 " " 1.50
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Do not know value of above two. }

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1	Abeels China	1.50
1	Buddhist Literature in China,Beal	2.50
1	Travels of Buddhist Pilgrims	2.00
1	Buddhism ,Beal	1.00
1	Childlife in Chinese Homes	1.25
		$6367.45

1	Doolittle Tzola	$ 8.00
1	Wiley's Chinese Literature Poetry & Music (rear)	10.00
1	The Religion of the Chinese	1.00
1	New Testament (kind presented to Empress)	6.00
1	Three Chinese Bibles	4.00
1	Archeology	2.50
1	Religions of China (Legge)	1.50
1	Chinese Gretchen Bible	1.50
1	Voices of the soul Answered in God (Reid)	1.75
1	Glasses at China (Reid)	.50
1	Origin and Growth of Religion	1.50
1	Childhood of Religions	1.25
1	Lectures to Young Men (Beecher)	1.50
1	Beecher Book of Daily Reads	1.50
1	Many Other Lessons Proctor	2.50
1	Physiological Chart	25.00
1	Idylls Reeds	2.50
1	Poe's Work's	3.00
1	Lytton's Works	6.00
1	Owen Meredith	2.00
1	The Chinese and their rebellions	6.00
1	Trip through Siberia	3.50
1	Confessions of Opium Eater etc Byron	4.50
1	Pictures Bible History	2.00
1	Homer's Iliad	1.00
1	" Odyssee	1.00
1	Virgil's Aneid	1.00
1	Tassos Jerusalem	1.00
1	Spencer's Fairie Queene	1.00
1	Inead of Dossion	2.00
1	Hawthorn's Works	2.00
1	Latin Books	4.50
1	Greek Books	8.50
1	Liddell Scotts Gr.Eng.Lexicon	10.00
1	Hebrew Bible	2.00
1	Hebrew Lexicon	6.00
1	" Grammar	2.10
1	Mathematical Books	6.00
1	College Text Books	20.00
1	Life of Roberts	2.00
1	Dragon Image & Demon	2.00
1	Three Religions of China	2.00
1	Heroes of Japan	1.75
1	Where Chinese Drive	1.25
1	Forty years in South China	1.50
1	The Miracles of Missions	1.00
1	Japan B.Bickinson	2.75
1	Iron Duke to Japan	2.00
1	Budget of Letters from Japan	2.00
1	The Real Japan	2.00
1	Elgin's Mission to Japan (Oliphant)	2.25
1	China & Japan Pilay	1.50
1	Our Oriental Missions Thompson	1.50
1	Among China	1.50
1	Buddhist Literature in China,Beal	2.50
1	Travels of Buddhist Pilgrims	2.00
1	Buddhism ,Beal	1.00
1	Chastity in Chinese Women	1.25

$6267.25

Carried over	$6367.48
Tissues	1.25
China,Dean	1.25
Sunderings in China	6.25
Work for the Blind in China	.37
The Chinese J.T.Davis	1.50
The China Mission,Dean	1.00
The Soldiers of China	2.87
Pagoda Shadows	1.00
Strange stories from a Chinese Studio,Giles	3.75
Historic China	2.25
The River of the golden Sand	5.03
China	8.00
China Opened,2vols,Gutzlaff	5.00
The Far East,Geraldine Guinness	1.00
Western China	2.00
The Cross and the Dragon	2.00
Ling Shu	1.50
Chinese Empire	6.00
The Chinese as they are	1.75
Through the Yangtze Gorges	2.50
Christianity in China	1.25
Foreigner in Far Cathay	1.50
View of China	5.00
Our Life in China	1.50
China and the Gospel	1.25
The Ports of China	4.00
The Manchus	4.00
Chinese Immigration	2.50
Our Policy in China	.25
The Foreigner in China	1.50
The Missionary cemetery at Foochow	.50
Old Highways in China	1.25
Travels and Investigations in Middle Kingdom	1.75
History of the Taiping rebelion	1.00
Sketches of China	.40
Marco Polo	1.50
British India and its Rulers	2.75
The Indian Empire	4.25
Hinduism Past and Present	1.00
India Revisited	1.75
Light of Asia	1.00
Ram Chandra Bose	1.75
The Oriental Christ	1.50
Buddhism	1.00
The Land of the Veda	4.00
From Boston to Bareily and back	1.50
Punjab and Ind.Missions	1.75
Through India,Bengal &Punjab	.37
Indian Wisdom	3.75
Mohamet's Evole	5.00
Life of Mohammed,Muir	1.75
Islam and its founder	1.25
Travels of Fa Hsien & Sung Yung	2.50
Confucianism &Taoism	1.25
Handbook for the student of Chinese Buddhism	4.00
Three lectures in Buddhism	1.25
Digest of the doctrines of Confucius	3.00
	$6[illegible].65

Carried over $

1.25
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2.75
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3.75
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1.75
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2.50
1.25
4.00
1.25
2.00

$600.00

Carried over	$6800.65
Confucius and the Chinese Classics	1.50
Tablets in a temple of Confucius	1.50
Ancestral worship and feng shun	1.25
Kidd's Feng Shun	1.00
Lectures on the History of the Eastern Ch.	2.50
Memorial Vol.of 1st fifty yrs.A.B.C.F.M.	1.50
Hawaiian Islands (14)	1.50
Four other vols by same author	6.00
Judith	4.00
From Sea to Sea-Bible	1.50
Mother Home and Heaven	3.50
The Golden Room or light on the Great Future	2.50
India and Malacia	2.50
The Real Chinaman	2.00
Chinese Folklore	2.00
Natural Law in Spiritual World	1.50
Tropical Africa	1.50
David Livingstone	2.00
Through the Dark Continent,Stanley	10.00
Captain Speke upthe Nile	5.00
Pauline Methods of Mission Work	.25
Robbert Moffat	.75
Report of London Mission	1.50
Missionary Conference Report	3.00
" " "	2.00
Educational Report	2.00
" "	1.00
Museum of Antiquity	6.00
World's Parliament of Religions	10.00
History of Reformation,D'Aubigne	10.00
6vols Philosophers Biographies	6.00
Elisha	1.00
History of the R.C.Church	1.00
Geography of Canada	1.50
Scripture Geography	3.50
Chicago Exposition,Ill.	5.00
Holland's Works,3vols	3.00
Home and Health	1.00
Three Cook Books	3.50
McClintock and Strong	30.00
Richard Baxter 3vols	3.00
Bampton Lectures,3 vols	5.00
John Bunion	1.00
W.E.Channing	3.00
Josephus(Whiston)	4.50
Jeremy Taylor	2.50
John Wesley Works	6.50
Polyglot Bible	1.75
Expositors Bible 4 vols	6.00
Lange's Commentary 3 vols	15.00
Genesis Commentary	6.00
Barnes &c "	4.50
Scott's "	5.00
Manners & Customs of Ancient Egypts. 3 vols	18.00
Holy Land & Bible	3.00
The Land and the Book	3.00
Early Years of Christianity	1.75
Ancient Christianity,Isaac Taylor	4.75
	$6955.65

Carried over $6550.65

Confucius and the Chinese Classics	1.50
Tablets in a temple of Confucius	1.50
Ancestral worship and Feng Shui	1.50
Ritual's Feng Shui	1.00
Lectures on the history of the Eastern Ch.	2.50
Memorial Vol.of 1st fifty yrs.A.B.C.F.M.	1.50
Hawaiian Islands (2d)	1.50
Four other vols by same author	6.00
Imdina	4.00
Pros Dan to Bonaventura	1.50
Mother Home and Heaven	2.50
The Golden Dawn or Light on the Great Future	2.50
India and Malaysia	2.00
The Real Christmas	2.00
Pakhanee Politicre	2.00
Natural Law in Spiritual World	1.50
Tropical Africa	1.50
David Livingstone	2.00
Through the Dark Continent,Stanley	10.00
Captain Speke upthe Nile	5.00
Testing Methods of Mission Work	.25
Rainbow Duffet	.75
Report of London Mission	1.50
Missionary Conference Report	2.00
" " "	2.00
Education Report	2.00
" "	1.00
Museum of Antiquity	6.00
World's Parliament of Religions	10.00
History of Reformation,D'Aubigne	10.00
Greek Philosophers Biographies	6.00
Atlas	1.00
History of the R.C.Church	1.00
Geography of Canada	1.50
Scripture Geography	2.50
Chicago Exposition,Ill.	5.00
Holland's Works,3vols	3.00
Home and Health	1.00
Three Cook Books	3.50
Bethlehem and Sirene	50.00
Richard Baxter 3vols	3.00
Bampton Lectures,3 vols	5.00
John Bunion	1.00
W.B.Channing	3.00
Josephus Lectures	4.50
Jeremy Taylor	2.50
John Wesley Works	6.50
Polyglot Bible	1.75
Expositors Bible 4 vols	6.00
Lange's Commentary 3 vols	15.00
Genesis Commentary	6.00
Barnes Do "	4.50
Hoet's "	5.00
Manners & Customs of Ancient Egypts. 3 vols	12.00
Holy Land & Bible	3.00
The Land and the Book	5.00
Early Years of Christianity	1.75
Ancient Christianity,James Taylor	4.75

$6755.65

Carried over	$6782.68
Philosophy of Hist. Flint	2.75
" " Engel	1.25
John Lubbock 2 vols	3.50
Croft's Sabbath for Man	1.50
Temperance Lectures,Farrar	1.25
Temperance	1.50
Lectures A.P.Stanley	1.50
Blaikie's Life of Jesus the Messiah	6.00
W.M.Taylor's,4 vols	6.00
Wakefield's System of Theology	1.75
Foreknowledge of God	1.75
Pitt Street Chapel Lectures	1.50
Pastors Bible Illustrations,2 vols	7.00
Sermons in St James Chapel	2.00
Sermons Robertson	2.00
Quit your Meanness	2.50
Shanby	1.00
Josh Billings on Ice	1.25
Little Minister	1.00
The Christian	1.50
Lord Tweedmore	1.50
Bird Ways	1.00
Jackanapes	.50
	$6817.93
Two Years rent	500.00
20% on goods for freight	663.55
	$7981.48

City and c unty of New York, ss:
State of New York.

Isaac Taylor Headland,being duly sworn deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States,residing at 150 Fifth Avenue in the city of New York. That all of the property mentioned in the annexed schedule was situated at Peking and Pei Tai Ho,China,during the month of June 1900. That all said property was destroyed in the recent Boxer movement then being carried on at said places above mentioned that the respective values set opposite each article of merchandise is the true value thereof,as deponent is informed and believes.

ISAAC TAYLOR HEADLAND.

Sworn to before me this
13th day of February,1901.

FREDRICK L. CAMPBELL.

Notary Public,Kings County.
Certificate filed in N.Y.Co.
Seal.

Carried over

Philosophy of Mist. Thing	3.75
" " Gospel	1.25
John Lambert 2 vols	2.50
Curl's Sketch for Man	1.50
Temperance Lectures,Porter	1.25
Temperance	1.50
Lectures A.P.Stanley	1.50
Marvelous Life of Jesus the Messiah	6.00
W.M.Taylor's,4 vols	6.00
Whitefield's System of Theology	1.75
Forerunnings of God	1.75
Pilt Street Chapel Lectures	1.50
Pictures Bible Illustrations,2 vols	7.00
Sermons in St James Chapel	2.00
Sermons Robertson	2.00
Quit your Meanness	2.50
Manly	1.00
Josh Billings on Ice	1.25
Little Minister	1.00
The Christian	1.50
Lord Beaconsfield	1.50
Bird Boys	1.00
Sundries	.50
	$1817.50
Two Years rent	300.00
20% on goods for freight	652.58
	$2769.58

City and County of New York, ss:

State of New York,

Isaac Taylor Headland, being duly sworn deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States, residing at 180 Fifth Avenue in the city of New York. That all of the property mentioned in the annexed schedule was situated at Peking and Pei Tsi Ho, China, during the month of June 1900. That all said property was destroyed in the recent Boxer movement then being carried on at said places above mentioned That the respective values set opposite each article of merchandise is the true value thereof, as deponent is informed and believes.

ISAAC TAYLOR HEADLAND.

Sworn to before me this
13th day of February, 1901.

HENRICK I. CANTRELL.

Notary Public, Kings County,
Certificate filed in N.Y.Co.
Seal.

SUPPLEMENTAL CLAIMS OF I.T.HEADLAND.

****

4 vols Korean Repositary	$ 10.00
1 Sterioscope with 100 views	25.00
1 Lantern	1.00
Set of Drawing Instruments	6.50
2 Razor hones in boxes	2.50
2 Razors, barber scissors etc	4.00
1000 Scripture Geographies, with Manuscript, just from press, issued after I left Peking with Maps, Illustrations	500.00
1 Atlas	15.00
1 Lectures to young men, Simpson	1.50
1 " " " Crösby	1.50
1 " " " Hall	1.50
1 History of Methodism	3.00
1 Arminianism	1.00
4 Notebooks on Chinese Language,	
" History,	
" Philosophy,	
" Religion,	
4 Note books as above named containing material collected for publication, valued at	1000.00
	$1672.50

SUPPLEMENTAL CLAIMS OF I.T.HEADLAND.

****

4Vols.Korean Repositary,	$10.00
1 Sterioscope with 100 views,	$25.00
1 Lantern,	$ 1.00
Set of drawing instruments,	$ 6.50
2 Razor hones in boxes,	$ 2.50
2 Razors,Barber scissors,etc	$ 4.00
1000Scripture Geographies,with Manuscript,just from press,issued after I left Peking,with maps,illustrations	$500.00
1 Atlas,	$15.00
1 Lectures to Young Men,Simpson,	$ 1.50
1 " " " Crosby,	$ 1.50
1 " " " Hall,	$ 1.50
1 History of Methodism,	$ 3.00
1 Arminianism,	$ 1.00
1 Manuscript on Chinese Inventions,	$100.00
4 Note books on Chinese Language, Chinese History, Chinese Philosophy, Chinese Religion, 4 Note Books as above named containing material collected for publication, valued at	$1000.00
Total	$1672.50

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.160.

AWARD on Claim of ISAAC T. HEADLAND.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 7,977.98
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	781.04
TOTAL	$ 8,759.02 ✓

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On Peitaiho house	$ 500.00
" Rent of above	378.00
" Library	135.00
" Freight	663.00
	$ 1,676.00

Peking, China,
June 4th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
Commissioners.

Approved June 18th, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

ISAAC T. HEADLAND, sworn, says: his house at Peitaiho cost $2800.00; has added 25% for increased cost of reconstruction; thinks salvage will amount to $500.00; furniture in Peking house all practically new; pictures were oil paintings by Mrs. Headland; other pictures valuations at cost prices; library about 1200 volumes; specially selected for educational work in China

No.130.

AWARD on Claim of ISAAC T. HOAGLAND.

ALLOWED.

On Claim $ 7,277.04

Interest at 6% from June 30th, 1900 ---- 724.04

TOTAL $ 8,001.08

VALUATION OF ITEMS.

On Toilette Items $ 300.00

" Items of Above 270.00

" Library 130.00

" Freight ---- 662.00

$ 1,362.00

Shiloh, China,

June 4th, 1900.

Commissioners.

ISAAC T. HOAGLAND, sworn, says: His house at Peiting
$2500.00; was valued by Increased cost of reconstruction,
Chinese salvage will amount to $800.00; furniture in Peiting
house, all practically new; pictures were oil paintings etc.
mounted; other pictures valued at cost prices; library
about 1500 volumes; specially selected for educational work in

China; Chinese books expensive; files supplemental claim amounting to $1672.00 covering items omitted from original claim by oversight; the item 1000 Scripture Geographies was an edition of book just issued from press; totally destroyed; claim is for cost of printing edition; the 4 note books were literary material gathered through years of work; basis for articles intended for publication on subjects designated; real value more than amount asked; does regular writing for magazines and journals on Chinese subjects; MSS. worth from $50. to $250. per article. Items of claim just and reasonable and in conformity with actual expenditure necessary to replace property enumerated.

H. H. LOWRY, sworn, on behalf of ISAAC T. HEADLAND, says: he is familiar with Mr. Headland's literary work; knew the literary material contained in last item of Mr. Headland's claim; in his best judgment the value of same was at least $1000.00

H. H. LOWRY, sworn, on behalf of ISAAC T. HEADLAND, says:

He is familiar with Mr. Headland's literary work; knew the literary material contained in last item of Mr. Headland's claim, in his best judgment the value of same was at least $1000.00

No. 168.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Jehiel S Hopkins, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Williamsburg in the State of Mass. on or about the 11th day of Oct, 1860; that my father was a native born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent ~~residence~~ address being at Malden Mass in the State of Mass; that I am temporarily sojourning at 43 Walnut St Peking; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 9313.99 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of my original claim. I withdraw this date the sum of $1059 on item in said claim which was included under a misapprehension. The original Claim was made out in the United States.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Same

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

N. S. Hooper

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of June, 1902, at Peking, China

W. E. Cambridge
Second Secretary of Legation

United States Legation
Peking, China

S.S.

I, W. E. Bainbridge 2nd Secretary Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with H. J. H. Bruins the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. E. Bainbridge

Department of the Interior,
General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.,
January 31, 1907.

I hereby certify that the annexed is a true and literal exemplification of the original Patent No. 1,000 issued to Thomas Jefferson Green, Assignee of Jesse Benton, for the Northeast quarter of Section Thirty-four, in Township Thirty-two North of Range Eleven East of the Indian Principal Meridian, in the State of Oklahoma, containing one hundred and sixty acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said land returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General.

In testimony whereof, I, Herman Ridder, Commissioner of the General Land Office, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, the day and year first above written.

Herman Ridder
Commissioner.

N. S. HOPKINS.

Wellfleet, Mass.

An Itemized Account of Personal Losses at Tsunhua, China.

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		cost in U. S. Gold.
1 vol.	Webster's Dictionary	$ 9.50
1 "	William's Chinese Dictionary	8.50
7 "	Cyclopedia of Surgery @ $6	42.00
18 "	" American " $6	108.00
12 "	" " Annuals	72.00
1 "	Medical Dictionary Drug lessons	7.00
1 "	Herring's Materia Medica	7.00
1 "	Sterling's " "	6.50
1 "	King's American Dispensary	10.00
1 "	Lloyd's Chemistry	3.50
3 "	Reynolds' Practice	18.00
1 "	Grey's Anatomy	7.00
1 "	Wells of the eye	7.50
1 "	Refraction of the Eye	3.50
1 "	Stornberg on the Eye	2.75
1 "	Scudder's Practice	6.50
1 "	King's Obstetrics	5.50
2 "	Diseases of Children @ $2.50	5.00
2 "	Hills Johr " 6.	12.00
1 "	Coppethwaite	7.50
1 "	Burnell on the Ear	6.00
1 "	Flint's Diagnosis	3.00
1 "	Bacteriology	10.00
1 "	Microscope and its uses	8.00
1 "	" Use of Hogg	4.00
1 "	1000 Specimens for Mic.	1.25
1 "	Useful Hints on "	1.00
2 "	Memours of U. S. Grant @ $4.00	7.00
2 "	William's Flowery Kingdom	6.00
1 "	Walks and Talks Geo. Field	2.00
1 "	Tongues of Fire	1.50
1 "	Recreations in Astronomy	2.00
1 "	Medieval Greece	1.50
2 "	French Revolution "Carlyle"	2.50
1 "	Wasting Dreams of Children	1.50
2 "	Picturesque Palestine	30.00
6 "	Geikie's hours with the Bible @ $1.50	9.00
1 "	Josephus, complete works	2.50
1 "	Geikie's Life of Christ	2.50
6 "	Whedon's Concordance	9.00
6 "	Expositors Bible @ $1.50	9.00
1 "	Redpath's History of the U. S.	2.50
4 "	" " " " World @ $5.	20.00
1 "	Congress of Religions	5.00
20 "	Home College Series	1.00
1 "	Curiosities of the Bible	3.50
1 "	Scudder's Practice	5.50
1 "	Biolica's Museum	1.50
1 "	Nacmai	1.50
1 "	Sword Maker's Son	1.50
1 "	Child Life in China	2.00
1 "	Chinese Characteristics	2.00
1 "	Cycle of Cathay	3.00
1 "	James Gilmore	1.50
1 "	Roberts of Tientsin	2.00
1 "	Far Formosa	4.00
1 "	Longfellow's Poems	2.50
		$ 528.00

M. S. HOPKINS.

Wellfleet, Mass.

An Itemized Account of Personal Loanes at Tsunhua, China.

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cost in U. S. Gold.

1	vol.	Webster's Dictionary $ 9.50
1	"	William's Chinese Dictionary 8.50
7	"	Cyclopedia of Surgery @ $6 42.00
18	"	American " $6 108.00
12	"	" Annuals 72.00
1	"	Medical Dictionary Drug Terms 7.00
1	"	Herring's Materia Medica 7.00
1	"	Starling's " " 6.50
1	"	King's American Dispensary 10.00
1	"	Lloyd's Chemistry 3.50
3	"	Reynolds' Practice 18.00
1	"	Gray's Anatomy 7.00
1	"	"alls of the eye 7.50
1	"	Refraction of the Eye 3.50
1	"	Stormberg on the Eye 2.75
1	"	Soudder's Practice 6.50
1	"	King's Obstetrics 6.50
2	"	Diseases of Children @ $2.50 6.00
1	"	Hills Tour " 6. 12.00
1	"	Coppetiwaite 7.50
1	"	Burnell on the Ear 6.00
1	"	Flint's Diagnosis 3.00
1	"	Bacteriology 10.00
1	"	Microscope and its uses 8.00
1	"	" Use of Eggs 4.00
1	"	1000 Specimens for Mic. 1.25
1	"	Useful Hints on " 1.00
1	"	Memoirs of U. S. Grant @ $4.00 7.00
1	"	William's Flowery Kingdom 6.00
1	"	Walks and Talks Geo. Field 2.00
1	"	Tongues of Fire 1.50
1	"	Recreations in Astronomy 2.00
1	"	Medieval Greece 1.50
1	"	French Revolution "Carlyle" 2.50
1	"	Waiting Dreams of Children 1.50
1	"	Picturesque Palestine 20.00
1	"	Geikie's Hours with the Bible @ $1.50 3.00
1	"	Josephus, complete works 2.50
1	"	Geikie's Life of Christ 2.50
1	"	Wheaton's Correspondence 3.00
1	"	Expositors Bible @ $1.50 3.00
1	"	Redpath's History of the U. S. 2.50
1	"	" " " World @ $5. 20.00
1	"	Congress of Nations 5.00
1	"	Home College Series 1.00
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2	prs. Blankets 6.50 & 8.50	15.00
1	Blue silk quilt	8.50
1	Knitted afghan	15.00
1	Lawn dress	4.75
1	White dress	2.75
1	White suit hat	2.00
1	Pith hat lady's	2.50
1	" " man's	3.50
1	Handkerchief case	2.00
1	Cuff and collar Box	4.50
2	Jewel and glass boxes	4.00
1	Embroidered book mark	1.00
1	Purses assrt	2.50
2	prs towels fine	3.00
1	doz. towels common	4.25
3	only, Bath towels	2.50
1	Brush and comb case	5.00
1	Toilet assrt and tidy	2.50
1	Tidy on chair	1.00
1	pce Chinese silk	3.50
10	yds diaper linen	2.50
1	pc crash	1.00
2	photo frames	1.00
1	doz. Turn dollies	6.00
2	lace handkerchiefs	2.50
2	glove boxes plush	2.00
1	Manicure set	4.50
2	prs. kid gloves	6.00
6	yds Ribbon	1.20
	Embroidery silk	2.50
	Buttons, hooks and eyes	2.00
	Cotton and thread	2.00
1	Silver thimble	.75
	Lead pencils and pens	1.50
	Visiting cards	2.50
	Card case	.50
	Omit book	1.50
	Paper patterns	2.50
	Silk remnants	2.00
2	Men's night shirts	1.50
2	" drawers	1.00
2	" under dresses	1.50
8	Ladies vests	2.00
6	" collars	1.50
6	Men's Vests	1.50
12	" collars	1.50
3	Ladies hats $3., $4., $5	12.00
1	Riding hat	2.50
2	Boy's caps	2.00
1	" felt hat	2.00
1	man's fur cap	6.00
1	Riding cap men's	2.00
1	Travelling suit	15.00
1	" pants	6.00
	Elastic and braid	2.50
		$2229.50
		$1712.50

		$1712.55
1 Gold pen and penholder	3.50	
1 Stilo pen	2.00	
1 Cameo pin Gold	3.50	
1 Ring gold	4.00	
1 " " child's	1.50	
1 " " "	.50	
1 Bracelets	3.50	
2 Silver pins	1.50	
3 Silver rings	2.50	
2 Lacquer boxes	2.00	
1 Tracing wheel	.25	
1 Pinking iron	.25	
1 Eyelet punch	.75	
1 Blotter	.75	
1 Foot measure	.25	
1 Drawing set	4.50	
1 Ink fount	2.00	
3 Sets Fire irons	5.50	
15 Yards new carpet	15.00	
4 prs. Lace curtains @ 2.50	10.00	
6 " Scrim " @ 1.50	9.00	
6 Roller curtains	6.00	
6 Sash curtains	1.50	
1 Dress pattern	1.50	
4 yds Corduroy	4.00	
4 1/2 yds Gingham	.75	
1 pr. hair (?)	1.50	
1 Comb	.50	
1 Large Trunk	8.00	
1 Wolf skin rug	25.00	
1 Chamois rug	2.50	
1 Badger rug	4.00	
1 Deer rug	2.00	
1 Squirrel skin garment	35.00	
1 Ladies fur cape	27.00	
3 Heavy comfortables @ 3.50	10.50	
4 Rugs @ 1.50 Native	6.00	
1 Parlor carpet	29.00	
1 Bed room carpet	15.00	
1 Sofa pillow	5.00	
2 Feather pillows	6.00	
1 Wash set	4.50	
1 " "	6.50	
Straw mattings 4 rooms	15.00	
1 Gold headed cane	10.00	
1 Umbrella men's	5.50	
1 " ladies'	3.50	
1 1/2 Bolt Bandage cloth	7.65	
1/2 " Bleached cloth	4.25	
1 Ladies' writing case	4.75	
1 " gold pen	2.50	
1 pr White slippers	2.00	
6 yds Dimity @ 20 ¢	1.20	
2 " Muslin	1.20	
4 " Lawn	.80	
3 doz. Shoe strings	.50	
6 " Dimity flannel	.60	
7 " Outing "	1.00	
3 " Black silk	3.75	
		$338.70
		$2051.25

1	Gold pen and pencilholder	3.50
1	Stylo pen	2.00
1	Gamco pin Gold	3.50
1	Ring gold	4.00
1	" " child's	1.50
1	" " "	.50
1	Bracelets	3.50
2	Silver plns	1.50
3	Silver rings	2.50
2	Lacquer boxes	2.00
1	Tracing wheel	.25
1	Pinking iron	.25
1	Eyelet punch	.75
1	Blotter	.75
1	Foot measure	.25
1	Drawing set	4.50
1	Ink fount	2.00
3	Sets Fire irons	5.50
15	Yards new carpet	15.00
4	prs. Lace curtains @ 2.50	10.00
6	" Scrim " @ 1.50	9.00
6	Roller curtains	6.00
6	Bamb curtains	1.50
1	Dress pattern	1.50
4	Yds Corduroy	4.00
4	1/2 Yds Gingham	.75
1	pr. Hair (?)	1.50
1	Comb	.50
1	Large Trunk	8.00
1	Wolf skin rug	25.00
1	Chamois rug	2.50
1	Badger rug	4.00
1	Deer rug	3.00
1	Squirrel skin garment	35.00
1	Ladies fur cape	27.00
2	Heavy comfortables @ 3.50	10.50
4	Rugs @ 1.50 Native	6.00
1	Parlor carpet	25.00
1	Bed room carpet	15.00
1	Bed pillow	5.00
2	Feather pillows	6.00
1	Wash set	4.50
1	" "	6.50
	Straw mattings 4 rooms	15.00
1	Gold headed cane	10.00
1	Umbrella men's	5.50
1	" Ladies'	3.50
1	1/2 Bolt Bandage cloth	7.65
1	1/2 " Bleached cloth	4.25
1	Ladies' writing case	4.75
1	" Gold pen	3.50
1	pr White slippers	2.00
6	Yds Dimity @ 20 ¢	1.20
2	" Muslin	1.20
4	" Lawn	.80
2	doz. Shoe strings	.50
6	" Dimity Flannel	.60
7	" Outing "	1.00
3	" Black silk	3.75
		$238.70
		$2051.25
		$1712.55

		$2051.25
3 yds @ 1.10	3.30	
1 Rose jar	3.50	
1 Bronze vase	8.00	
1 Yellow vase	1.00	
2 wood frames	1.25	
1 Candle stick	1.20	
1 Cloisonne vase	4.50	
1 " Bon Bon Box	7.50	
2 Paintings @ 4.50	9.00	
1 " large	16.00	
1 " "	4.50	
1 " "	3.75	
1 Steel eng. framed	6.00	
1 Photo "	4.50	
1 Crayon "	8.00	
1 Small painting	2.50	
1 Madonna	2.50	
1 Japanese picture	3.00	
1 Fancy picture	1.00	
1 Madonna and Christ	5.50	
1 Fruit piece	1.50	
4 Smaller pictures	4.00	
2 Large Wood-cuts	3.00	
1 Japanese bracket	5.00	
Crockery 1 Glass set	.75	
1 Choclate pot	2.00	
2 Terra cotta pots	.60	
1 Black tea pot	1.25	
2 Copper tea pots	1.60	
2 Porcelain tea pots	1.40	
1 Glass set fancy	3.50	
1 Milk and sugar bowl	1.00	
1 Dinner set English	18.00	
1 Tea set Japanese	8.00	
1 doz. coffee cups	3.50	
1 doz. cut glass tumblers	2.00	
1 common tumblers	1.00	
1 doz. Sauce dishes	1.50	
1 doz. Fruit plates	2.75	
1 doz. Bread dishes	1.75	
1 doz. Finger bowls	2.25	
1 Cracker jar	2.00	
1 Salad dish	1.00	
4 Fancy bread dishes	4.00	
5 Fancy cups and saucers	4.50	
1 Silver fruit dish	6.50	
1 Silver cake basket	4.00	
2 Glass dishes	2.25	
4 Glass fruits	3.25	
1 Cut glass dish	1.25	
3 Porcelain tea stands	1.50	
1/2 doz. Salts	.90	
1/2 doz. peppers	.90	
1 only fancy bread dish	.75	
1 only spoon holder	.80	
4 Vegetable dishes	2.40	
3 White platters	1.50	
1 doz. Jelly tumblers	.60	$200.95
		$2252.20

3 Vase @ 1.10	3.30
1 Rose jar	3.50
1 Bronze vase	8.00
1 Yellow vase	1.00
2 wood frames	1.25
1 Candle stick	1.50
1 Cloisonne vase	4.50
1 " Pen Box	7.50
2 Paintings @ 4.50	9.00
1 " large	16.00
1 " "	4.50
1 " "	3.75
1 Steel eng. framed	6.00
1 Photo "	4.50
1 Crayon "	8.00
1 Small painting	2.50
1 Madonna	2.50
1 Japanese picture	3.00
1 Fancy picture	1.00
1 Madonna and Christ	5.50
1 Fruit piece	1.50
4 Smaller pictures	4.00
2 Large Wood-cuts	3.00
1 Japanese bracket	5.00
Crockery & Glass set	.75
1 Chocolate pot	2.00
2 Terra cotta pots	.60
1 Black tea pot	1.25
2 Copper tea pots	1.60
2 Porcelain tea pots	1.10
1 Glass set fancy	3.50
1 Milk and sugar bowl	1.00
1 Dinner set English	18.00
1 Tea set Japanese	8.00
1 doz. coffee cups	3.50
1 doz. cut glass tumblers	2.00
1 common tumblers	1.00
1 doz. Sauce dishes	1.50
1 doz. Fruit plates	2.75
1 doz. Bread dishes	1.75
1 doz. Finger bowls	2.25
1 Creamer jar	2.00
1 Salad dish	1.00
4 Fancy bread dishes	4.00
6 Fancy cups and saucers	4.50
1 Silver fruit dish	6.50
1 Silver cake basket	4.00
2 Glass dishes	2.25
4 Glass fruits	3.25
1 Cut glass dish	1.25
2 Porcelain toe stands	1.50
1 2 doz. Salts	.90
1 2 doz. peppers	.90
1 only fancy bread dish	.75
1 only spoon holder	.50
4 Vegetable dishes	2.40
2 White platters	1.50
1 doz. Jelly tumblers	.60
	$200.95
	$2282.20

$2081.25

		$2252.20
1 doz. Preserving cans	1.80	
1/2 doz. Mason jars	.90	
4 only Flower dishes	1.00	
1 " Silver mug	5.00	
1 " Silver mug	2.75	
1 " Platinum set	1.25	
1 Hall Lamp	1.50	
2 Parlor Lamps @ 3.50 & 5.55	9.00	
1 Student lamp	2.50	
1 Hanging lamp	6.00	
1 Hanging lamp	3.50	
1 Stand lamp	2.00	
1 Glass rose bowl	1.00	
3 Napkin rings	3.00	
1 Silver syrup can	2.90	
1 Japanese plaque	1.00	
2 Glass mugs	.40	
2 Bowls	.50	
1 Butter dish silver	2.20	
1 Large Cloisonne vase	10.00	
4 small porcelain vases	4.00	
1 Ice cream freezer	3.00	
2 Distills @ 2.00	4.00	
1 Bath tub	7.00	
1 Bath tub	3.50	
1 Foot bath set	1.25	
2 Flower brackets	2.00	
4 Stew kettles	5.00	
1 "	1.50	
1 Beef roaster	2.00	
2 Graters	.50	
2 Egg beaters	.50	
1 doz. pie plates	1.00	
8 only bread tins	1.00	
1 Waffle Iron	1.25	
1 Coffee mill	1.50	
6 Kitchen bowls	1.00	
1 Jelly mould	1.00	
1 Moulding board and pin	.75	
12 only Muffin rings	.50	
1 Chopping bowl and knife	.50	
Cullenders and spoons	.50	
3 only toasting racks	.50	
1 Tea kettle	.50	
2 Granite bake dishes	2.25	
4 Milk pans	.60	
3 Water jars (Kang)	2.70	
1 Gem pans	.25	
4 Coal hods	3.00	
1 Crimping Iron	1.25	
2 Wash boards	1.20	
1 Parlor clock	7.00	
1 Kitchen clock	2.00	
1 Willow rocker	4.00	
1 Large Ice chest	27.00	
1 Child's crib	9.50	
1 " bed	6.50	
1 Music rack	4.50	
		$174.20
		$2426.40

1 doz. Preserving cans	1.80
1/2 doz. Mason jars	.90
4 only Flower dishes	1.00
1 " Silver mug	5.00
1 " Silver mug	2.75
1 " Platinum nails	1.25
1 Hall lamp	1.80
2 Parlor lamps @ $.50 & $.55	9.00
1 Student lamp	2.50
1 Hanging lamp	6.00
1 Hanging lamp	3.50
1 Stand lamp	2.00
1 Glass rose bowl	1.00
2 Napkin rings	2.00
1 Silver syrup can	2.50
1 Japanese plaque	1.00
2 Glass mugs	.40
2 Bowls	.60
1 Butter dish silver	2.50
1 Large Dolsonne vase	10.00
4 small porcelain vases	4.00
1 Ice cream freezer	3.00
2 Distills @ 2.00	4.00
1 Bath tub	7.00
1 Bath tub	3.50
1 Foot bath mat	1.25
2 Flower brackets	2.00
4 Stew kettles	5.00
1 "	1.50
1 Bowl fountain	2.00
2 Grapefruit	.50
2 Egg beaters	.50
1 doz. pie plates	1.00
8 only bread tins	1.00
1 Waffle iron	1.25
1 Coffee mill	1.50
6 Kitchen bowls	1.00
1 Jelly moulds vases	1.00
1 Moulding board and pin	.75
12 only Muffin rings	.50
1 Chopping bowl and knife	.50
Cullenders and spoons	.50
2 only toasting racks	.50
1 Tea kettle	.50
2 Granite bake dishes	2.25
4 Milk pans	.60
2 Water jars (Xang)	2.70
1 Gem pans	.25
4 Coal hods	3.00
1 Crimping iron	1.25
1 Wash boards	1.20
1 Parlor clock	7.00
1 Kitchen clock	2.00
1 Willow rocker	4.00
1 Large Ice chest	27.00
1 Child's crib	3.50
1 " bed	6.50
1 Music rack	4.50
	$174.20
	$2252.20
	$2426.40

2884.65

1 Bicycle cart	25.00
[illegible]	25.00
1 Cooking pot	10.00
1 square end field glass	20.00
1 3/8 Gas Jet	2.00
1 [illegible] Compass	5.00
1/2 " " Plane	2.00
3/4 " " Plumegate	1.75
1 " " Gimlet	2.50
1 " " Screwdriver	2.50
1 only " Chisel set	2.50
1 " " Chisel and Gouges	2.50
1/2 " " Saloon	2.50
1/2 " " Carpenter	2.50
2 lbs Chocolate	2.50
1/2 lbs Cup Cakes	2.50
1 " " Oatcake	2.50
1/2 " " Pickles	2.50
1/2 " " Rowling Biscuit	2.50
2 only Bottles Sauce	2.50
10 lbs Arrow root	4.50
10 lbs Sugtone	2.50
10 " Grams of tartar	2.50
1/2 doz Flavoring Essence	2.50
1 Sewing Machine	30.00
Collection of stamps	20.00
1 Silver Communion set	15.00
1 Rubber Blanket	4.50
2 pr. Blankets	1.75
1 Rubber Cushion	2.50
1 Cotton Mattress [illegible] weighs 120 lbs	2.75
1 Brass Candle [illegible]	20.00
1 Boys Cabbie suit	10.00
1 Pony [illegible]	25.00
2 Cows [illegible]	100.00
6 Large Brass vases	10.00
1 Organ	5.00
1 Childrens desk	2.50
Five pieces	2.00
Cotton mattress	2.00
Rugs [illegible]	12.00
1 Bag of shing	2.50
2 Brownie books	5.50
1 Rug 3/4	4.50
1 Rug 12 x 15	17.50
1 Rug 15 x 15	22.00

2 ton of coal stored @ 6.00	12.00
1 Toilet Seat	2.50
12 [illegible] Shovels	6.00
1 Covered Cane chair	10.00
1 Open Cane Chair	5.00
4 folding camp chairs	6.00
1 Bed spread	5.00
	72.50
	2957.15
20 per cent added to the above for cost of freight and purchase	[illegible]

1 Rug 12 x 18	17.50
1 Mat 3ft	4.50
2 Brussels books	3.50
1 Map of China	3.50
	12.00
	2.00
	2.00
	3.50
	3.50
	3.50

$ 3971.60

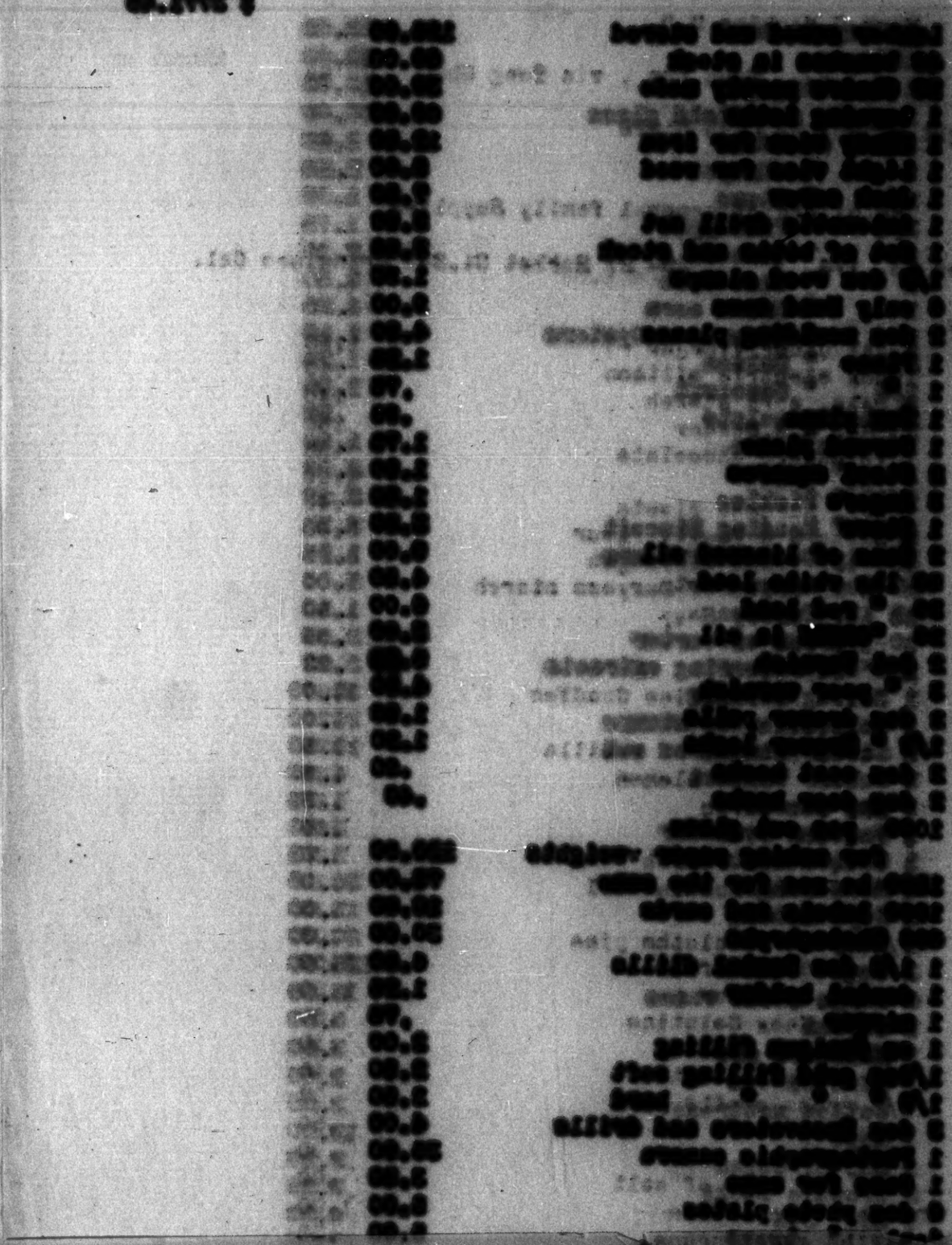
[illegible]

12 doz plates 24.00

[illegible]

[illegible] 726.40
386.10

$735.10



San Francisco ,Cal.,
April 19 th 1900

Mr S.S.Hopkins,S.F.

Yuen Lun , via Yung Shun , China

Bought of Shing Yuen Shipo

Retailer of general family Supplies

Order No. 178 [illegible] St.San Francisco Cal.

Date			
?	6 gal Wine Vinegar		1.50
8	1 [illegible] Allspice		.15
	4 pkgs. corn starch		.20
	2 [illegible]		.10
	1 lb Baker chocolate		.25
	2 lbs Tea		1.00
	1 pkg. Barnes pixie		.25
	2 Sacks 5 B Family flour		5.00
	100 lbs Granulated sugar		5.00
9			
10	2 6 lb tins of Maryana starch		1.00
	24 bars Ivory Soap		1.00
	1 pkg Parlds		.25
	2 " Sapolio		.20
	1 Bottle Of Purifine Cordica		1.00
	4 pkts.Gilcrated		.20
	2 4 oz bottles of vanilla		.50
	1 " " " Almond		.40
	1 Qts Ice cream		.15
	1 bag cod fish		.10
	1 bot. Lemon rubber		.10
	1 " sewing machine oil		.10
	1 " marking		.10
11	1/2 gross of clothe pins		.25
	2 bags Premium flour		1.00
	1 " G.G. flour		.50
	6 pkgs Ammo Colatine		.30
	1 [illegible] cloths		.10
	1 doz Darning cotton		.10
12	1/2 gross clothe pins		.25
	1 Wash board		.75
	1 cheese		.25
	2 6 lbs bags of salt		.25
	25 lbs Lagon beans		1.00
	5 lbs Sweet prunes		.25
	1 5 lb. tin Boston Crackers		.50

Bon Pressoirs Cie.,
April 19 th 1900

Mr E.A.Hopkins,City.

Dear Sir, Via Long Dock, Plaine

Invoice of Goods Sold Under

Statement of general Monthly Supplies

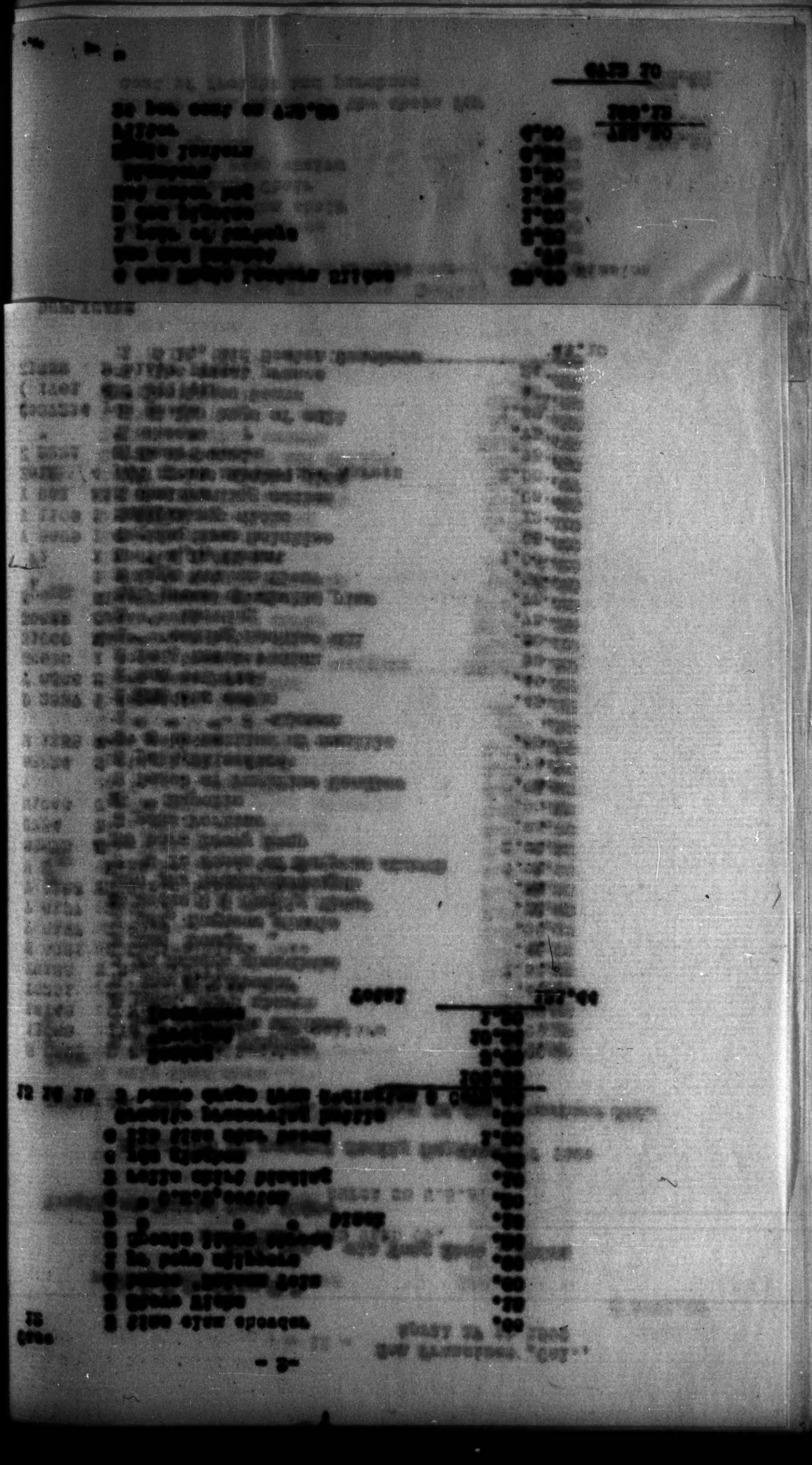
Order No. 3749 Dec. 29 Number 19.Bon Pressoirs Cie.

Qtys		
7	6 gal Olive Vinegar	1.00
8	1 Jar celebrity Olives	.30
	4 Pkgs. Corn starch	.20
	1 Box Gilt Crackers	.25
	1 1b Imported Chocolate	.25
	1 Jar Queens	1.00
	1 Pkg. Emerson Cereals	.20
	6 Cakes 6 Monthly Shave	0.25
	Box Ice Cream Cones	0.25
10	2 " 6 lb boxes of Empress Cheese	1.00
	20 Jars Strong Soup	1.00
	1 Pkg Parsley	.20
	6 " Pumpkin	.25
	2 Boxes of Pyrites Candles	1.00
	1 Pkg.Oatmeal	.20
	2 " of Spirits of Camphor	.25
	1 " " Almonds	.25
	1 Pkg Rice Flour	.12
	1 Box Red Pitch	.20
	1 Box, Round Paddle	.20
	1 " Carving Candles 6ct	.10
	1 " Lacquer	.25
11	1/2 Gross of Plastic Pins	.20
	2 Cans Tomato Flour	0.50
	2 " 6 lb. Flour	1.00
	6 Pkgs Glass Gelatine	.25
	1 Lemon Plate	.20
	1 Box Sewing cotton	.05
12	1/2 Gross Plastic Pins	.20
	1 Wash Board	.25
	1 "	.25
	2 " 6 lbs bags of salt	.25
	2 lbs Dupre Beans	1.00
	1 " Sweet Prunes	.25
	1 " 6 lb. Tin Boston Crackers	.25

6 Gen Bright Leaders Sliced	30.00
Box Card Tobacco	.25
1 Pair of Garters	0.25
2 Gen Plastics	1.00
Red Water Keg	1.00
Ribbons	0.25
Bright Jantern	0.25
Pillow	0.00
25 per cent on 732.80	183.20
	915.20
	6432 10

Case

12 2 tins clam chowder .06
2 Shore Fish .15
4 boxes 'Salmon Pain .60
1 pr boys slippers .60
2 Spools linen thread .25
2 " " block .25
4 " O.K.S.cotton .25
2 rolls shirt binding .10
6 yds gingham .60
6 125 tins char bleach 1.80
Crystic preserving bottle .05
13 14 15 3 bottle drugs from Pedington & Co. 105.00
2.40
Postage 10.00
Insurance 1.00
Total 121.44



[redacted]

Paid by the Shoemen's Society
Stamps with the Trademark of your Shoes

Date
12

[illegible]

Paid by the Missionary Society
Books with the Treasurer of your District

[redacted]

[redacted]

Foreign Department

Montgomery Ward & Co

Chicago U.S.A. March 22nd, 1909

Sold to H.S.Hopkins

Tsun hua ,Dis Tang shan China

Catalogue No.	Articles Quantity	Price
[illegible]	1/2 doz mortise locks	2.75
/13080	1/2 " lock sets	2.05
C13000	1 set furnishings for door	1.08
C12970	Geneva bronze w.catches	.37
C13035	1/2 doz cupboard turns	.65
C13125	1/2 doz SASH LOCKS	.34
C13175	1/2 " " lifts	.38
C12875	1 " shutter bars	.77
/13310	1 " Transom lifts	1.80
C13300	48sets no. 4 sash balances	4.80
C13630	6 loose pin butts	1.05
C13661	1 doz. pr. loose pin butts	1.80
C12060	1/2 " hinge hasps	.40
C13755	2 " wrought steel butts	2.08
C12095	3prs.Screw strap hinges	.60
/12130	3 hasps	.15
C14401	1/2 doz ring and staples	.11
C12111	1 1/2 doz hinges and hasps	2.34
C14025	3 mortise door bolts	.42
C14060	1/2 doz Plush door bolts	.69
"	" " " " "	.72
C14040	1 " Door bolts	.74
C13960	1/2doz(pad locks	1.58
C14803	" door catches	1.50
C12250	1 " hat and coat hooks	.69
C12220	2 " wire coat hooks	.27
C15038	2 gr. screws	.25
[illegible]	1 1/2 doz carriage bolts	.17
C15032	1 gr screws	.25
C15032	4 " screws	.12
		25.07

DUPLICATE

Paid by mission treasurer

Settle with the

Treasurer of your mission

Foreign Department

Montgomery Ward & Co

Chicago U.S.A.Ward Bldg,1000

Sold to E.E.Hopkins

Ship Via Your Own Choice

Catalogue No.	Duplicate Quantity	Price
	1/2 doz cartain locks	2.75
	1/2 " lock sets	2.00
	1 set furnishings for door	1.00
	Canova bronze w.catches	.37
	1/2 doz surboard turns	.65
	1/2 doz BRASS LOCKS	.34
	1/2 " " TIPIA	.38
	1 " Shutter bars	.77
	1 " Transom lifts	1.80
	Safety po. & sash fasteners	6.80
	6 Doors pin butts	1.05
	1 doz. pr. loose pin butts	1.80
	1/2 " hinge tongs	.60
	2 " wrought steel butts	2.00
	3pr.Screw strap hinges	.60
	6 hasps	.15
	1/2 doz ring and staples	.11
	1 1/2 doz hinges and hasps	2.64
	3 Cartian door bolts	.42
	1/2 doz Flush door bolts	.60
	" " "	.72
	1 " Door bolts	.74
	1/2doz.pad locks	1.38
	" door catches	1.50
	2 " bat and coat hooks	.60
	2 " wire coat hooks	.37
	2 pr. hooks	.22
	1 1/2 doz carriage bolts	.17
	1 pr screws	.25
	4 " screws	.12
		30.00

REMARKS

Paid by missies treasurer
Settle with the
Treasurer of your missies

Destroyed at Rocky Point China

Report by the undersigned

Dwelling House Just completed (exclusive of land) $ 2500.

Furniture in the same

Dining table	12.00
Round table	5.00
Iron Bed	15.00
Folding beds	6.00
Small Iron bed	7.00
Screen	3.00
6 dining chairs	20.00
6 Rockers	15.00
Easy chair	4.00
1 white mattress	12.00
1 " "	12.00
1 Commode	4.00
Kitchen goods	20.00
1 Sail boat	75.00
Extra cans and locks	15.00

Z

Groceries) Received at Rocky Point But Not
goods)
) Used Chargeable Bill Enclosed 60.00 (with drawn)

Ningpoboy Hurt a Coler in case " " 75.00

Extra Groceries and drugs 121.00

$2209.01

Increased cost of building and freight
Act 30 Q/O 201.00

Total $2411.00

U.S.Consulate
Shanghai
China.

Cost of groceries and furnishing $2211.00
Cost of land 200.
Loss of use for two years 100.
Total $2511.00
Do

[illegible]

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.168.

AWARD on Claim of NEHEMIAH S. HOPKINS.

ALLOWED.

Library	Tsun-hua	$ 700.00
Household goods	"	2,000.00
Industrial school	"	752.00
House at Peitaiho		3,125.00
Furniture in above		440.00
		$ 7,017.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		687.08
		~~701.60~~
	TOTAL	~~$ 7,718.60~~

Order of Acceptance Jan 20, 1903. J.

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN. 7,704.08

Moreton's goods	withdrawn	$ 69.00
Land Peitaiho	"	490.00
Loss use of Peitaiho house	"	500.00
Household goods	disallowed	152.00
On balance claim	"	1,085.99
	Total	$ 2,296.99

~~701.~~
7,017.00
2296.99
313.99

Peking, China,
June 5th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
Commissioners.

Approved June 18th, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

NEHEMIAH S. HOPKINS, sworn, says: library consisted largely of medical books, standard works in good condition; withdraws

items

items Moreton's goods $69.00; goods recovered; withdraws item $490.00 land Peitaiho and item $500.00 loss of use fro two years; itemized statement carefully prepared; valuations just and reasonable and in conformity with real expenditure necessary to replace property enumerated.

- -

Items Morston's goods $25.00; goods recovered; withdraw item
$430.00 land Pettitte and item $800.00 loan of one fro two
years; itemized statement carefully prepared; valuations just
and reasonable and in conformity with real expenditure necessary
to replace property enumerated.

No. 189

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Jane E. Chapin (Miss), being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Ergusboro' in the State of Vermont on or about the 18th day of May 1836; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Springfield in the State of Illinois; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking, China that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a missionary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $1465.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Jane E. Chapin (Miss)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of June, 1902, at Peking

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
S.S.

I, James W Ragsdale United States Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Miss J. E. Chapin the affiant above-named, and know her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by her.

James W Ragsdale

U.S.

I, _____ hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with _____ the affiant above named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Claim for personal effects lost during the Boxer Uprising of 1900.

Two houses, and building material from houses which had been torn down $ 300.00
Furniture in my house 250.00
Books, more than 300 300.00
Carpets, Rugs and Curtains 100.00
Bedding 75.00
Large Stove, as good as new, (Original price $40) 40.00
4 Lamps, with extra shades, chimneys etc. 25.00
Table-linen and Silver 25.00
China-ware and kitchen utensils 25.00
Wire screens, door & window, from the U. S. also Chinese Lientsus $ 75.00
Clothing 100.00
Two clocks, one Silver watch, and Jewelry 20.00
Pictures, and bric-a-brac 25.00
Two Stereoscopes and seventy-five pictures 10.00
Stationery, Letter-scales, Ink, Pencils &c 10.00
Stores of soap, Towels, Toilet articles, Medicines 25.00
Trunks and Packing chests 25.00
Articles for use in Laundry (tubs etc.) 10.00
Furniture, Bedding and Pictures at Hills 25.00
$ 1,465.00

(Signed) J. E. CHAPIN (Miss)

Claim for personal effects lost during the Boxer Uprising of 1900.

Two houses, and building material from houses which had been torn down	$ 200.00
Furniture in my house	250.00
Books, more than 300	300.00
Carpets, Rugs and Curtains	100.00
Bedding	75.00
Large stove, as good as new,(Original price $40)	40.00
4 Lamps, with extra shades, chimneys etc.	25.00
Table-linen and Silver	25.00
China-ware and kitchen utensils	25.00
Wire screens, door & window, from the U. S. also	
Chinese Lanterns	75.00
Clothing	100.00
Two clocks, one Silver watch, and Jewelry	20.00
Pictures, and bric-a-brac	25.00
Two Stereoscope and seventy-five pictures	10.00
Stationery, Letter-scales, Ink, Pencils &c	10.00
Stores of soap, Towels, Toilet articles,Medicines	25.00
Trunks and Packing chests	25.00
Articles for use in Laundry (tubs etc.)	10.00
Furniture, Bedding and Pictures at Hills	25.00
	$ 1,465.00

(Signed) J. R. CHAPIN (Miss)

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.189.

AWARD on Claim of JENNIE E. CHAPIN.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 1,430.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	141.26
TOTAL	$ 1,571.26

O.K.J.

WITHDRAWN.

On Claim for screens	$ 35.00

Peking, China,
June 12th, 1902.

William E. Rainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
Commissioners.

Approved June 18th, 1902
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

JENNIE E. CHAPIN, sworn, says: that the buildings destroyed consisted of a house of three rooms, outhouses and walls, one room containing a lot of building material; that she had furniture for eight rooms; that her library contained more than 300 volumes; that the screens for 5 doors and 8 windows were made in the United States and that the sum claimed would not reimburse her for the loss. Withdraws $35.00 from claim for screens.

No. 1[illegible].

AWARD on Claim of HENRIK K. CHAPIN.

ALLOWED.

On Claim $ 1,450.00

Interest at 6% from June 30th, 1900 [illegible]

TOTAL $ 1,[illegible]

DISALLOWED.

On Claim for expense $ 10.00

Patton, Clerk.

June 12th, 1906.

Commissioner.

HENRIK K. CHAPIN, sworn, says: that the building described consisted of a house of three rooms, outhouses and wells, one room containing a lot of building material; that the bad furniture for eight rooms; that her injury sustained more than 300 volumes; that the expense for 5 doors and 5 windows were made in the United States and that $25 per platform would not reimburse her for the loss. Witnesses $10.00 from claim for expense.

191

No. 191.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Frank Williams, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Shandon in the State of Ohio on or about the 29 day of Oct, 1834; that my father was a Naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Shandon in the State of Ohio; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tsingchow; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary of the American Board

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $1076.10 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Mark Williams

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of June, 1902, at Peking, China

W. E. Beinbridge
Second Secretary of Legation.

United States Legation
Peking, China

S.S.

I, W. W. Bainbridge 2nd Secy & Sec'y of Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Wm H. Williams the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. W. Bainbridge

List of Furniture belonging to

Mark Williams, destroyed by Boxers at Kalgan

July 11th 1900

		$ gold
1	Stewart Cook Stove	25 00
	Kitchen furniture for same	20 00
1	Washing Machine	8 00
12	Plates	1 25
24	Knives, plated	6 00
24	Forks "	6 00
12	Table Spoons, Silver	5 00
24	Tea " "	6 00
2	Canton Tea Pots	1 50
1	Brittannia " "	25
3	Silver Napkin rings	2 00
3	Flat Irons	1 00
1	Chinese Dresser	5 00
1	" Table	4 50
1	Book Case	10 00
1	What not	50
		102.00
		102 00

3	Pictures - - -

2	pr undershirts & drawers - —		2 00
"	" " "		1 00
6	pr cotton socks		1 50
4	" cuffs & & collars		1 50
3	Table Cloths		1 60
4	Sheets		1 00
6	Pillow cases		60
6	Towells		1 75
6	Table napkins		1 00
1	pr Chinese shoes	Felt Lined	1 00
6	cans Baking Powder		2 40
1	Box tea		1 00
18	Yards New Carpet		14 00
2	Hair Mattresses	cost $ 52	20 00
1	Feather Bed		10 00
1	Parlor Stove		20 00
2	Bath Tubs		3 00
✓	Coal on Hand		23 00
184	lbs sugar —		7 00
24	" Butter		8 40
2	Student Lamps		6 00
1	Box Lamp Chimneys		6 00
		133.65	133 65

	Cake Kerosene - - -	2 50
1	Rice Box - - - -	50
1	Iron Comatible Chair & cushions	8 00
1	Easy Chair	3 00
1	Dining Table cost 19-	10 00
2	Steamer Trunks	10 00
1	Packing Trunk	1 00
1	Saratoga "	10 00
1	Carpet Sweeper	50
✓ 1	Stereoscope & 72 pictures	6 00
✓ 1	Painting - Pts Head By N.P. Williams	5 00
✓ 1	" Fruits "	10 00
✓ 1	" Fleur de luce "	5 00
✓ 1	Crayon Portrait	10 00
✓ 1	" "	3 00
1	Iron Trunk	3 00
1	White wool Blanket - new -	3 00
1	Squirrel Skin Coat	15 00
2	pairs Ladies Shoes	5 00
1	Pr Artics	50
1	Ladys dress	3 00
1	Cloth cloak	8 00
	122.00	122 00

1	Mirror	$ 1.00
2	Hair Brushes new	1.50
1	Clothes Brush "	1.00
1	Blacking — "	.50
	Envelopes	2.00
5	Blank Book. 240 pages each	2 50
1	Shoe Punch	25
1	pr pincers	25
3	Boxes screws	30
1	" Hinges	20
	Sermon Paper	50
2	pairs slippers new	1 20
1	Wash Stand	1 00
1	Chinese Table	2 00
	Chinese Drawing Books Bt at Shanghai	2 00
✓	World's Fair Pictures	5 00
	Famous Places of the World	6 00
2	Japan pictures. colored	1 00
✓ 2	Clifton Springs Missionary Group	1 00
✓ 1	Album of Photos	2 00
✓	Photos of Western College, Oxford, O	12 00
		43.20
		43 20

	Photos of Oberlin College.	$12 00
6	Pictures of Battle of Gettysburg	2 00
		$14 00
	Brought from page 1	102 00
	" " " 2	204 50
	" " " 3	133 65
	" " " 4th	122 00
	" " " 5th	43 20
	Sum Total of Furniture	$619.35

Books belonging to M. Williams
destroyed by Boxers at Kalgan, Jun/11 1902

Barnes on New Testament	$ 6 00
" on Atonement; Practical Sermons	2 00
Cowles Commentaries	10 00
Alexander on Psalms	2 00
Bush's Notes on Bible	6 00
Jacobus on Gospels	2 00
Pelonbets Notes - 6 Volumes	6 00
Hodges Theology - new - 3 Vols new	8 00
Dakota Grammar & Dictionary - S.R. Riggs (rare)	10 00
Records of Shanghai Conference 1876	1 00
" Centenary Conference - London 1890	2 00
Life of Gilmour - Gilmour & his Boys	2 50
Alice & Phebe Carey —	1 50
Eliza Chappell Porter	1 50
Stars & Angels	1 00
The Heavenly Twins	1 00
Mrs Browns Poems (Blue & Gold)	4 00
Pattern on the Mount - Parkhurst	1 00
Thoreaus Works 3 Vols	2 00
69.50	69 50

	Shakespeares	$ 1.00
2	Teachers Bibles	16 00
1	Family "	3 00
1	Illustrated Work on Pompeii	5 00
1	Hodge on Romans	1 00
3	vols Sermons; H.W. Beecher, Shepard. Tyler	3 00
	Life Judson - Zulu Lectures	3 00
1	Life Among Dakotas	1 25
2	vols Farrars Life of Christ	5 00
2	" Chinese Old & New Testament	75
26	" American Encyclopedia - cost $5. per vol	50 00
	Kate Carnegie; Bonnie Briarbush	3 00
	Stories from my Attic - Scudder	50
	The Real Chinaman . Holcombe	1 50
	Hurrah for America	1 00
	Riverton Minister 1.00 - Children of God: Grace & Truth 1.00	2 00
	Eugene Fields Poems . Irish Idyll	2 00
	Complete Angler 1.00 2 Hymn Books .50	1 50
3	vols Henrys Commentary	10 00
2	" Social Life of Chinese Doolittle	2 00
3	" Vocabulary --	3 00
		115.50 115 50

1	vol Cruden's Concordance	3 00
1	" Stents Treasury .200 Goodrich Dict - 1.00	3 00
1	" Williams Dictionary	7 00
3	" Moteers Mandarin Lessons	10 00
	Robinson Crusoe - 1.50 - Two Dakota Missionaries 1.50	3 00
	Confession of Faith - Ezarts Preachers Manual	1 00
	Story of My Life - Children - 1.50 Sunset & Evening Star 1.50	8 00
	Mary D. S.R. Rigg	1 25
11	Vols Sermons - C.S. Robinson	11 00
4	" Dwight Theology	4 00
1	" Sermons - Robt. Hall -	2 00
2	" " Ed. Payson	2 00
5	Vols by Dr Jas. Hamilton	3 00
1	" Lectures on Pilgrims Progress - J.B. Cheever	1 50
1	" Young's Concordance	2 00
4	" Edwards Works - 1 Flavels Works	4 50
2	" Life of Washington - W. Irving	2 00
1	Sheddes Homiletics	1 50
	Todds Students Manual - Lectures to Children	.50
	" Index Rerum	1 00
4	Vols Woods Theology .50 Annals of Poor .25 -	5 25
1	Atlas	3 00
	74.75	74 75

Shakespeare 1.00. Byron 1.00		$ 2 00
Scott's Works 2.00. Tennyson 3.00 -		5 00
Jean Ingelow's Poems		3 00
R. L. Stevenson's Works. 3 Vols.		3 00
Macaulay's Works		
Large Print Bible 5.00. Teacher's Bible 8.00		13 00
	26.00	
Brought from page 7	69 50	
" " " 8	115 50	
" " " 9	74 75	
	285 75	
Additional Estimate	86 00	
" "	50 00	
Sum total for Books	$ 421 75	
Sum " " Furniture		
See page 6	$ 619 35	
Palace Service }	$ 1041 10	
Chairs - ———	35 00	= $ 1076.10

A copy of the above was
audited by J. H. Roberts
Oct 7. 1900.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.191.

AWARD on Claim of Mark Williams.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 916.10
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	89.85
Total	$ 1,005.95

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Photographs	$ 24.00
Books	136.00
	160.00

Peking, China,
June 7th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
Commissioners.

MARK WILLIAMS, sworn, says, that valuations on property enumerated in his claim are just and reasonable; photographs were of Western College and of Oberlin; college buildings; cannot remember books other than those designated; property destroyed at Kalgan.

approved June 18th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 155.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, William E. Bainbridge, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Mifflin in the State of Wisconsin on or about the 1st day of January, 1862; that my father was a naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Council Bluffs in the State of Iowa; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Second Secretary of the United States Legation at Peking

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $490.50 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The amount of my original claim was $378.50; loss of additional items in revised claim ascertained after original claim was filed.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

William E. Baier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of June, 1902, at Tsingtau, China

James W. Randall
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate } S.S.

James Reynolds, U.S. Consul at Trieste hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr Bainbridge the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James Reynolds

Revised Claim of William E. Bainbridge for losses of personal property during the "Boxer" riots in Peking, June-August, 1900.

1. Rent of Temple at Western Hills, prepaid	$ 37.50
2. Stores	20.00
3. Shoes	15.00
4. Sofa damaged	6.00
5. Two silk waists	18.00
6. Books and Music	20.00
7. Dishes and Glassware	25.00
8. Clothing	50.00
9. Linens (used for sand bags)	40.00
10. Brussels carpet	25.00
11. Table cover	6.00
12. Sofa cover	10.00
13. Two chairs	10.00
14. Two hats	18.00
15. Lamp	9.00
16. Lace curtains	25.00
17. Chenille curtains	10.00
18. Two oil cloth covers	5.00
19. Five sifa pillows	5.00
20. Mosquito netting	10.00
21. One gold watch	40.00
22. Silver belt buckle	6.00
23. Kitchen utensils (taken for use)	30.00
24. Bedding	50.00
Total U. S. Gold	$490.50
Interest at 5% from June 30th, 1900	[illegible]
	$ [illegible]

This claim has not been passed upon by the Commission because Mr. Bainbridge is a member thereof, but I have carefully examined it, found it reasonable and just, and recommend its payment in full

E. H. Conger

June 18th 1902. U.S. Minister

Revised Claim of William K. Bainbridge for losses of personal property during the "Boxer" riots in Peking, June-August, 1900.

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1. Rent of Temple at Western Hills, prepaid	$ 37.50
2. Stores	20.00
3. Shoes	15.00
4. Sofa damaged	6.00
5. Two silk waists	15.00
6. Books and Music	20.00
7. Dishes and glassware	25.00
8. Clothing	50.00
9. Linens (used for sand bags)	40.00
10. Brussels carpet	25.00
11. Table cover	6.00
12. Sofa cover	10.00
13. Two chairs	10.00
14. Two hats	15.00
15. Lamp	9.00
16. Lace curtains	25.00
17. Chenille curtains	10.00
18. Two oil cloth covers	5.00
19. Five silk pillows	5.00
20. Mosquito netting	10.00
21. One gold watch	40.00
22. Silver belt buckle	6.00
23. Kitchen utensils (taken for use)	30.00
24. Bedding	50.00
Total U. S. Gold	$490.50

No. 1022

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 23 1902
BUREAU

RECEIVED
JUL 29
1902
DEPT OF STATE

June 18th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Legation's telegram of the 8th instant.

Cholera.

No. 1023

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tunis June 18th, 1902.

Sir, Refer to this Secretary's No.

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming telegram of the 8th instant.

Consulate.

No. 1023.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June18th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming, on the overleaf, my telegram of the 8th instant, I have the honor to report that on the 7th a Japanese came to this city from Tientsin, entered the Japanese barracks, and in a few hours died of what was supposed to be cholera. The Japanese Minister now informs me that they have had no other cases of cholera, or anything like it. No other cases are known here.

Every precaution has been taken throughout the Legation Quarter. We have had some recent heavy rains, and therefore feel that we are in no great danger from this disease, which often plays much havoc in the Orient.

They are still reporting a considerable number of cases at Tientsin, but recent information indicates that conditions are improving even there.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram sent.

Peking, June 8th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Fatal case cholera Japanese barracks yesterday. Victim just from Tientsin. No other evidence of the disease here.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 1024.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 29 1902

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

June 19th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Transmitting, under separate cover, duplicate copies of Customs Gazette No. CXXXIII, January-March 1902.

(Unnumbered despatch dated April 11th, 1902.)

July 29, 1902
Mailed one copy of the
publication to the Navy, and
sent one copy to the Bur.
of Foreign Commerce.
C.

No. 1024

June 19th, 1902.

Secretary of State.

Subject : Transmitting, under separate cover, duplicate copies of Customs Gazette No. CXXXIII, January-March 1902.

(Numbered despatch dated April 11th, 1902.)

No. 1024.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 19th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, duplicate copies of Customs Gazette, No. CXXXIII, January-March, 1902, Statistical Series No. 2, published by order of the Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1028

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA

June 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, duplicate copies of Customs Gazette, No. CXXXIII, January-March, 1902, Statistical Series No. 3, published by order of the Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Mr Rockhill

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEPT OF STATE
JUL
8
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Secretary of State
JUN 20 1902

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 8 1902
BUREAU.

Confirm. See Mr Conger's Telegram of June 21 and reply July 8]

Peking, June 19th, 1902.

Received 3 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Cantst July 17.

Nineteenth.

Chinese Government demands that gold valuation of imports for 1877 to 1879 be taken in arranging new tariff, or that duties be collected in gold. Ministers unanimous that silver valuation must be taken, but are divided as to collection of duties in gold. If we insist that indemnities must be paid in gold, it seems only fair that duties should be collected in gold. What do you advise?

CONGER

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office, June 19, 3.47 P. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Dated June 19th, 1905.

Received 8 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Peking, June 19, 1905.

Chinese Government demands that gold valuation of imports for 1877 to 1903 be taken in arranging new tariff, or that duties be collected in gold. Ministers unanimous that silver valuation must be taken, but are divided as to collection of duties in gold. If we insist that indemnities must be paid in gold, it seems only fair that duties should be collected in gold. What do you advise?

DOWNER

Received by the Chief Clerk's Office, June 19, 5.47 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Mr. Conger's telegram really treats of two subjects - the mode of converting the ad valorem into specific duties and the question of payment of duties in gold.

We have always contended that the Protocol should be strictly adhered to, and in this view most of the other Powers have joined us. As the penultimate paragraph of Article VI of the Protocol fixes the method of conversion and gives the years '97, '98 and '99 as those to be used in calculating it, I do not see how the whole subject can be reopened as appears contemplated in Mr. Conger's telegram.

The second question can only be answered after the Powers have formally and finally passed on your views concerning the amount due by China

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

to the Powers; this they have not done. It will be time to agree to collection of duties in gold if your views are not acceptable to any of the Powers. This subject of the payment of the duties on imports in gold was first proposed to the Powers by Li Hung Chang when he went abroad in '96. His memorandum on the subject was given by him to the Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, in August of that year; a copy of it is probably on file in the Department.

W. W. Rockhill

June 21, 1902.

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. JUL 3 1902.

DEPT OF STATE JUL 8 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC ~~SUBJECT~~ Peking,

Confirm.

June 21, 1902.

Received 10.55 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-first.

Do your telegrams mean that Chinese Government must pay four hundred fifty-(one) million taels, each tael discharging in gold the amount of the indebtedness named in Paragraph A, Article six, protocol, or must the amount therein specified in gold be paid regardless of number of taels required?

CONGER

Deciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, June 21, 11.30 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-first.

Your telegram mean that Chinese Government must pay four hundred fifty-one million taels, each treaty Signatory to yield the amount of the indemnities named in Paragraph A, Article six, protocol, or must the amount therein specified in gold be paid regardless of number of taels required?

SOWER

Received by WNC, Chief Clerk's Office, June 21, 11.30 A. M.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This last telegram of Conger does not bear on the same subject as his telegram of the 19th, and my memorandum to the same and the draft of telegram in reply to it are not affected thereby.

Mr. Conger in the present telegram wants further explanation as to your views on the amount of the indebtedness of China to the Powers.

Answer to Mr. Conger's telegram of June 21st should be that each tael paid by the Chinese Government is taken as the equivalent of any of the various gold currencies named in paragraph (a) of Article VI of the Protocol.

I append a memorandum in which I have tried to cover the whole subject.

W. W. Rockhill

June 26th.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This last telegram of Conger does not bear on the same subject as his telegram of the 19th, and by reference to the date and the draft of telegram in reply to it are now attached thereto.

Mr. Conger in the present telegram sends further expressions as to your views on the amount of the indemnity to be fixed by the Powers.

Answer to Mr. Conger's telegram of June 21st should be that such total paid by the Chinese Government is taken as the equivalent of any of the various gold currencies named in paragraph (a) of Article VI of the Protocol.

I append a memorandum in which I have tried to cover the whole subject.

Yours truly,

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 26 1902.
BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Acknowledged June 25, 1902

From PEKING,

June 23, 1902.

Received 12:28 P.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Cont. June 30

23rd. Shall I request audience with the Emperor for Barrett, and in what capacity? Granting request doubtful.

CONGER.

Deciphered by C.C's Office, June 23, 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From PARIS.

June 25, 1902.

Received 12:05 P.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sent. Shall I request audience with the Emperor for Barrett, and in what capacity? Greeting request doubtful.

COOKE.

DIPLOMATIC,

JUN 28 1902.

BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Dept's cipher June 27, 1902

From PEKING. June 25, 1902

June 26, 1902.

Received 8 a. m. DEPARTMENT OF STATE 2.44 PM 1902

Confirmed July 3

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE RECEIVED

Secretary of State,

Washington.

25th. Anxiously awaiting reply my cipher telegram 21st.

CONGER.

Deciphered by Miss Greer, C.C's Office, June 26, 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

No. 1025. FOR RELS. 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE AUG 5 1902 ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Navy Dept for information
Ack with gratification
add

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU AUG 4 1902 DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC AUG 5 1902 BUREAU

June 25th, 1902.

Ackd Aug 6/902 + Sent Transmitted to Dept of Navy D.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Admiral Frederick Rodgers U. S. N., commanding Asiatic Squadron, received in Imperial Audience June 24th, 1902.

INDEX BUREAU JUN 29 1903 FILED

No. 1025

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 25th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Admiral Frederick Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, has been, with his staff, paying a visit to Peking, and that among other courtesies shown him was an audience at the Imperial Palace on yesterday, at which he was received with great pomp and ceremony by both the Emperor and Empress Dowager. All the members of the Foreign Office were present, together with several hundred other officials and attendants.

The Admiral was accompanied by three members of his Staff, and I had with me, Captain Reeves, Military Attache, Dr. Barchet, Acting Chinese Secretary, and Lieutenant Welborn and Dr. Lyster of the Legation Guard. Everything passed off pleasantly, and no detail was neglected by the Chinese Officials to make the affair courteous and satisfactory.

I made no speech, except to introduce the Admiral.

" Your

"Your Majesties:

I thank you for this opportunity to bring before you a distinguished American Officer, and I take great pleasure in presenting to Your Majesties Admiral Frederick Rodgers, the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy."

The Admiral then made a brief speech which was interpreted into Chinese by Dr. Parchet. Prince Ch'ing then received from the hands of the Emperor and read, a reply on behalf of Their Majesties, which was interpreted into English by a Chinese Interpreter. The Admiral and I were then invited to ascend the Throne, where, through Mr. Lien-fang, the Empress Dowager addressed us the remarks which were afterwards handed to us in Chinese.

To the several questions proposed we made courteous replies.

I enclose copies of the speeches, and the correspondence leading up to the Audience.

This is a wide departure from the old custom here, but one audience of the kind having ever been held before; namely, that of the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Squadron, about one month ago. It was at that time tacitly understood by the Ministers that audiences could not be asked for Naval Officers, except Commanders-in-Chief.

I

I took occasion to say to Prince Ch'ing, Wang Wen-shao, and other officials, while taking refreshments in the waiting-room, that such opportunities, both here and in foreign countries, of bringing the Occidental and Oriental officials in contact, would prove of mutual benefit, to which they heartily assented.

The Admiral left for Taku this morning, having apparently greatly enjoyed his stay in this old Capital.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E H Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, June 19th, 1902.
2. Prince Ching to Mr. Conger, June 20th, 1902.
3. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, June 20th, 1902.
4. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, June 21st, 1902.
5. Address of Admiral Rodgers at Audience.
6. Reply of Throne to address of Admiral Rodgers.
7. Supplementary remarks of the Empress Dowager at Audience given to Admiral Rodgers, June 24th, 1902.
8. Itineraire Pregramme of Etiquette for Audience.

6. Itinerario Programme of Stipulate for Audience.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1025

Mr. Conger to Prince Ching.

****

F.O.No. 898.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

June 19th, 1902.

Your Highness:

Admiral Fred Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy, arrived with his Staff in Pekin, yesterday, as is desirous as a friendly act on the part of his Government to pay his respects to His Imperial Majesty. I therefore respectfully request that Your Highness will properly memorialize the Throne for the favor of an Imperial Audience for t his purpose. This will be an additional evidence of the friendship existing between our two Governments, and I trust prove of mutual benefit.

The recent Audience given to His Excellency, the Russian Admiral, assures me of the willingness of His Majesty to grant this request.

The Admiral must soon return to his duties at sea; hence I venture to hope that as early a date as possible may be fixed upon.

Thanking Your Highness in advance, and being confident that the Audience asked for will be pleasing to my Government, I avail myself of t his occasion to assure your Highness of my highnest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister plenipotentiary of the

United States of America.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affaires.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1045

Mr. Conger to Prince Ching.

****

P.O.No. 598.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

June 19th, 1902.

Your Highness:

Admiral Fred Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy, arrived with his flag in Pekin, yesterday, as is desirous as a friendly act on the part of his Government to pay his respects to His Imperial Majesty. I therefore respectfully request that Your Highness will properly memorialize the Throne for the favor of an Imperial Audience for this purpose. This will be an additional evidence of the friendship existing between our two Governments, and I trust prove of mutual benefit.

The recent Audience given to His Excellency, the Russian Admiral, assures me of the willingness of His Majesty to grant this request.

The Admiral must soon return to his duties at sea; hence I venture to hope that as early a date as possible may be fixed upon.

Thanking Your Highness in advance, and being confident that the Audience asked for will be pleasing to my Government, I avail myself of this occasion to assure your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister plenipotentiary of the

United States of America.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1023.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 360.

I am in receipt of a dispatch from Your Excellency, requesting an audience for Admiral Rodgers.

I have memorialized the Throne on the subject and had the honor of receiving an Imperial Decree in person, (verbally)

" Let the audience take place at the Ch'ien-ch'ing Palace, on the 24th of June, at leven o'clock, a.m."

Respect This.

As in duty bound, I had this Decree reverently written out for Your Excellency's infor mation, and for that of Admiral Rodgers.

I also beg to enclose a programe for the occasion.

A necessary Dispatch.

Dated, 16th of the 5th Moon.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 123.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

****

P. O. No. 380.

I am in receipt of a dispatch from Your Excellency, requesting an audience for Admiral Rodgers.

I have memorialized the Throne on the subject and had the honor of receiving an Imperial Decree in person, (verbally)

" Let the audience take place at the Ch'ien-ch'ing Palace, on the 24th of June, at seven o'clock, a.m."

Respect This.

As in duty bound, I had this Decree reverently written out for Your Excellency's information, and for that of Admiral Rodgers.

I also beg to enclose a programme for the occasion.

A necessary Dispatch.

Dated, 16th of the 5th Moon.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1025.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 378.

I am in receipt of Your Excellency's Dispatch, stating that Admiral Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy, arrived with his Staff in Pekin, yestersday; and that he is desirous of paying his Respects to His Imperial Majesty, as a friendly act on the part of his Government.

Your Excellency request that I memorialize the Throne for the favor of an Imperial audience, for this purpose; this will be an additional evidence of the friendship existing between our two Governments.

Your Excellency further states that the Admiral must soon return to his duties at sea.

I also received Your Excellency's letter stating that the audience should take place either Saturday or Sunday,

As His Majesty the Emperor, has to go to the Temple on Saturday, and has to make Offerings at the altar of earth on Sunday, it will be impossible to have the audience on either of the days mentioned.

But if the Admiral can wait till Monday or Tuesday, (June 23rd, or 24th), I can ask for a Decree to fix a date for the Audience; but I do not hope, however, that Your Excellency will send me a reply this very day to let me know.

With compliments,

Card of

Prince of Ch'ing.

Dated, 15th of the 5th Moon.

(June 20th, 1902).

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1 of 3.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

P. O. No. 378.

I am in receipt of Your Excellency's Dispatch, stating that Admiral Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy, arrived with his Staff in Pekin, yesterday; and that he is desirous of paying his Respects to His Imperial Majesty, as a friendly act on the part of his Government.

Your Excellency requests that I memorialize the Throne for the favor of an Imperial audience, for this purpose; this will be an additional evidence of the friendship existing between our two Governments.

Your Excellency further states that the Admiral must soon return to his duties at sea.

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But if the Admiral can wait till Monday or Tuesday, (June 23rd, or 24th), I can ask for a Decree to fix a date for the Audience; but I do not hope, however, that Your Excellency will send me a reply this very day to let me know.

With compliments,

Card of

Prince of Ch'ing.

Dated, 18th of the 5th Moon.

(June 20th, 1902).

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1025.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 381.

With reference to the Audience to be given on the 19th of the 5th Moon, at 11 a.m., at the Ch'ien Ch'ing Palace, to which Your Excellency is to bring Admiral Rodgers, we would ask Your Excellency to send us a list of the names and titles of the persons who will come with Admiral Rodgers to the audience.

We shall thank Your Excellency, further, to let us know the words with which the Throne will be addressed. This should be sent in to us this very day, for the information of the Throne.

With Compliments of the season.

Card of Prince Ch'ing.

Dated 16th of the 5th Moon.

(June 21st, 1902.)

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 178.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

****

P. O. No. 581.

With reference to the Audience to be given on the 19th of the 5th Moon, at 11 a.m., at the Ch'ien Ch'ing Palace, to which Your Excellency is to bring Admiral Rodgers, we would ask Your Excellency to send us a list of the names and titles of the persons who will come with Admiral Rodgers to the audience.

We shall thank Your Excellency, further, to let us know the words with which the Throne will be addressed. This should be sent in to us this very day, for the information of the Throne.

With Compliments of the season.

Card of Prince Ch'ing.

Dated 18th of the 5th Moon.

(June 21st, 1902.)

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1025

Address of Admiral Rodgers at Audience given by Emperor.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Your Majesties:

I desire to express my sincere appreciation and thanks for this opportunity of paying my respects to your Majesties, as Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in Asiatic waters. I am representing the Navy Department of the United States, and it will be a great gratification to be able to report that I have been given an audience by Your Majesties. I also desire to say that it is my belief that there are no people in the world who are more familiar with, or who take more interest in the history of China than those of the United States of America.

Without doubt the commercial interests between the two countries will continually increase in importance, and this mutual interest should be a great factor in maintaining the pleasant relations just referred to.

The friendly and cordial relations which now exist between China and the United States is certainly a source of great gratification to my Government, and that these conditions should be maintained and strengthened is our earnest desire, as we also wish peace and prosperity to this great Empire.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1425

Address of Admiral Rodgers at Audience given by Emperor.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Your Majesties:

I desire to express my sincere appreciation and thanks for this opportunity of paying my respects to your Majesties, as Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in Asiatic waters. I am representing the Navy Department of the United States, and it will be a great gratification to be able to report that I have been given an audience by Your Majesties. I also desire to say that it is my belief that there are no people in the world who are more familiar with, or who take more interest in the history of China than those of the United States of America.

Without doubt the commercial interests between the two countries will continually increase in importance, and this mutual interest should be a great factor in maintaining the pleasant relations just referred to.

The friendly and cordial relations which now exist between China and the United States is certainly a source of great gratification to my Government, and that these conditions should be maintained and strengthened is our earnest desire, as we also wish peace and prosperity to this great Empire.

Enclosure No. 6 to Despatch No. 1033.

Reply of the Throne to Mr. Cosgrave, and to the address of Admiral Rodgers.

The Honorable Admiral whom Your Excellency introduced, has expressed, in his appreciative address to the Throne, sincere and friendly feelings, which we recognise with very great pleasure.

The two nations have, hitherto, been on truly friendly terms; this friendship will, from this day, be more and more intimate, to the well-being and prosperity of the people.

That we may enjoy the blessings of peace is our sincere hope.

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 1423.

Reply of the Throne to Mr. Conger, and to the address of

Admiral Rodgers.

Your Majesties:

The Honorable Admiral whom Your Excellency introduced, has expressed, in his appreciative address to the Throne, sincere and friendly feelings, which we recognize with very great pleasure. I am representing the Empire of China, and Your Majesties, the Throne and the people. Thus two nations have, hitherto, been on truly friendly terms; this friendship will, from this day, become more and more intimate, to the well-being and prosperity of the people. That there are no people in the world who are more glad to enjoy the blessings of peace in our sincere hope, China than those of the United States of America.

Without doubt the commercial interests between the two countries will continually increase in importance, and this mutual interest should be a great factor in maintaining the pleasant relations just referred to.

The friendly and cordial relations which now exist between China and the United States is certainly a source of great gratification to my Government, and that these conditions should be maintained and strengthened is our earnest desire, as we also wish peace and prosperity to this great Empire.

Enclosure No. 7 In Despatch No. 1035.

Supplementary Remarks of the Empress Dowager
at the Audience given to Admiral Rodgers. June 24th, 1902.

****

Addressing the Hon. E. H. Conger,

"Is the President of Your Honorable Country well?"

"Is the honorable Admiral well?"

"How many days was the honorable Admiral on the way to Pekin?"

"Did he come from the Pacific Ocean, or did he come direct from America?"

"We have long heard about the victories of the powerful Navy of Your honorable country, and we are greatly pleased with what we know of the strict discipline and drill which obtains in the fleet in the Pacific under th e command of the honorable Admiral."

The Empress Dowager next asked after the health of the honorable Minister, and remarked that, "Ever since the honorable Minister came to Pekin, and had occasion to transact business with the Prince and Ministers, he did so in a friendly spirit to the satisfaction of all. The increasing friendship between America and China is largely owing to his endeavors.

May the honorable Minister enjoy peace all the time he remains in China."

"When the honorable Admiral returns, we ask him to convey Our greetings to the President of the United States, for whom We wish happiness, long life, peace, and prosperity.

May the country have dignity, honor, and great happiness

May good luck also follow the honorable Admiral all the way home, and may he have, at all times, his heart's desire!

Inclosure No. In Despatch No.

Supplementary Remarks of the Empress Dowager

at the Audience given to Admiral Rodgers, June 24th, 1902.

***

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 1025.

Itineraire Programme of Etiquette, for the Audience.

****

The Foreign Office will, on the appointed day, depute officials to escort Your Excellency together with Rear Admiral Rodgers, in chairs, to the Tung-hua men.

The Attaches and Interpreter will leave their chairs outside the Shang sze yuan, and walk to the Ching yun men where Your Excellency and the Rear Admiral will change to Palace chairs, provided by the Imperial household, and proceed to the Ch'ien-ch'ing, ouside of which you will leave your chairs and walk through the middle gate of the Ch'ien-men, to the Shang-shu-fan library, where you will sit, till at eleven a. m. their Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor shall have ascended the Throne.

The high Minister of the Foreign Office will then conduct Your Excellency and the Rear Admiral, the Attaches and the Interpreter to the Middle Throne Hall, which they will enter making a bow; after proceeding a few steps, they will make another bow, and a third bow in front of the Throne, When Your Excellency and the Rear Admiral will address the Throne. After the interpreter has interpreted it into Chinese the Empress Dowager and the Emperor will respond, and the high Minister of State will transmit it to the Interpreter to be reverently intrepreted.

When this is accomplished, Your Excellency and Rear Admiral Rodgers will retire with a bow, after a few steps make a second bow, and a third bow on reaching the door of the Throne Hall. This ends the ceremony.

The Attaches and Interpreter will follow out by the left door of the Throne Hall, bowing as they go out.

Your Excellency will, as before, wait awhile at the Shang-shu-fang library and proceed in Palace chairs, passing through the Ching Yun men, when you will leave the small chairs and proceed in sedans.

The

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 1242

Itinerarie Programme of Etiquet e, for the Audience.

****

The Foreign Office will, on the appointed day, depute officials to escort Your Excellency together with Rear Admiral Rodgers, in chairs, to the Tung-hua men.

The Attaches and Interpreter will leave their chairs outside the Shang sze yuan, and walk to the Outing yun men where Your Excellency and the Admiral will change to Palace chairs, provided by the Imperial household, and proceed to the Ch'ien-ch'ing, outside of which you will leave your chairs and walk through the middle gate of the Ch'ien-men, to the Shang-shu-fan, Library, where you will sit, till at eleven a. m. their Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor shall have ascended the Throne.

The High Ministers of the Foreign Office will then conduct Your Excellency and the Rear Admiral, the Attaches and the Interpreter to the Middle Throne Hall, which they will enter making a bow; after proceeding a few steps, they will make another bow, and a third bow in front of the Throne. When Your Excellency and the Rear Admiral will address the Throne. After the interpreter has interpreted it into Chinese the Empress Dowager and the Emperor will respond, and the High Minister of State will transmit it to the Interpreter to be reverently interpreted.

When this is accomplished, Your Excellency and Rear Admiral Rodgers will retire with a bow, after a few steps make a second bow, and a third bow on reaching the door of the Throne Hall. This ends the ceremony.

The Attaches and Interpreter will follow out by the left door of the Throne Hall, bowing as they go out.

Your Excellency will, as before, wait awhile at the Shang-shu-fang Library and proceed in Palace chairs, passing through the Outing Yun men, when you will leave the small chairs and proceed in sedans.

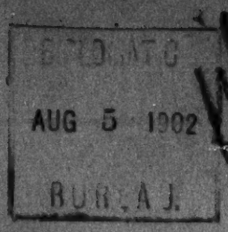
The

The Attaches and Interpreter will walk as far as the Shang sze yuan, outside of which they will take their sedans or ponies and return to their Legation.

The Attaches and Interpreter will walk as far as the Sharp axe yuan, outside of which they will take their sedans or ponies and return to their legation.

No. 1026.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



June 26th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of the 23rd instant and Department's reply of same date. Good offices in behalf of Mr Barrett.

No.

June 26th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of the

52d instant and Department's reply of same date.

Good offices in behalf of Mr. Barrett.

No. 1026.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 26th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 23rd instant, and your reply of the same date.

My reason for making the inquiry was because I had been informed that at Tokio an Imperial audience had been refused Mr. Barrett as Commissioner of the St. Louis Purchase Exposition, and that they consented to receive him only in his capacity of ex-Minister to Siam, requiring him to send up, through the Foreign Office, the engraved silver invitation from the officers of the Exposition, instead of permitting him to personally present it.

Since he has written me that he expects an Imperial audience here, and knowing how much more particular, than the Japanese, the Chinese are about such things, and desiring not to make a request simply to be refused, unless for something that my Government believed necessary to be

granted,

No.

June 28th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 27th instant, and your reply of the same date.

My reason for asking the inquiry was because I had been informed that M. Pichon or Imperial Audience had refused Mr. Barrett as Commissioner of the St. Louis Myriorama Exposition, and that they consented to receive him only in his capacity of ex-Minister to Siam, requiring him to send up, through the Foreign Office, the engraved silver invitation from the officers of the Exposition, instead of permitting him to personally present it.

Since he has written me that he expects an Imperial audience here, and knowing how much more particular the Japanese the Chinese are about such things, and desiring not to make a request simply to be refused, unless for something that my Government believed necessary to be granted,

granted, I deemed it prudent to have your opinion in advance.

I shall, after the arrival of and a full conference with Mr. Barrett, decide through what official channels his success will most likely be promoted, and act accordingly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, June 23rd, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twenty-third. Shall I request audience with the Emperor for Barrett, and in what capacity. Granting request doubtful.

(Signed) Conger.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Telegram received. (Cipher).

Washington, June 23rd, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Pleased to have you use good offices to facilitate Barrett's access to officials, likely to promote success.

(Signed) Hay.

No. 1027.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIVISION OF RECEIVED AUG 4 1902 DEPT OF STATE

June 27th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The new Legation.

(Instructions No. 520, May 17th, 1902).

INDEX BUREAU FILED NOV 13 1902

No. 1027.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 27th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions No. 520, of May 17th, concerning the plans and estimates submitted for the proposed new Legation buildings, and to note all the suggestions, which I take up in their order.

The house for the Military Attaché will be dropped.

It was the intention to build commodious stables, but they need be but one story high, built in Chinese fashion, simple, and not expensive.

I shall, as soon as the rainy season is over, have the retaining wall built along the canal.

The small building for residence of the clerks of the Legation seemed to me to be necessary, for at present we have one clerk, Mr. Drollette, an American, whose salary will not permit him to remain here if he must rent a house. The work is increasing so rapidly at the Legation,

in

No.

June 27th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions No. 320, of May 17th, concerning the plans and estimates submitted for the proposed new Legation buildings, and to note all the suggestions, which I will be glad to carry out.

The house for the Military Attache will be dropped.

It was the intention to build commodious stables, but they need be but one story high, built in Chinese fashion, simple, and not expensive.

I shall, as soon as the rainy season is over, have the retaining wall built along the canal.

The small building for residence of the clerks of the Legation seemed to me to be necessary, for at present we have one clerk, Mr. Drollette, an American, whose landlady will not permit him to remain here if he must rent a house. The work is increasing so rapidly at the Legation,

in

in every direction, Departmental, Consular, Missionary, etc., that before another year an additional clerk will be required.

It will, in time, be necessary to provide a house for the Chinese students.

As to galvanized iron for roofing, I have made most careful inquiry, from Shanghai to Peking, and find that it is almost the unanimous opinion of foreign residents, that iron is preferable to such tile as can be obtained here, and is almost universally used on foreign buildings. The only tile made in North China is a cheap, porous, half-burnt article, which breaks very easily, and through which the water passes readily, whenever, in case of any obstruction, it is held for a little time on any portion of the roof. During the four years that I have resided here, our tile roofs have been frequently leaking, and have cost as much for repairs as all other parts of the buildings. The office building erected by Minister Denby in 1893, has a galvanized iron roof, and has never required any repairs except to stop the holes made by shells and bullets in 1900. I believe if kept painted, it would last in this climate

in every direction, Departmental, Consular, Miscellaneous,
etc., that before another year an additional eight
be required.

It would, in fact, be necessary to provide a house
for the Chinese students.

As to galvanized iron for roofing, I have made most
careful inquiry, from Shanghai to Peking, and find that
it is almost the unanimous opinion of foreign residents,
that iron is preferable to such tile as can be obtained
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only tile made in North China is a coarse, porous, Mat-
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our tile roofs have been frequently leaking, and have
cost as much for repairs as all other parts of the build-
ings. The office building erected by Minister Denby in
1899, has a galvanized iron roof, and has never required any
repairs except to stop the holes made by shells and bullets
in 1900. I believe if kept painted, it would last in this

climate

climate, indefinitely.

The plans provide for considerable airing space beneath the roof and for layers of earth; which plan has been found by experience to give substantial protection against the heat.

The specifications provide for the use of considerable American lumber, particularly where strength or finish is required. In this matter I thought I had gone even beyond your instructions, which, in Department's telegram of February 6th, 1902, specified Chinese material. American lumber can be bought at Tientsin.

I am sorry that the veranda on the Minister's residence is not thought, by the Department, desirable. After a four years experience in this climate, it was my judgment that this was the most desirable part of the house. During the summer it is absolutely necessary to have some place to sit out of doors a considerable part of the time, and a veranda such as planned seemed an ideal place for this purpose, for receiving calls, giving teas, holding receptions, etc. The terrace suggested by the Department would not well answer this purpose, because during the

hot

hot weather it rains a great deal of the time, and if the terrace was covered only with the awnings ordinarily used in Peking, which are simply made of rough reed mats, it could never be occupied during the rain, nor for hours thereafter. I think the protection given by the veranda would more than compensate for the sun it would keep out in winter.

I agree with the Department that all the lines on the front of the house are too long, and the appearance would be greatly improved if they were, in some way, broken, but the Architect seemed unable to accomplish this except at the sacrifice of interior convenience, or greatly increased expense.

In the haste to get the plans off, and by some unexplained misunderstanding of the Architect, some of the openings in partitions on the second floor were not marked on the plans, and some of the closets seemed to be in one room, when, in fact, they are in another.

Every room expected to be used as a bed-room has an adjoining dressing-room, which, according to the custom here, is expected to be used also as a bath-room. The two

small

small rooms for closets at the back, are to have each a separate door, but entered from a common hall which opens onto an outer back stairway which will permit the slops to be carried out without going through any other part of the house. To put them in different portions of the house would necessitate another stairway, which would be impracticable. Except this, all the matters suggested by the Department as to the second floor, can be easily accomplished. The roofs, also, can be changed from iron to tile. The terrace can be exchanged for the veranda, and foreign lumber be substituted throughout; but to change the lines in the front of the Minister's house and thus give it a more pleasing appearance, which, certainly, is desirable, will require the employment of another Architect and practically new plans and specifications for this building.

As communicated in my despatch No. 964, of April 2nd, 1902, Mr. Carre, the Architect whom I was instructed to employ, was ordered to Europe and will not return. I do not believe a competent one can be found nearer than at Shanghai. It would be much more satisfactory to send one from the Supervising Architect's office at Washington,

or

or elsewhere from the United States if possible.]

If the plans for the other buildings are satisfactory, the contract might be let for them separately, and they be hurried to completion; but I apprehend it will be more satisfactory and economical to contract with one party for them all.

It is impossible for me to make a sufficiently clear reply to your instructions by telegraph. I can, therefore, only send this despatch, and await your further instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

or elsewhere from the United States if possible.

If the plans for the other buildings are satisfactory, the Government might be let for them immediately, and then be modified to conditions; but I suppose it will be very satisfactory and economical to construct all the same

Is it impossible for me to make a sufficiently elaborate reply to your instructions by telegraph. I mean, therefore, only most able Engineer, and await your further instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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Ask, approving Mr. Conger's views Statistics Slow to Mr. Carr.

No. 1028.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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BUREAU.

June 27th., 1902.

Rec'd. Aug 18
No. —
Ans'd again Feb. 10, 1903.
Filed A. M. D.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Proposed American Concession at Canton.

(Instructions No. 431, December 24th, 1901.)

Consular Bureau
AUG 18 1902

Seen W.W.R.

INDEX BUREAU
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Consular Bureau.
AUG 12 1902

June 27th, 1902..

No. 1028.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 27th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to your No. 431, of December 24th, 1901, I have the honor to report the receipt of an additional communication from the United States Consul, at Canton, in relation to a proposed American Concession at that place, dated the 5th instant, a copy of which I presume he has already forwarded to you. I enclose copy of a reply sent to him to-day.

The situation there appears much the same as at Tientsin; and for the same reasons it appears to me inadvisable to further press for a separate Concession at the present time. But I would still advise that a definite option be secured on the location mentioned, in order to incorporate it into a general settlement if possible, or if that is not possible, then to be used as a separate Concession,

if

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA

June 27th, 1901.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

SIR:

Referring to your No. 433, of December 26th, 1900, I have the honor to report the receipt of an additional communication from the United States Consul, at Canton, relative to a proposed Japanese Concession at that place, dated the 5th instant, a copy of which I presume he has already forwarded to you. I enclose copy of a reply sent to him to-day.

The situation there appears much the same as at Tientsin; and for the same reasons it appears to me inadvisable for further press for a separate Concession at the present [illegible] reserved on the location mentioned, in order to incorporate it into a general settlement if possible, or if that is not possible, then to be used as a separate Concession.

If

if developments in the near future shall warrant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Mr. Conger to Mr. McWade, June 27th, 1902.

if developments in the near future shall warrant.

I have the honor to be,

Enclosure:

Mr. Conger to Mr. McVade, June 27th, 1902.

Con. No. 1818.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1028.

Mr. Conger to Mr. McWade.

Legation of the United States of America

Peking, June 27th, 1902

Robert M. McWade, Esquire,

United Stated Consul,

Canton.

Sir:

I have your No. 144 of June 5th, reporting, incompliance with Legation's instruction No. 1335, of February 17th, last, further reasons in favor of a separate American concession at Canton.

I note all you say, but I do not find that you have as yet secured from the Viceroy, the refusal of a place as directed by the Department of State, nor such an option as you were advised to obtain in Legation despatch No. 1335. The Viceroy seems not yet to have replied to your specific request for a concession, dated October 15th, 1901. All these are important steps to be taken in successful negotiations for your concession.

It is the policy of our Government to advocate international settlements, and this should be insisted upon by you. We might properly object to the granting of separate concessions to other Powers for the purpose of inducing

Con. No. 1818.

Enclosure No. ~~1~~ In Despatch No. 1078.

Mr. Conger to Mr. McWade.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 27th, 1902.

Robert M. McWade, Esquire,

United States Consul,

C a n t o n.

Sir:

I have your No. 144 of June 5th, reporting, incompliance with Legation's instruction No. 1338, of February 17th, last, further reasons in favor of a separate American concession at Canton.

I note all you say, but I do not find that you have as yet secured from the Viceroy, the refusal of a place as directed by the Department of State, nor such an option as you were advised to obtain in Legation despatch No. 1338. The Viceroy seems not yet to have replied to your specific request for a concession, dated October 15th, 1901. All these are important steps to be taken in successful negotiations for your concession.

It is the policy of our Government to advocate international settlements, and this should be initiated upon by you. We might properly object to the granting of separate concessions to other Powers for the purpose of inducing

them to join in an international one with us. Since the proposed French concession joins the tract you desire, this ought not to be difficult. You should give to the Department more specific information as to the necessities of a concession, detail your plan of controlling it, and who is to take part in the Government thereof, etc., etc. Your statements are too general.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Con. No. 1818.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1,425

them to join in an international one with us. Since the proposed French concession joins the tract you desire, this ought not to be difficult. You should give to the Department more specific information as to the necessities of a concession, detail your plan of controlling it, and who is to take part in the Government thereof, etc., etc. Your statements are too general.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

I note all you say, but I do not find that you have as yet secured from the Viceroy, the refusal of a place as directed by the Department of State, nor even an option as you were advised to obtain in Legation despatch No. 1338. The Viceroy seems not yet to have replied to your specific request for a concession, dated October 15th, 1901. All these are important steps to be taken in successful negotiations for your concession.

It is the policy of our Government to advocate international settlements, and this should be insisted upon by you. We might properly object to the granting of separate concessions to other Powers for the purpose of inducing

No. 1029.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack. Late telegrams
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for information -
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June 28th, 1902.

Acknowledged
Aug 9. 1902 -
Copy - from China 521
1029 - to China 521
To Sec'y of Treasury D

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's telegrams of June 18th and 27th, and Legation's telegrams of June 21st, 26th and 28th, 1902. Indemnity. Interpretation of Protocol.

(Despatches Nos. 1016 and 1018, June 12th and 17th, respectively).

Con. No. 1518.

Enclosure No. - In Despatch No. 1428

The Governor to Mr. Wood.

proposed French concession joins the tract you desire, this ought not to be difficult. You should give to the Department more specific information as to the necessities of a concession, detail your plan of controlling it, and who is to take part in the Government thereof, etc., etc. Your statements are too general.

I have your No. 144 of June 8th, reporting, incompliance with Legation's instruction No. 1338, of February 17th, last, further reasons in favor of a separate American concession at Canton.

I note all you say, but I do not find that you have as yet secured from the Viceroy, the refusal of a place as directed by the Department of State, nor such an option as you were advised to obtain in Legation despatch No. 1338. The Viceroy seems not yet to have replied to your specific request for a concession, dated October 18th, 1901. All these are important steps to be taken in successful negotiations for your concession.

It is the policy of our Government to advocate international settlements, and this should be insisted upon by you. We might properly object to the granting of separate concessions to other Powers for the purpose of inducing

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

No. 1029.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack. Late telegram
Give U.S. view.
Copy to Treasury
for information.
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2ND ASST SECRETARY

June 28th, 1902.

Acknowledged
Aug 9. 1902
Copy sent China
1029 to China 329
To Sec'y of Treasury D

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's telegrams of June 18th and 27th, and Legation's telegrams of June 21st, 26th and 28th, 1902. Indemnity. Interpretation of Protocol.

(Despatches Nos. 1016 and 1018, June 12th and 17th, respectively).

No. 1029.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my Nos. 1015 and 1018, of June 12th and 17th, respectively, I have the honor to confirm on the overleaf, your cipher telegrams of the 18th and 27th instants, and mine of the 24th, 26th, and 28th.

I believed that I understood your telegrams, but desiring to be absolutely certain before informing the Chinese Government, I sent my inquiry of the 26th, and I thank you for the explicit statement in reply.

On the 25th instant each Minister received an identic note from the Foreign Office, insisting upon practically the same interpretation of the Protocol as yours, a copy of which I enclose.

On the 28th the matter was brought before the Diplomatic Corps, and all the Ministers except me, agreed to

send

To the Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Concluding the subject matter of my Dec. 16th and 1910, of June 12th & 17th, respectively, I have the honor to confirm on the overland, our cipher telegrams of the 16th and 17th instants, and also of the 18th, 20th, and 21st.

I believed that I understood your telegrams, but desired to be absolutely certain before informing the Chinese Government, I went to Secretary of the Navy, and I thank you for the explicit statement in reply.

On the 20th instant upon receipt of [illegible] from the Navy Department Office, I informed the Premier of the Government's decision, a copy of which I enclose.

On the 20th the matter was brought before the Imperial Cabinet, and all the Ministers except Mr. Liang Tu

send an identic reply, a copy of which I enclose. I told them that as they were already aware, my Government did not take the same view of this question, and that I had asked for further instructions, and would reply in accordance therewith as soon as received. I had not, at that time, received your telegram of the 27th.

On the 15th instant, as reported in my telegram of the 16th, I communicated to all my Colleagues, through a letter to the Dean a copy of which I enclose, , your interpretation of Article VI of the Protocol, and I have today written the Foreign Office the note of which I enclose copy.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Dean of Diplomatic Corps, 6/15,1902.
2. Prince Ching to Mr. Conger, June 25th, 1902.
3. Identic Note to Prince Ching, June 27th, 1902.
4. Mr. Conger to Prince Ching, June 28th, 1902.

Telegram received. (Cipher)

Washington, June 18th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Refer Colegan's note July twenty-seven nineteen hundred one. Says money indemnity payable in gold at rate of exchange of April 1st, nineteen hundred and one. Rate of exchange settled by Article Six of Final Protocol. We do not regard this as nullified by subsequent paragraph. You may so inform your Colleagues and Chinese Government.

(Signed) Hay.

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, June 21st, 1902.

Secretary,

Washington.

Twentyfirst. Do your telegrams mean that Chinese Government must pay four hundred fifty million taels, each tael discharging in gold the amount of the indebtedness named in paragraph A, Article six Protocol, or must the amount therein specified in gold be paid regardless of number of taels required.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, June 26th, 1902.

Secretary,

Washington.

Twentysixth. Anxiously awaiting reply my cipher telegram twentyfirst.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram received. (Cipher)

Washington, June 27th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Our position is that each tael discharges seventy-four cents and two mills in American gold.

(Signed) Hill, Acting.

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, June 28th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentyeighth. Chinese Government has written another identic note to all the Ministers, insisting that the Protocol requires the payment of only four hundred fifty million taels at the rate of April first nineteen hundred one. All except me will send identic notes insisting on payment in gold or exchange at rate of day of payment. I write in accordance with instructions in your recent telegrams.

(Signed) Conger.

Mis.No.1256.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1029.

Mr. Conger to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 15th, 1902.

Mr. Minister and dear Dean:

With regard to the doubt as to the interpretation to begiven Article VI of the Final Protocol, in reference to the payment of the indemnity, expressed by Prince Ch'ing in his letter of the 8th instant, and which was a subject of consideration at the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps on the 11th instant, I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that instructions just received inform me that it is the opinion of the Government of the United States that an equitable interpretation of the Protocol binds the Chinese Government to pay in the manner indicated in the accepted plan of amortization (Annex 13), only 450,000,000 H.K.Taels, at the rate for silver fixed in Article VI of the Final Protocol, regardless of fluctuations.

Requesting Your Excellency to be good enough to communicate this information to our Honorable Colleagues, I improve the occasion, Mr. Minister and dear Colleague, to reiterate the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

His Excellency,

Baron Czikann,

Austrian Minister,

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Mis.No.1256.

Enclosure No.\ In Despatch No. 1037

Mr. Conger to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 15th, 1902.

Mr. Minister and dear Dean:

With regard to the doubt as to the interpretation to begiven Article VI of the Final Protocol, in reference to the payment of the indemnity, expressed by Prince Ch'ing in his letter of the 8th instant, and which was a subject of consideration at the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps on the 11th instant, I have the honor to bring to your knowledge that instructions just received inform me that it is the opinion of the Government of the United States that an equitable interpretation of the Protocol binds the Chinese Government to pay in the manner indicated in the accepted plan of amortization (Annex 13), only 450,000,000 H.K.Taels, at the rate for silver fixed in Article VI of the Final Protocol, regardless of fluctuations.

Requesting Your Excellency to be good enough to communicate this information to our Honorable Colleagues, I improve the occasion, Mr. Minister and dear Colleague, to reiterate the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) W. H. Conger.

His Excellency,

Baron Czikann,

Austrian Minister,

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1029

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 384.

With reference to the indemnity, I find that according to the text of the Protocol, and in accordance with the indemnity certificates and guaranty papers, the Indemnity sum total fixed upon, was (Hk. Tls.450,000,000), Four hundred and fifty million Hai-kuan Taels, as already pointed out to Your Excellency in my dispatch of the 3rd of the current moon, (June 8th).

In reply to that dispatch, Your Excellency stated that it does not seem possible to go against the terms of the final Protocl, simply because gold has recently risen in value.

With other high Ministers of State, I have again examined the subject, and we find that on the 15th day of the 6th Moon 27th year of Kuang-hsu, (July 30th, 1901) His Excellency Ke, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, in his dispatch to the Plenipotentiaries of the Treaty Powers requested the conversion of Hai-kuan taels 450,000,000 into Gold, according to the market valus as it stood on the 1st of April 1901, i.e. the 13th day of the 2nd Moon, 27th Year of Kuang-hsu, and that this fixed sum total pay interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

With this understanding the Treaty was signed.

Last year, on the 25th of the 7th Moon, (Sept. 7th, 1901 it was not calculated at the exchange of that day, it was clearly stated in the Dispatch, the 13th day of the 2nd Moon, (April 1st, 1901) the reason for so doing was that after the 13th of the 2nd Moon, the price of Gold was somewhat higher, and China would be unable to meet the demands.

With regard to this the Treaty Powers showed great consideration, in fixing (the sum) agreed upon.

In a recent telegram from H. E. Wu Ting-fang, he states that

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 149

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

P. O. No. 384.

Peking, June 15th, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Sir:

With reference to the annexed, I find that according to the text of the Protocol, and in accordance with the indemnity certificates and guarantees, the indemnity sum total fixed upon, was (Hk. Tls. 450,000,000), four hundred and fifty million Hai-Kuan Taels, as already pointed out to Your Excellency in my dispatch of the 3rd of the current moon, (June 6th).

In reply to that dispatch, Your Excellency stated that it does not seem possible to go against the terms of the final protocol, simply because gold has recently risen in value.

With other high Ministers of State, I have again examined the subject, and we find that on the 25th day of the 6th Moon 27th year of Kuang-Hsu, (July 20th, 1901) His Excellency Kei, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, in his dispatch to the Plenipotentiaries of the Treaty Powers requested the conversion of Hai-Kuan taels 450,000,000 into Gold, according to the market value as it stood on the 1st of April 1901, i.e. the 13th day of the 2nd Moon, 27th Year of Kuang-Hsu, and that this fixed sum total pay interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

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With regard to this the Treaty Powers showed great consideration, in fixing (the sum) agreed upon.

In a recent tele gram from H. E. Wu Ting-fang, he states

that

that the British Blue Books record the fact that the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, cabled to the Foreign Office, on on, the 26th of July, 1901, stating that the Hai-kuan Taels 450,000,000, were calculated at the rate of exchange, ruling on the 1st of April.

It is further stated it was rumoured that the Indemnities demanded by the different Nationalities, had not yet been given in detail, and that the majority decided to agreed on a joint claim of Tls. 450,000,000, to be divided amongst the Treaty Powers. China, of course, does not care into what denomination of gold the above sum is changed into.

Moreover, as on the 7th of September, the day when the Treaty was made, the price of gold was comparatively high, the Treaty Powers fixed on the rate of exchange ruling on the 1st of April, which certainly showed kind intentions.

Considering the record of the British Blue Books, the tele~gram from Sir Ernest Satow to the Foreign Office to the effect that the Hai-kuan Taels 450,000,000, was changed into gold, at the rate of exchange ruling on the 1st of April, we have all the more trustworthy evidence that our position as explained in a previous dispatch, is in accordance with the Treaty.

As China is at present, in unusual financial straits, she couldnot find the wherewithal, and surely she should not be made to bear an additional loss, on account of the rise of the valus of gold.

The Treaty Powers have manifested their consideration from the first and they will surely continue it to the end.

We hope that Your Excellency will help us to the best of your ability, and that you will give the Department of State information that will secure their consent to the sum recorded in the Treaty, Tls. 450,000,000, to be paid in silver according to the exchange obtaining on the 1st of April of last year, and thus Chinese Finances will be relieved

We

that the British Blue Books record the fact that the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, cabled to the Foreign Office, on on the 25th of July, 1901, stating that the Hai-kuan Taels 450,000,000, were calculated at the rate of exchange, ruling on the 1st of April.

It is further stated it was rumoured that the Indemnities demanded by the different Nationalities, had not yet been given in detail, and that the majority decided to agreed on a joint claim of Tls. 450,000,000, to be divided amongst the Treaty Powers. China, of course, does not care into what denomination of gold the above sum is changed into.

Moreover, as on the 7th of September, the day when the Treaty was made, the price of gold was comparatively high, the Treaty Powers fixed on the rate of exchange ruling on the 1st of April, which certainly showed kind intentions.

Considering the record of the British Blue Books, the tele-gram from Sir Ernest Satow to the Foreign Office to the effect that the Hai-kuan Taels 450,000,000, was changed into gold, at the rate of exchange ruling on the 1st of April, we have all the more trustworthy evidence that our position as explained in a previous dispatch, is in accordance with the Treaty.

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We hope that Your Excellency will help us to the best of your ability, and that you will give the Department of State information that will secure their consent to the sum recorded in the Treaty, Tls. 450,000,000, to be paid in silver according to the exchange obtaining on the 1st of April of last year, and thus Chinese Finances will be relieved

We

We shall be deeply grateful to Your Excellency's high sense of justice to bring us this good fortune.

A necessary Dispatch.

Dated 20th of the 5th Moon.

June 25th, 1902.

that the British Blue Books record the fact that the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, cabled to the Foreign Office, on on the 26th of July, 1901, stating that the Hai-kuan Taels 450,000,000, were calculated at the rate of exchange, ruling on the 1st of April.

It is further stated it was rumoured that the Indemnities demanded by the different Nationalities, had not yet been given in detail, and that the majority decided to agreed on a joint claim of Tls. 450,000,000, to be divided amongst the Treaty Powers. China, of course, does not care into what denomination of gold the above sum is changed into.

Moreover, as on the 7th of September, the day when the Treaty was made, the price of gold was comparatively high, the Treaty Powers fixed on the rate of exchange ruling on the 1st of April, which certainly showed kind intentions.

Considering the record of the British Blue Books, the tele-gram from Sir Ernest Satow to the Foreign Office to the effect that the Hai-kuan Taels 450,000,000, was changed into gold, at the rate of exchange ruling on the 1st of April, we have all the more trustworthy evidence that our position as explained in a previous dispatch, is in accordance with the Treaty.

As China is at present, in unusual financial straits, she couldnot find the wherewithal, and surely she should not be made to bear an additional loss, on account of the rise of the value of gold.

The Treaty Powers have manifested their consideration from the first and they will surely continue it to the end.

We hope that Your Excellency will help us to the best of your ability, and that you will give the Department of State information that will secure their consent to the sum recorded in the Treaty, Tls. 450,000,000, to be paid in silver according to the exchange obtaining on the 1st of April of last year, and thus Chinese Finances will be relieved

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Dated 20th of the 5th Moon.

June 25th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1029

Projet de lettre au Prince K'ing.

Pekin, le 27 Juin, 1902.

Par sa communication en date du 25 de ce mois, Votre Altesse a cru devoir revenir sur la question du mode de paiement de l'indemnité, qui avait fait l'objet de ma lettre en date du

Dans cette lettre je me suis borné à rappeler à Votre Altesse les termes mêmes du Protocole dont l'article VI stipule que "les 450 millions de Taels constituent une dette en or" et que "le capital et les intérêts seront payables en or et aux taux de change correspondant aux dates des diverses échéances."

Ce texte ne prête à aucune interprétation et traduit clairement la pensée des signataires du Protocole.

Pour contester le sens de cet article, Votre Altesse se réfère à une note adressée à elle-même et à S.E. LI-HONG TCHANG, le 20 juillet 1901, par le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique. Dans cette note, M. de COLOGAN écrivait que "le chiffre de 450 millions de H.K.Taels payables en or au cours du premier avril 1901 à 4% d'intérêts, représente le montant définitif des indemnités demandées par les Puissances.

Le motif qui a fait maintenir le cours en question lors de la signature du Protocole était qu'il avait été employé pour couvertir en taels le montant des indemnités réclamées.

Il est evident qu'en convertissant à nouveau les 450 millions de Taels en or au cours du jour sus indiqué, on obtient le montant exact en or de la somme réclamée par les Puissances. Cette simple opération arithmétique faite en prenant pour base les taux indiqués au Protocole donne les resultats suivants:

Tls. 450,000,000.

@ 3.055 = Marks; 1,374,750?000.

@ 3.598 = Couronnes; 1,619,?00,000

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 149

Projet de lettre au Prince K'ing.

Pekin, le 27 juin, 1902.

Par sa communication en date du 25 de ce mois, Votre Altesse a cru devoir revenir sur la question du mode de paiement de l'indemnité, qui avait fait l'objet de ma lettre en date du

Dans cette lettre je me suis borné à rappeler à Votre Altesse les termes mêmes du Protocole dont l'article VI stipule que "les 450 millions de Taels constituent une dette en or" et que "le capital et les intérêts seront payables en or et aux taux de change correspondant aux dates des diverses échéances."

Ce texte ne prête à aucune interprétation et traduit clairement la pensée des signataires du Protocole.

Pour contester la base de cet article, Votre Altesse se réfère à une note adressée à elle-même et à S.M. KIEN-MONG TCHANG, le 30 juillet 1901, par le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique. Dans cette note, M. de GIORGAN écrivait que "la quittre de 450 millions de H.K.Taels payables en or au cours du premier avril 1901 à qui d'intérêt, représente le montant définitif des indemnités demandées par les Puissances.

Le motif qui a fait maintenir le cours en question lors de la signature du Protocole était qu'il avait été employé pour convertir en taels le montant des indemnités réclamées.

Il est évident qu'en convertissant à nouveau les 450 millions de Taels en or au cours du jour une indigue, on obtient le montant exact en or de la somme réclamée par les Puissances. Cette simple opération arithmétique faite en prenant pour base les taux indiqués au Protocole donne les résultats suivants:

Tls. 450,000,000.

@ 3.088 = Marks 1,374,750,000.

@ 3.898 = Couronnes 1,617,750,000

480	.742 =	Dollars or:	323,900,000.
480	3.75 =	Francs:	1,687,500,000.
480	3s =	Livres sterling:	67,500,000.
480	1.407 =	Yen:	633,150,000.
480	1.796 =	Florins des Pays-Bas:	808,200,000.
480	1.418 =	Roubles or:	638,400,000.

L'une quelconque des sommes indiquées ci-dessus peut être considérée comme représentant le capital total de l'indemnité.

En appliquant aux 480 millions de Taels l'équivalence indiquée au Protocole pour les diverses monnaies, on obtient la somme en or qui est réellement due par la Chine aux Puissances. La somme en or des intérêts se détermine de la même façon.

Je n'ai pas à m'expliquer sur les termes du telegramme adressé par le Ministre d'Angleterre à Pékin à la date du 26 juillet 1901 à S.E. le Secrétaire d'ETAT Britannique pour les affaires Etrangères. S. E. Sir MICHAEL SATOW donnera sans doute a Votre Altesse le sens exact d'un document qui n'a pas la portée qu'Elle Lui prête.

Quant a l'opinion exprimée par S.E.le Ministre WU, d'après lequel les Puissances n'auraient pas spécifié en détail ni définitivement les sommes réclamées par elles, mais auraient décidé de présenter une réclamation globale de 480 millions de Taels, qui devrait être divisée ensuite entre elles dans les proportions voulues, je puis constater seulement que le Ministre de Chine à Washington a été mal informé. Chaque Puissance a déclaré, en effet, la somme réclamée par elle en l'exprimant dans sa propre monnaie; le total des sommes ainsi exprimées, converti en H.K.Taels, au taux du 1er avril 1901, a dépassé quelque peu H.K. 480 millions, mais a été reduit depuis à ce dernier chiffre.

Votre Altesse fait observer en terminant que la Chine ne doit pas être obligée de supporter une charge plus lourde

Enclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 1,247

0.742	=	Dollars or;	742,000,000.
3.713	=	Francs;	1,857,000,000.
3£	=	Livres sterling;	75,000,000.
1.407	=	Yen;	695,150,000.
1.708	=	Florins des Pays-Bas;	854,000,000.
1.413	=	Roubles or:	353,400,000.

L'une quelconque des sommes indiquées ci-dessus peut être considérée comme représentant le capital total de l'indemnité.

En appliquant aux 450 millions de Taels l'équivalence indiquée au Protocole pour les diverses monnaies, on obtient la somme en or qui est réellement due par la Chine aux Puissances. La somme en or des intérêts se détermine de la même façon.

Je n'ai pas à m'expliquer sur les termes du télégramme adressé par le Ministre d'Angleterre à Pékin à la date du 26 juillet 1901 à S.E. le Secrétaire d'ETAT Britannique pour les affaires Etrangères. S. E. Sir KENNET SATOW donnera sans doute à Votre Altesse la sens exact d'un document qui n'a pas la portée qu'Elle lui prête.

Quant à l'opinion exprimée par S.E.le Ministre WU, d'après laquel les Puissances n'auraient pas spécifié en détail ni définitivement les sommes réclamées par elles, mais auraient décidé de présenter une réclamation globale de 450 millions de Taels, qui devrait être divisée ensuite entre elles dans les proportions voulues, je puis constater seulement que le Ministre de Chine à Washington a été mal informé. Chacune Puissance a déclaré, en effet, la somme réclamée par elle en l'exprimant dans sa propre monnaie; le total des sommes ainsi exprimées, converti en H.K.Taels, au taux du 1er avril 1901, a dépassé quelque peu H.K. 450 millions, mais a été réduit depuis à ce dernier chiffre.

Votre Altesse fait observer en terminant que la Chine ne doit pas être obligée de supporter une charge plus lourde

du fait de la hausse de l'or; mais Votre Altesse ne peut raisonnablement s'attendre à ce que les Gouvernements étrangers qui, par des fautes imputables au Gouvernement Chinois, ont dû acquitter en or des dépenses considérables, consentent à supporter de nouvelles pertes en acceptant d'être payés à l'aide d'un metal déprécié depuis. Il est clair, en effet, en se livrant à la comparaison générale des prix sur les differents marchés, que ce n'est pas la valeur de l'or qui s'est élevée, mais celle de l'argent qui a baissé.

Dans ces conditions il m'est impossible d'admettre l'opinion que mon Gouvernement en insistant sur le paiement en or, s'éloignerait des termes du Protocole; C'est au contraire le Gouvernement Chinois qui, en affirmant que la somme de H.K.Taels 450,000,000 est payable en argent, chercherait à éluder les stipulations qui le lient dans l'acte du 7 septembre 1901.

Je prie Votre Altesse de vouloir bien prescrire d'urgence le versement des sommes qui sont nécessaires pour le paiement en or du premier semestre des interêts.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

du fait de la hausse de l'or; mais Votre Altesse ne peut raisonnablement s'attendre à ce que les Gouvernements étrangers qui, par des traités importants ou Gouvernements Chinois, ont dû accepter en or des dépenses considérables, consentent à supporter de nouvelles pertes en acceptant d'être payés à l'aide d'un métal déprécié depuis. Il est clair, en effet, en se livrant à la comparaison générale des prix sur les différents marchés, que ce n'est pas la valeur de l'or qui s'est élevée, mais celle de l'argent qui a baissé.

Dans ces conditions il m'est impossible d'admettre l'opinion que mon Gouvernement en insistant sur le paiement en or, s'éloignerait des termes du Protocole; c'est au contraire le Gouvernement Chinois qui, en affirmant que la somme de H.K.Taels 450,000,000 est payable en argent, chercherait à éluder les stipulations qui le lient dans l'note du 7 septembre 1901.

Je prie Votre Altesse de vouloir bien prescrire d'urgence le versement des sommes qui sont nécessaires pour le paiement en or du premier semestre des intérêts.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

Enclosure N°: 3 in Despatch N°: 1029

Project of letter to the Prince King

Peking, June 27, 1902

By its communication under date of the 25th of this month, Your Highness has thought proper to again refer to the question of the mode of payment of the indemnity which was the subject of my letter dated

In that letter, I limited myself to recalling to Your Highness the exact terms of the Protocol, article VI of which stipulates that "the four hundred and fifty millions taels constitute a debt in gold" and that the "capital and interest shall be payable in gold, at the rates of exchange corresponding to the dates of the different payments."

This text leaves nothing to interpretation and expresses distinctly the thought of the signers of the Protocol.

In order to contest the meaning of that article, Your Highness refers to a note addressed to Yourself and to His Excellency Li-Hong Tchang, on July 30th 1901 by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. In that note, Mr de Cologan wrote that "The amount of 450 millions of H.K taels payable in gold at the rates of the 1st April 1901 with 4% interest represents the definitive amount of the indemnities asked by the Powers."

The reason for establishing the rate in question at the time of the signing of the Protocol was that it had been employed in order to convert into taels the amount of the indemnities claimed.

It is evident that by converting again the 450 millions of taels in gold at the rates of the day indicated above, the exact amount in gold of the amount claimed by the Powers is obtained. This simple operation of arithmetic made in taking for basis the rates indicated in the Protocol, gives the following results:

Hs. 450.000.000

@ 3.055 = marks, 1.374.750.000.

@ 3.595 = Crowns, 1.617.750.000.

@ .742 = Dollars gold, 333.900.000.

@ 3.75 = Francs, 1.687.500.000.

@ 3 s = Pounds sterling, 67.500.000.

@ 1.407 = Yen, 633.150.000.

@ 1.796 = florins of the Netherlands 808.200.000.

@ 1.412 = roubles gold, 635.000.000.

Any one of the sums indicated above can be considered as representing the total capital of the indemnity.

By appling to the 450 millions of Taels the equivalence indicated in the Protocol for the different species of money, the amount in gold which is really due by China to the Powers is obtained. The amount in gold of interest is obtained in the same way.

It is not incumbent on me to explain

the terms of the telegram addressed by the English Minister at Peking under date of July 26th 1901 to His Excellency the British Secretary of State for Foreign affairs. His Excellency Ernest Ernest Satow will give, without doubt, to Your Highness the exact sense of a document which has not the meaning attributed to it by Your Excellency.

As to the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Minister Wu, that the Powers did not specify in detail nor definitively the sums claimed by them, but decided to present a claim amounting to 450 millions of Taels, which was to be divided afterwards between them in the requisite proportions decided upon, I can only say that the Chinese Minister at Washington has been ill informed. Each Power declared, in fact, the amount claimed by it expressing it in its own money; the total of the amount thus given, converted in H.K. Taels, at the rates of the 1st April 1901, somewhat exceeded H.K. 450 millions, but has been reduced since

to the last figure.

Your Highness remarks in closing that China ought not to be obliged to bear a burden heavier from the fact of the rise of the gold, but Your Highness can not reasonably expect that the Foreign Governments which, by errors attributable to the Chinese government, have been obliged to pay in gold great expenses, should be willing to bear new losses by accepting payment in a metal since depreciated.

It is evident, in fact, from a general comparison of the prices on the different markets, that it is not the value of gold which has risen but that of silver which has fallen.

Under these circumstances, it is impossible for me to accept the opinion that my government in insisting on the payment in gold, departs from the terms of the Protocol, it is on the contrary the Chinese government which, in affirming that the amount of 450.000.000 H.K. Taels is payable in silver, endeavors to

escape the stipulations which bind it in the act of September 7th 1901.

I beg Your Highness to be kind enough to direct with urgency the delivery of the sums which are necessary for the payment in gold of the first six months interest.

Be pleased to accept, etc...

F.O.No. 401.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1029.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 28th, 1902.

Your Highness:

In reply to the note of Your Highness, dated June 25th, concerning the rate of exchange at which indemnity payments are to be made, my Government instructs me to inform Your Highness that according to its interpretation of the Protocol, the Chinese Government is bound to pay the indemnity in gold at the rate of exchange of April 1st, 1901. That this rate was fixed and settled by Art. VI of the Final Protocol which was signed September 7th, 1901.

Trusting that this generous and equitable interpretation on the part of my Government, will be satisfactory to Your Highness, and appreciated by the Chinese Government, I improve the occasion to reiterate to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing.

F.O.No. 401.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1037.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 28th, 1902.

Your Highness:

In reply to the note of Your Highness, dated June 25th, concerning the rate of exchange at which indemnity payments are to be made, my Government instructs me to inform Your Highness that according to its interpretation of the Protocol, the Chinese Government is bound to pay the indemnity in gold at the rate of exchange of April 1st, 1901. That this rate was fixed and settled by Art. VI of the Final Protocol which was signed September 7th, 1901.

Trusting that this generous and equitable interpretation on the part of my Government, will be satisfactory to Your Highness, and appreciated by the Chinese Government, I improve the occasion to reiterate to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing.

FOR RELS. 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

and July 2.

From PEKING,

June 28, 1902.

Received 3:50 p. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

28th. At the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps today, Ministers having military representatives on Provisional Government, proposed returning Tientsin to the Chinese Government on the following conditions:

That forts now (near?) city wall be restored; shops keeping off certain streets; no Chinese soldiers except police to come within thirty li of city. Concessions made by Provisional Government for electric lights, railways, drains, water works, bridges, etc., to be carried out by Chinese Government. All except Russian Minister and me agreed. I refused to join because conditions seem unnecessarily onerous, add burdens in contravention of protocol, and my Government not being responsible for them. Do you approve my action?

CONGER.

Deciphered by Miss Greer, C.C's Office, June 28, 1902.

FOR REL. 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Dep. Comm. to Pekin 6th inst.

Legation of [illegible], at [illegible]

Pekin, June 28th, 1900.

Received 3:30 P. M.

To Rockhill, Care of Tsong Ningtsao, Care Army

Provisional Government, by Commercial Treaty of [illegible]

28th. At the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps

yesterday, the Chinese Government is found to [illegible]

Ministers having military representatives on

Provisional Government, proposed returning Tientsin

to the Chinese Government on the following conditions:

That forts now city wall be restored; [illegible]

all certain arrests; no Chinese soldiers except police

to come within thirty li of city. Concessions made by

provisional government for electric lights, railways,

water works, bridges, etc., to be carried out by

Chinese Government. [illegible] Russian Minister and me

agreed. I refused to join because conditions seem un-

necessarily onerous, and burdens in contravention of pro-

cocol, and my Government not being responsible for them.

Do you approve my action? The United States.

CONDER.

Friend of Conger.

Entered by Miss Greer, C.C.'s office, June 29, 1900.

No. 1030.

File

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
AUG 5 1902

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG
4
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

June 30th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Papers relating to certain indemnity claims.

(Instructions No. 521, May 19th, 1902.)

No. 1030.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 30th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's instructions No. 521 of the 19th ultimo, enclosing papers relating to the following claims for indemnity:

of John Mead Gould, for the murder of his daughter, Annie Allender Gould, and the destruction of her property;

of Charles P. Clapp et al, for the loss of property belonging to the late Reverend Dwight Howard Clapp, and of Reverend Henry Olin Cady and Reverend Jacob F. Peat, for the expenses incurred by them in traveling.

In compliance with your instructions these papers have been referred to the Claims Commission.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 477

June 20th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's Instructions No. 221 of the 14th ultimo, enclosing papers relating to the following claims for indemnity:

of John Mead Howe, for the murder of his daughter, Annie Allender Howe, and the destruction of her property;

of Charles P. Clapp et al, for the loss of property belonging to the late Reverend Dwight Heward Olapp, and of Reverend Henry Otis Dwight and Reverend Isaac T. Pease, for the expenses incurred by them in traveling.

In compliance with your instructions these papers have been referred to the claims Commission.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack. by Number and File.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
5
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

No. 1031.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU
AUG
4
1902
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 5 1902
BUREAU.

June 30th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Inauguration of the Republic of Cuba.

(Unnumbered Instructions dated May 20th, 1902).

Cons. Gr Bureau
AUG 5 1902

No. 1031.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 30th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's despatch " " of May 20th, 1902, to the effect that military occupation of the Island of Cuba had ceased, and that an independent government, Republican in form, had been inaugurated under the Presidency of His Excellency, Senor Don Tomas Estrada Palma.

This information has been conveyed to the Chinese Government, by my note No. 400, copy of which I enclose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, June 27th, 1902.

Department of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's despatch No. 47, May 20th, 1902, in the effort your military occupation of the Island of Cuba has caused, and that an independent government, republican in form, had been inaugurated under the Presidency of Don Tomas Estrada Palma.

This information has been conveyed to Mr. Quiano Governments, by my note No. 400, copy of which I enclose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

No. Copy to Prince Cultra, June 5th, 1902.

F.O.No.400.

Enclosure No. ^ In Despatch No. 1031.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 27th, 1902.

Your Highness:

By direction of the President, the Honorable Secretary of State instructs me to inform the Chinese Government, that the military occupation of the Island of Cuba by the United States ceased on the 20th day of May, 1902, and that an independent Government, Republican in form, has been inaugurated there, under the Presidency of His Excellency, Senor Don Tomas Estrada Palma.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness,

Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 470.

June 30th, 1902.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department's despatch No. 457 of May 26th, 1902, in the matter of the military occupation of the Island of Cuba being ended and an Independent Government, Republican in form, having been Inaugurated under the Presidency of His Excellency, Senor Don Tomas Estrada Palma.

This information has been conveyed to the Captain General, by my note No. 469, copy of which I enclose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Mr. Conger to Prince Ching, June 27th, 1902.

F.O.No.400.

Enclosure No. ^ In Despatch No. 1031.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 27th, 1902.

Your Highness:

By direction of the President, the Honorable Secretary of State instructs me to inform the Chinese Government, that the military occupation of the Island of Cuba by the United States ceased on the 20th day of May, 1902, and that an independent Government, Republican in form, has been inaugurated there, under the Presidency of His Excellency, Senor Don Tomas Estrada Palma.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness,

Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

F.O.No.400.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1052.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 27th, 1902.

Your Highness:

By direction of the President, the Honorable Secretary of State instructs me to inform the Chinese Government, that the military occupation of the Island of Cuba by the United States ceased on the 20th day of May, 1902, and that an independent Government, Republican in form, has been inaugurated there, under the Presidency of His Excellency, Senor Don Tomas Estrada Palma.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness,

Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC, JUL 2 1902. BUREAU.

Ans'd by tel July 2, 1902

From PEKING,

June 30, 1902.

Received 3:08 p. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Confd July 15/

30th. British Minister instructed to propose to his colleagues to relax strict terms of protocol by the powers, agreeing to accept during the years 1902 to 1910 the sum of eighteen million eight hundred twenty-nine thousand five hundred Haikwan taels in silver, according to 121 figures of the table of Amortization, crediting the Chinese Government with the ~~corroborating~~ corresponding amounts in gold, and writing off the balance due for those years altogether. I will agree to acceptance of these sums, not as a compromise, but as being all the Government of China is bound to pay with nothing to write off.

the

Conger

Ciphered by Miss Greer, C.C.'s Office, June 30, 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

No. 1032

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
14
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack + file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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July 1st, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 14 1902
BUREAU

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ackn
Aug. 16, 1902
R

Subject: Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of June 30th, 1902. Reduction of Indemnity. Interpretation of the Protocol. Proposal of British Government.

No. 1032.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 30th ultimo, and to enclose copy of the letter to the Dean from the British Minister, which sets forth particularly the concession proposed to be made to the Chinese Government, and is now circulating among the several Representatives of the Powers. I made the following endorsement on the circular which enclosed the propositions, before sending it out to my Colleagues:

"My instructions would permit me to agree to the acceptance of such payments, but not as a concession to the Chinese, because my Government's interpretation of the Protocol is, that the amount mentioned by the British Minister is all that the Chinese Government is bound to pay."

From the position taken by the various Representatives here, under instructions from their Governments, I doubt

very

very much if the proposal of the British Government will be approved.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Sir Ernest Satow to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, June 30th, 1902.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, June 30th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Thirtieth. British Minister instructed to propose to his Colleagues to relax strict terms of the Protocol by the Powers, agreeing to accept during the years nineteen hundred two to nineteen hundred ten, the sum of eighteen millions eight hundred twenty-nine thousand five hundred Haikwan taels in silver, according to actual figures of the table of amortization, crediting the Chinese Government with the corresponding amounts in gold, and writing off the balance due for those years altogether. I will agree to acceptance of these sums, not as a compromise, but as being all the Government of China is bound to pay with nothing to write off.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1032.

Sir Ernest Satow to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

****

Peking,

June 30th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Dean:

In consequence of the fall in silver and of the consequent addition to the burdonof indebtedness which China has to support, His Britannic Majesty's Government hve come to the conclusion that the Powers ought to allow a relaxation of the terms imposed upon her in respect of the indemnity provided for under Article 6 of the Final Protocol, and they consider that the most convenient form of doing this would be that the Powers should agree to accept during the years 1902 to 1910 inclusive , the sum of 18,829, 500 Haikuan taels in silver according to the actual figures of the table of amortisa tion, crediting the Chinese Government with the corresponding amounts in gold and writing off the balance due for those nine years altogether.

Such a mode of proceeding seems to His Majesty's Government preferable to attempting to alter the basis of the tariff revision, or to recalculate the indemnity, with the object of bringing the one or the other into accordance with the situation created by the fall in the exchange value of silver.

I have the honor to request you, Dear Mr. Dean, to be so good as to bring the foregoing expression of the views of my Government to the knowledge of our colleagues represent ing the Powers that signed the Final Protocol of September 7th.

I h ve the honor to be,

Dear Mr. Dean,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

(for the Minister)

(Signed) Walter Townley.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1054.

Sir Ernest Satow to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Peking, June 30th, 1902.

Sir,

June 30th, 1902.

Thirtieth. British Minister instructed to propose to his colleagues to relax strict terms of Protocol by which China has to support His Britannic Majesty's Government for nineteen years in addition to the burdens of indebtedness which they already bear in the conclusion that the Powers ought to allow the Chinese Government to have recourse to the methods of taxation which they themselves employ in respect of the indemnity provided for under Article 6 of the Final Protocol, and they consider that the most convenient form of doing so would be that the Powers should agree to accept during the years 1902 to 1910 inclusive the sum of Tls. 850,000 Haikwan taels in silver according to the actual figures of the table of amortization, crediting the Chinese Government with the corresponding amounts in gold and writing off the balance due for those nine years altogether.

Such a mode of proceeding seems to His Majesty's Government preferable to attempting to alter the basis of the tariff revision, or to recalculate the indemnity, with the object of bringing the one or the other into accordance with the situation created by the fall in the exchange value of silver.

I have the honor to request you, Dear Mr. Dean, to be so good as to bring the foregoing expression of the views of my Government to the knowledge of our colleagues representing the Powers that signed the Final Protocol of September 7th.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Mr. Dean,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

(for the Minister)

(Signed) Walter Townley.

The Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

United States Minister.

Enclosure No. [illegible] In Despatch No. [illegible]

Sir Mr. Rockhill's Note of June 30, 1902.

-52-

The Hon. Edwin H. Conger,

United States Minister, Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of June 30, 1902, in which you inform me that you have been instructed by your Government to propose to His Majesty's Government that the Powers should agree to accept during the years 1902 to 1905 inclusive, the sum of $4,800,000 Mexican dollars in silver according to the normal figures of the table of quantities given, redatting the Chinese Government with the corresponding amounts in gold and waiving all the balance due for those nine years altogether.

Such a mode of proceeding seems to His Majesty's Government preferable to attempting to alter the basis of the tariff revision, or to readjust the indemnity, with the object of bringing the one or the other into accordance with the situation created by the fall in the exchange value of silver.

I have the honor to request you, Mr. Minister, to be so good as to bring the foregoing expression of the views of my Government to the knowledge of our colleagues representing the Powers that signed the Final Protocol of September 7th.

I am, etc.

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

(for the Minister)

(Signed) Walter Townley.

No. 1033. FOR RELS. 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEP'T OF STATE
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14
1902
ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject: Proclamation of Viceroy of Chihli concerning carrying of arms.

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No. 1033.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosed please find translation of a proclamation issued by Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai, on the 1st instant, concerning the carrying of arms by private citizens, and enjoining all Chinese, both Christians and non-Christians to avoid trouble and live in peace together.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Translation as above.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1033.

Proclamation by Yuan Shih-k'ai,

Pao ting fu.

****

Yuan, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent,

President of the Board of War, President of the

Censorate, and Viceroy of Chihli.

Issues this Proclamation for the information of the People.

The private possession of weapons has hitherto been forbidden by law.

In 1900, during the time of trouble, a good many weapons were left amongst the people, to the injury of various localities.

Some time ago, I laid down clear rules for giving up such arms. In case any trainbands are still in possession of weapons, and have not complied with the law, they must at once do so and give them up, to prevent trouble.

As to native Christians, in possession of munitions of war, they must also deliver them up. No private individual will be permitted to carry weapons, about his person, in order to disarm suspicion and avoid trouble.

Year before last, the Boxers caused disturbances, killing, plundering; but these are now old scores which should not be raked up.

Aside from instructing all under my jurisdiction to comply with the above orders, I put out this Proclamation, hoping that the Gentry and People will take note of this and comply.

Hereafter, the people and the Christians must not seek to retaliate against each other, or accuse each other and bring on further trouble, but be forever at peace with each other.

Tremble and Obey!

Translated from Chihli Gazette dated July 1st, 1902.

No. ~~~ In Despatch No. 1033

Proclamation by Yuan Shih-k'ai,

Pao ting fu.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

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No. 1034.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject: Translation of Imperial Edict concerning the raising of funds to pay indemnity.

No. 1034.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosing translation of an Imperial Edict published in the Official Gazette, on the 30th ultimo, concerning the raising of funds in the several Provinces for payment of indemnity,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Translation as above.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1034.

Translated from the Peking Gazette.

****

EDICT.

Dated 25th of the 5th Moon.

(June 30th, 1902).

Concerning the various new plans for raising the new indemnity there is not a single good one among them.

Edicts have repeatedly been issued on the subject, instructing the Viceroys and Governors to deliberate on the state of affairs, and to devise satisfactory plans of action.

There must be no oppression, nor irritation of the People. The Throne has pity for the People and does not forget them, awake or asleep; and as a special reminder we command the Viceroys and Governors to do away with whatever may cause too much friction in their plans for raising the indemnity.

There should not be the least, needless severity, which might lead to trouble. The People should be made to understand (the circumstances), so that they may be willing to do their duty gladly.

Concerning the Officials, in their districts, connected with the likin, who collect taxes, it is the more necessary that a stop be put to filling their own pockets, and that they be strictly prohibited from practicing extortion.

If any be found out at their old tricks, only seeking to make profit for themselves, We command that they be justly impeached, so that they may be severely dealt with; there will be no leniency shown.

The Viceroys and Governors have received great favors, from the Throne, and they should, from time to time, make investigations, with the special object of affording relief, in these hard times, and so ease the burdens of the People.

Obey these special injunctions!

RESPECT THIS.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 703

Translated from the Peking Gazette.

****

EDICT.

Dated 25th of the 5th Moon.

(June 30th, 1902).

Concerning the various new plans for raising the new indemnity there is not a single good one among them.

Edicts have repeatedly been issued on the subject, instructing the Viceroys and Governors to deliberate on the state of affairs, and to devise satisfactory plans of action.

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If any be found out at their old tricks, only seeking to make profit for themselves, We command that they be justly impeached, so that they may be severely dealt with; there will be no leniency shown.

The Viceroys and Governors have received great favors from the Throne, and they should, from time to time, make investigations, with the special object of affording relief in these hard times, and so ease the burdens of the People.

Obey these special instructions!

RESPECT THIS.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack + file.

No. 1035. FOR RELS. 1902.

DEPT OF STATE AUG 14 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

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July 2nd, 1902.

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Sunject: Tientsin Provisional Government. Confirming Legation's telegram of June 28th, 1902. Concessions.

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No. 1035.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 2nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject matter of my despatch No. 1013, of June 11th, last, and confirming, on the overleaf, my telegram of the 28th ultimo, concerning the proposed return of the City of Tientsin to the Chinese Government, I enclose copy of a note to the Dean, by His Excellency, the German Minister, in which he transmits draft of a proposed note to be sent to the Foreign Office, by the Diplomatic Corps. I do not enclose copy of this note, because it simply repeats the conditions sent you in my No. 1013, of the 11th ultimo.

Although the Russian Minister joined in the preparation of the note addressed to the Foreign Office, yet at the meeting of the Corps he notified his Colleagues that he had been instructed by his Government to take no part in the proposing of conditions for the return of Tientsin, and to withdraw from all responsibility therefor.

I

I refused to take part for the reasons given in my telegram. All the other Representatives signified their willingness to join in sending the proposed note to the Foreign Office, but as it was not unanimous, nothing could be done.

The probability is that the Powers taking part in the Provisional Government, and being responsible for its continuance, will be obliged to surrender the city on such terms as they themselves can exact from the Chinese.

I enclose also copy of a letter from the Military Commandants, giving a list of important contracts entered into, or concessions granted by the Tientsin Provisional Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Mumm to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, June 25th, 1902.
2. The Generals and Commandants of the Contingents in China, to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, June 17th, 1902.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, June 28th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentyeighth. At the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps to-day, Ministers having Military Representatives on Provisional Government, proposed returning Tientsin to the Chinese Government on the following conditions: that forts nor city wall be restored; shops kept off certain streets; no Chinese soldiers except police to come within thirty Li of city, concessions made by Provisional Government for electric lights, railways, waterworks, bridges, etc., to be carried out by Chinese Government. Period. All except Russian Minister and me agree. I refused to join because conditions seemed unnecessarily onerous, add burdens in contravention of the Protocol, and my Government not being responsible for them.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1035.

Mr. Mumm to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Peking, June 25th, 1902.

Mr. Dean and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, in the name of my Colleagues, the British, French, Russian, Japanese, and Italian Ministers, and in mine, draft of letter addressed to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, in answer to their communication of March 5th last, on the subject of the return of the city of Tientsin to the Imperial Chinese Authorities.

This letter contains the conditions which we believe should be proposed for for the surrender and suppression of the Provisional Government.

The conditions in question have been the subjects of long deliberations between us and the Generals commanding the foreign Corps at Tientsin. We have endeavored, in determining these conditions, to confine ourselves to the stipulations of the Protocol of September 7th, 1901. We believe, on the other hand, that as presently drawn up, these conditions if collectively put into execution would assure the security of the troops which our Governments maintain in Chihli, and the proper discipline among them.

It has appeared to us equally indispensable to point out the validity of the acts of the Provisional Government during the two years it has acted in the name of the Generals commanding our troops.

We would be grateful to you, if you would be kind enough to circulate the document in question among our Colleagues, and to call at the earliest possible date, a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps in which we would study the measures necessary to assurethe execution of these conditions by the Chinese Government.

Please accept, Mr. Minister and dear Dean, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) A. Mumm.

H.E. Mr. Conger, Dean.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, June 28th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentyeighth. At the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps
to-day, Ministers having Military Representatives on Pro-
visional Government, proposed returning Tientsin to the
Chinese Government on the following conditions: that
forts nor city wall be restored; shops kept off certain
streets; no Chinese soldiers except police to come within
thirty Li of city, concessions made by Provisional Govern-
ment for electric lights, railways, waterworks, bridges,
etc., to be carried out by Chinese Government. Period.
All except Russian Minister and me agree. I refused to
join because conditions seemed unnecessarily onerous, add
burdens in contravention of the Protocol, and my Government
not being responsible for them.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. \ In Despatch No. \ 0 3 2.

Mr. Mumm to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Peking, June 28th, 1902.

Mr. Dean and dear Colleague:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, in the name of my Colleagues, the British, French, Russian, Japanese, and Italian Ministers, and in mine, draft of letter addressed to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, in answer to their communication of March 5th last, on the subject of the return of the city of Tientsin to the Imperial Chinese Authorities.

This letter contains the conditions which we believe should be proposed for for the surrender and suppression of the Provisional Government.

The conditions in question have been the subjects of long deliberations between us and the Generals commanding the foreign Corps at Tientsin. We have endeavored, in determining these conditions, to confine ourselves to the stipulations of the Protocol of September 7th, 1901. We believe, on the other hand, that as presently drawn up, these conditions if collectively put into execution would assure the security of the troops which our Governments maintain in China, and the proper discipline among them.

It has appeared to us equally indispensable to point out the validity of the acts of the Provisional Government during the two years it has acted in the name of the Generals commanding our troops.

We would be grateful to you, if you would be kind enough to circulate the document in question among our Colleagues, and to call at the earliest possible date, a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps in which we would study the measures necessary to assure the execution of these conditions by the Chinese Government.

Please accept, Mr. Minister and dear Dean, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) A. Mumm.

H.E. Mr. Conger, Dean.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1035.

The Generals and Commandants of the Contingents in China,
to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Tientsin, June 17th, 1902.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the letter from the members of the Diplomatic Corps, dated June 7th, on the subject of the return of the Provisional Government of Tientsin to the Chinese Authorities, and in accordance with the demand expressed in paragraph 9 of said letter, to enclose you herewith a list of the contracts entered into by the Provisional Government. I must remark that it is our unanimous desire that this list be not communicated to the Chinese Authorities before they shall have accepted, in principle, the maintenance of the validity of these contracts, etc.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of our high consideration.

(Signed) von Rehrecheidt.
General,
Commanding the German forces in China.

Kirchmayr,
Commanding Austrian forces in China.

O.M.Creagh,
Maj. General,
Commanding British forces in China.

J. Lefevre,
General.
Commanding French troops in China.

S.W.Ameglio,
Colonel.
Commanding Italian forces in China?

Akiyama,
Colonel.
Commanding Japanese forces in China.

Colonel,
Commanding Russian forces in China.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1032.

The Generals and Commandants of the Contingents in China,

to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Tientsin, June 17th, 1902.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the letter from the members of the Diplomatic Corps, dated June 7th, on the subject of the return of the Provisional Government of Tientsin to the Chinese Authorities, and in accordance with the demand expressed in paragraph 9 of said letter, to enclose you herewith a list of the concrete entered into by the Provisional Government. I must remark that it is our unanimous desire that this list be not communicated to the Chinese Authorities before they shall have accepted, in principle, the maintenance of the validity of these contracts, etc.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of our high consideration.

(Signed) von Borosobeidt.
General,
Commanding the German forces in China.

Kirchmayr,
Commanding Austrian forces in China.

O.M.Creagh,
Maj. General,
Commanding British forces in China.

T. Lefevre,
General,
Commanding French troops in China.

S.W.Angelis,
Colonel,
Commanding Italian forces in China.

Akiyama,
Colonel,
Commanding Japanese forces in China.

Colonel,
Commanding Russian forces in China.

Contracts entered into by the Tientsin Provisional Govt.

(a) The Council.

1. March 13th, 1901, with the founders of the Water Co. of the Chinese City of Tientsin for the establishment of works for furnishing water to the Chinese City.

2. November 11th, 1901, with the Electric Light & Traction Company, for the establishment of electric light and tramways in the Chinese City.

3. May 26th, 1902, with the Tientsin Land Improvement Company, to establish a drainage system in the City.

4. A turn-bridge over the Pei-ho River, near the Railway Station.

(b) Treasury.

5. Contracts entered into by Colonel O'Sullivan on behalf of the Council for the payment of the duties, and the transfer of the Treasury to the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs.

6. The purchase of a steamer.

(c) Public Works.

7. Contract for stone.
8. Drain around the City.
9. Drain along the south boulevard, and contract entered into for filling up the southeast and southwest corners of the City.
10. Bridge on Taku Road.
11. Construction of a Likin Bureau at Chen Chia Ko.
12. " " Si pei Men.
13 " " Yang Chia Chuang.
14. " " Ta Hung Chiao.
15. New building for the Treasury.
16. A road from the city to the match factory.
17. Bridge on Hsi Pai Men Road.
18. For removing the excrements deposited on the banks of the river.

Demolition of the forts of:

19. Hsin Cheng,
20. South of Taku,
21. North of Taku,
22. Northwest of Taku,
23. No. 1 of the Peitang,
24. Nos 2 and 3 "
25. " 5 and 6 "
26. " 2 and 3 of Shanhaikuan,
27. Contract for a fort of Shanhaikuan, (Gueden & Marcadier)

(d) Sanitary Service.

28. With Li Yuen Cheng, for three years, for the construction and maintenance of public privies.

Contracts entered into by the Tientsin Provincial Govt.

(a) The Council, Diplomatic Corps.

1. March 15th, 1901, with the Founders of the Water Co. of the Chinese City of Tientsin for the establishment of works for furnishing water to the Chinese City.

2. November 11th, 1901, with the Electric Light & Traction Company, for the establishment of electric light and tramways in the Chinese City.

3. May 25th, 1902, with the Tientsin Land Improvement Company, to establish a drainage system in the City.

4. A turn-bridge over the Pei-ho River, near the Railway Station.

(b) Treasury.

5. Contracts entered into by Colonel O'Sullivan on behalf of the Council for the payment of the duties, and the transfer of the Treasury to the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs Authorities before they

6. The purchase of a steamer, the maintenance of the validity of these contracts, etc.

(c) Public Works.

7. Contract for stone.
8. Drain around the City.
9. Drain along the south boulevard, and contract entered into for filling up the southeast and southwest corners of the City.
10. Bridge on Taku Road.
11. Construction of a Likin Bureau at Chan Chia Ko.
12. " " Sit pei Men.
13 " " Yang Chia Chuang.
14. " "
15. New building for the Treasury.
16. A road from the city to the match factory.
17. Bridge on Hai Pei Men Road.
18. For removing the excrements deposited on the banks of the river.

Demolition of the forts of,

19. Hsin Chang,
20. South of Taku,
21. North of Taku,
22. Northwest of Taku,
23. No. 1 of the Peitang,
24. Nos 2 and 3 "
25. " 5 and 6 "
26. " 2 and 3 of Shanhaikwan,
27. Contract for a fort at Shanhaikwan, (Queden & Marsdier)

(d) Sanitary Service.

28. With Li Yuan Cheng, for three years, for the construction and maintenance of public privies.

(e) Police Department.

29. Contract entered into for the maintenance and clothing of the police and prisoners.

Districts.

North of Tientsin.

1. Contract entered into for the leasing of lands belonging to the Government, to subjects; Chang Chia Wan, terminating 12/31, 1902.
2. " " Mu Chia Ch., terminating 12/31, 1902.
3. " " Li Chia Tsui, terminating 12/31, 1902.
4. " " Ma Lo and Shing Fu, Terminating 12/31, 1902.

South of Tientsin.

0. No contract.

Tongku.

5. Contract with two Chinese named Chang Hsi Chuang and Tchang Tze Ping, for cutting the reeds during 1902.

Chung Liang Cheng.

0. Lease with various farmers for the rice farms of Hsiao Chan.

(a) Police Department.

29. Contract entered into for the maintenance and clothing of the police and prisoners.

Districts.

North of Tientsin.

1. Contract entered into for the leasing of lands belonging to the Government, to subjects; Chang Chia Wan, terminating 12\31, 1902.
2. Co. " Ma Chia Chu, terminating 12\31, 1902.
3. " " Li Chia Tsui, terminating 12\31, 1902.
4. " " Ma Lo and Shing Pu, Terminating 12\31, 1902.

(b) Treasury.

South of Tientsin.

8. Contract entered into by Colonel O'Sullivan on behalf of the Council for the payment of the duties, and the transfer of the Treasury to the Imperial Tongku.
9. No contract. Chinese Maritime Customs.
5. Contract with two Chinese named Chang Hai Chuang and Tchang Tse Ping, for cutting the reeds during 1902.

Chung Liang Chang.

6. Lease with various farmers for the rice farms of Hsiao Chan.

Drain along the south boulevard, and contract entered into for filling up the pontenet and continuet corners of the city.

10. Bridge on Tsin Hsia.
11. Construction of a Likin Bureau at Chen Chia Ko.
12. " " " 81 pei Men.
13. " " " Yang Chia Chuang.
14. " " " Ta Hung Chiao.
15. New building for the Treasury.
16. A road from the city to the match factory.
17. Bridge on Hai Tai Men Road.
18. For removing the encroachments deposited on the banks of the river.

Demolition of the forts at:

19. Hsia Chang.
20. South of Tsin.
21. North of Tsin.
22. Northmost of Tsin.
23. No. 1 of the Peitang.
24. Nos 2 and 3 "
25. " 5 and 6 "
26. " 2 and 3 of Shanhaikwan.
27. Contract for a fort at Shanhaikwan, (Sweden & Mayer)

(d) Sanitary Service.

28. With Li Yuan Chang, for three years, for the construction and maintenance of public privies.

No. 1036.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 3rd, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of

July 2nd, 1902. Indemnity.

No. 1036.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 3rd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm herewith, your cipher telegram of the 2nd instant, as follows:

"Washington, July 2nd, 1902.

Conger, Minister,

P e k i n g.

Your telegram thirtieth. You may agree to British proposal annual payments indemnity without prejudice to our position as applying to all payments.

(Signed) Hay:

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1037.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 3rd, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of July 2nd, 1902. Restoration of Tientsin.

No. 1037.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 3rd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm herewith, your cipher telegram of the 2nd instant, as follows:

"Washington, July 2nd, 1902.

Conger, Minister,

P e k i n g.

Your telegram twentyeighth, reporting terms proposed for the restoration of Tientsin received, and your dissent therefrom approved. Am informed that British Government also regards terms harsh. Period. You will endeavor to reach practical adjustment of protective zone, so that China can fulfill the demanded obligation to maintain order therein, and you will not support any excessive grants of the Provisional Government.

(Signed) Hay."

Your instructions will be carefully observed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1038.

Solicitor

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG 14 1902
2—A—SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
AUG 14 1902

MISCL. BUREAU
RECD.
AUG
13
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

July 3rd, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Acknowledged Aug. 16, 1902 R

Subject: Fourth partial report of the Claims Commission.

Relations
Received by Bureau Jan. 17-1931
Sect. J.

No. 1038.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 3rd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1022, of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose the following claims, which have been allowed by the United States Claims Commission in China, and approved by me:

No.	16,	Emma E. and Lizzie Martin,	848.60	622.
"	45,	D. Matilda Douw,	8,160.	8,250.
"	46,	Frank F. Davis,	5,472.	3,210.96
"	47,	Henry H. Montell,	16,412.	8,440.01
"	53,	Rachel R. Benn,	2,596.	1,254
"	63,	Frances D. Wilder,	349.	349.
"	70,	Wilbur Fisk Walker,	4,647.	1,297.
	131,	Daniel B. Nye,	47.60	47.60
"	147,	Charles F. Gammon,	2,471.	2,304.
"	151,	James H. McCann,	423.25	423.25
"	196,	Charles A. Stanley,	2,439.25	2,170.75
"	197,	Laura N. Jones,	208.	158.
"	173,	James W. Ragsdale.	3,197.	978.50

Claim No. 173, James W. Ragsdale, has not been passed upon by the Commission, because he is a member thereof;

To the Secretary

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1058, of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose the following claims, which have been allowed by the United States Claims Commission, and approved by me:

No. 10, Emma S. and Sarah Berry,
" 40, T. Benilda Dent,
" 46, Bruce V. Davis,
" 47, Henry D. Gansell,
" 53, Daniel J. Egan,
" 69, Theodore D. Wilder,
" 70, Wilbur Fiske Hatch,
" 101, Rachel R. King,
" 117, Charles T. Upham,
" 124, Emma M. Hodges,
" 126, Charles A. Starkey,
" 127, Laura T. Jones,
" 129, Henry T. Campbell,

Claim No. 119, Ramon E. Tarnell, was not sent

thereof; but I have carefully examined same, found it to be reasonable and just, and have approved it.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. Hooper

Enclosure;

Claims as above.

No. 16.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Emma E Martin, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Otterbein in the State of Indiana on or about the 25 day of July, 1870; that my father was a naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Otterbein in the State of Indiana; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Medical Missionary

I Lizzie E. Martin being duly sworn on oath say that I am a native citizin of the United States of America, that I was born at Otterbein in the state of Indiana Apl. 3 – 1873

2.—~~I~~ We further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States ~~I~~ we have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ us through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 848.60 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ our said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose ~~I was a~~ we were citizen of the United States of America.

Amount of our orginal claim $ 672.00
We file this date supplemental liste of losses amounting $ 176.60 for property not included in the original claim.

3.—~~I~~ We further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of ourselves; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to us

4.—~~I~~ We further say on oath that ~~I~~ we have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which ~~my~~ our said claim is founded.

5.—~~I~~ We further say on oath that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ our said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—~~I~~ We further say on oath that ~~I~~ we expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of ~~my~~ our said claim.

Emma C Martin
Lizzie E. Martin.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of June, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, James D. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Emma E. & Eizzie E. Monta the affiants above-named, and know them to be a citizens of the United States of America and know them to be a credible persons; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to them before the same was signed by them

James D. Ragsdale

91 H

PROPERTY DESTROYED AT PEKING DURING JUNE AND JULY, 1900, BY THE CHINESE, BELONGING TO MISSES EMMA AND LIZZIE MARTIN.

Books,	$250.00
Instruments,	25.00
Trunks,	35.00
Clothing,	185.00
Shoes,	20.00
Bedding,	22.00
Furniture,	40.00
Cloaks,	30.00
Rugs,	15.00
Diplomas,	50.00
Total,	$672.00 Gold.

UNITED STATES LEGATION PEKING, CHINA.

We, Emma and Lizzie Martin, being first duly sworn on oath state that the above demand of losses sustained by us at the time and in the amounts stated is just, true and correct.

(signed) Emma Martin. Lizzie Martin.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1900.

(signed) W. R. BAMBRIDGE,

SECOND SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Home address, Otterbein, Indiana, U. S. A.

#16

PROPERTY DESTROYED AT PEKING DURING JUNE AND JULY, 1900, BY THE CHINESE, BELONGING TO MISSES EMMA AND LIZZIE MARTIN.

Books,	$250.00
Instruments,	25.00
Trunks,	35.00
Clothing,	[illegible].00
Shoes,	20.00
Bedding,	25.00
Furniture,	40.00
Cloaks,	30.00
Rugs,	15.00
Diplomas,	50.00
Total,	$570.00 Gold.

UNITED STATES LEGATION PEKING, CHINA.

We, Emma and Lizzie Martin, being first duly sworn on oath state that the above demand of losses sustained by us at the time and in the amounts stated is just, true and correct.

(signed) E mma Martin. Lizzie Martin.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1900.

(signed) W. R. RAINSBERGER,

SECOND SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Home address, Otterbein, Indiana, U. S. A.

Supplementary list of articles destroyed
t in former list.

	$
Study lamp	3.00
Small lamp	1.00
1 doz. chimneys	2.40
Fish net curtains 2 @ 2.50	5.00
Muguito net	5.00
Blankets 1 pr.	2.00
Bathing suit	4.00
Table clothes	5.00
Napkins	3.00
Silver 1 doz knive + forks	6.00
" ½ doz. spoons	3.00
Photoes 2 doz. @ 2.00	4.00 ✓
Stationary	2.00
Hats Winter	3.00
Summer hats 2. Dress hat 3.00 + sailor 1.00	4.00
Fleece wool shawl	1.50
Winter veil	.50
Summer "	.50
Gloves (kid)	1.50
Mittens 2 pr. @ .50	1.00
Work basket with contents	5.00
Goods (unmade) on hand.	5.00
Leggings	1.00
Patchwork cover lids 2 @ 3.00	6.00
White cover lids 2. @ 1.50	3.00
Total	$ 72.40

Lizzie E. Martin

Dept. Elementary Art. Drawing Class Supplies.

Mrs. Florence Hart

#16

Study Lamp	3.75
Small Lamp	1.00
Adj. Clamps	2.50
Adj. Chairs	5.00
Drawing Boards @ 1.50	5.00
Blackboard Rule	
Blackboard Pointer	
Blackboard Eraser	
Blackboard Crayon	
Blackboard Set	
Blackboard Stand	
Blackboard Chalk	
Blackboard Duster	
Blackboard Compass	
Blackboard Protractor	
Blackboard Ruler	
Blackboard Set Square	
Blackboard Set Square	
Blackboard Set Square

Supplementary list of things forgotten when the other list was made out

muff — —	2	00
winter dress hat	5	00
" plain "	3	00
summer dress hat	5	00
" hats	3	00
pair hose @.25	1	50
" " @.40	2	40
pair kid gloves	3	00
" " mittens	2	00
shirt waists @ 1.00	10	00
bathing suit blue serge	5	00
pr. underwists	2	40
woven suits heavy	6	00
muslin suits underwear	5	00
under skirts	3	00
hospital nightgowns	5	00
surgical aprons	2	00
lace curtains	1	50
pr blankets	4	00
stationary — —	2	00
veils	2	00
photographs 2 doz.	5	00 V
pair a brace —	5	00
linen collars @.20	2	40
lace collar	1	00
ribbons	3	00
neckwear - ties &c	3	00
	94	20

$94.20

Emma E. Martin

	3	00
	5	00
	3	00
	5	00
	3	00
	1	50
	2	50
	5	00
	3	00
	10	00
	3	00
	2	50
	2	00
	5	00
	3	00
	1	00
	3	00
	1	50
	2	00
	2	00
	3	00
	2	00
	2	00
	1	50
	1	00
	2	00
	3	00
	70	50

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 16.

AWARD on Claim of EMMA AND LIZZIE MARTIN.

ALLOWED.

On original claim		$ 622.00
" Supplemental claim of Lizzie Martin		78.40
" " " " Emma Martin		89.20
		$ 789.60 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		79.40 ✓
	Total	$ 869.00 ✓

OK J

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Diplomas	$ 50.00
Photos	9.00
	$ 59.00

Tientsin, China,
June 24th, 1902.

William E. Baintridge
James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

EMMA and LIZZIE MARTIN, sworn, say: medical library included in item books practically new, amount $105.00, balance of item miscellaneous books, valuations not for new books; instruments includes

No. 10.

AWARD on Claim of KEKA AND ZIRKIN MARTIN.

ALIOTTO.

On original claim	$ 822.00
" Supplementary claim of Zirkin Martin	78.40
" " " " Keka Martin	80.00
	$ 980.40
Interest at 5% from June 30th, 1900	79.60
Total	$ 850.00

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Diploma	$ 10.00
Photos	2.00
	$ 20.00

Tientsin, China,
June 30th, 1900.

CONCLUSIONS.

includes surgical outfit; four trunks at cost; clothing new outfit on coming to China just before troubles; clothing in supplemental list not duplication of items in original claim; original claim hastily made out after the relief of Peking on leaving for Japan; many items of loss not remembered at that time now presented in supplemental claim.

Approved July 3rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

included surgical outfit; four trunks at cost; clothing new outfit on coming to China just before transfer; clothing in supplemental list not duplication of items in original claim; original claim hastily made out after the relief of Peking on leaving for Japan; many items of loss not remembered at that time now presented in supplemental claim.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

NO. 45.

INDEMNITY CLAIM OD MISS D. M. DOUW.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array}\right\} \text{ds.}$$

United States of America.)
State of California. } ss:
County of Santa Barbara.)

D. Matilda Douw, being duly sworn says: I am a native ^Born citizen of the United States; and was a Missionary in China during the years 1899-1900; I occupied the property at Chi-Shou-Wei, Peking, described in my claim, for residence, school and religious uses. I am the owner of the land and was of all the buildings thereon prior to their destruction. The losses for which I have put in a claim for indemnity against the Chinese Government, which claim is hereto annexed, occurred as follows: Prior to June 6th, 1900, I was residing at Chi-Shou-Wei, Peking, in my residence in which all the personal property enumerated in my claim was situated. On the 6th of June, owing to the pressing danger from the Boxers, I abandoned my house and went to the American legation for protection, and thereafter to the English legation building. On the 14th and 15th of June, 1900, we saw fires extending through the Western portion of Peking, in which my property was situated, and after the relief of the legations we found that all this property of mine had been destroyed.

My property at Pei Tai Ho was standing in the Fall of 1899, but was destroyed by the Boxers in the Summer of 1900, as I am informed by residents of Pei Tai Ho, and by the current reports then and since. I further depose that the statement of my claim is just, true and correct.

D. Matilda Douw

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 27th day of April, 1901.

C. A. Hunt
Clerk of the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County, California.
By L. Wickenden Deputy.

United States of America.
State of California.
County of Santa Barbara. } ss:

D. Matilda Dowe, being duly sworn says: I am a native born citizen of the United States; and was a Missionary in China during the years 1899-1900; I occupied the property at Chi-Shou-Wei, Peking, described in my claim for residence, school and religious uses. I am the owner of the land and was of all the buildings thereon prior to their destruction. The losses for which I have put in a claim for indemnity against the Chinese Government, which claim is hereto annexed, occurred as follows:

Prior to June 6th, 1900, I was residing at Chi-Shou-Wei, Peking, in my residence in which all the personal property enumerated in my claim was situated. On the 6th of June, owing to the pressing danger from the Boxers, I abandoned my house and went to the American Legation for protection, and thereafter to the English legation building. On the 14th and 15th of June, 1900, we saw fires extending through the Western portion of Peking, in which my property was situated, and after the relief of the Legations we found that all this property of mine had been destroyed.

My property at Pei Tai Ho was standing in the Fall of 1899, but was destroyed by the Boxers in the Summer of 1900, as I am informed by residents of Pei Tai Ho, and by the current reports then and since. I further depose that the statement of my claim is just, true and correct.

D. Matilda Dowe

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 27th day of April, 1901.

C. Gilbert
Deputy.

INDEMNITY CLAIM

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT

TO D. M. DOUW. DR.

For losses from Fire and Looting June 1900 at Ch'i Shou Wei, Peking.

Two Residences and Chapel first cost and Improvements		$ 3,000.00
Furniture Organ (1 Large) Carpets, Rugs & Curtains Pictures and Ornaments Stoves 8 (5 large, 3 small) China Glass Table-cutlery &c. Books		$ 3,000.00
One House & lot at Peitaiho	$ 1,720.00	
Furniture & Improvements	200.00	
One Lot at Peitaiho	240.00	
	2,160.00	
TOTAL		$8,160.00

INDEMNITY CLAIM

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT

TO D. M. DOUW. DR.

For losses from Fire and Looting June 1900 at Chi'i Shou Wei, Peking.

Two Residences and Chapel first cost and Improvements	$ 3,000.00
Furniture	
Organ (1 Large)	
Carpets, Rugs & Curtains	
Pictures and Ornaments	
Stoves 8 (5 large, 3 small)	$ 3,000.00
China	
Glass	
Table-cutlery &c.	
Books	
One House & lot at Peitaiho	$ 1,720.00
Furniture & Improvements	200.00
One Lot at Peitaiho	240.00
	$ 7,160.00

TOTAL $8,160.00

Indemnity Claim

Imperial Chinese Government

To D. M. Dowr — Dr.

For Losses from Fire & Looting June 1900
at Shi-Shou-Wei- Peking

Two Residences & Chapel first cost
and Improvements — G. $3.000.00

Furniture
Organ (1 large)
Carpets Rugs & Curtains
Pictures & Ornaments — G. $3.000.00
Stoves & (5 large, 3 smaller)
China
Glass
Table-cutlery &c
Books.

One House & lot at Ri-Tai-Ho	G $1.720.00
Furniture & Improvements	.200.00
One Lot at Ri-Tai-Ho	.240.00
	2.160.00

$1300.
420.00

Total G. $ 8.160.00.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

Miss D. M. Dow
C/o J. Townsend Lansing Esq.
82 State St. Albany N.Y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
29th day of April 1901

N. A. Hunt

Clerk of the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County, California.
By [illegible] Deputy.

SANTA BARBARA CO. CAL.

$1.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 45.

AWARD on Claim of D. MATILDA DOUW.

ALLOWED.

On Peking residences and chapel	$ 3,000.00
" Library, books and furniture	3,000.00
" Peitaiho house	1,300.00
" Peitaiho furniture	200.00
	7,500.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	750.00 ✓
Total	$ 8,250.00 ✓

OKB

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On Peitaiho Prpperty	$ 660.00

Peking, China,
June 20th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

MISS A. H. GOWANS, sworn on behalf of D. Matilda Douw, says: that she acted for several years prior to 1900 as secretary to Miss Douw and is familiar with the property of the latter destroyed in Peking and its value; about 40 chien in Peking Compound; property of the reasonable value of $3000.00 gold not including land; houses well furnished; about 400 books; 7 bedrooms completely furnished; organ a Mason and Hamlin comparatively new; some new carpets and Persian rugs; had a number of oil paintings and water colors; stoves in good condition; glassware a good deal of cut glass and 2 dinner sets; table cutlery

No. 42.

AWARD of Claim of D. MATILDA DUNN.

ALLOWED.

On Boiling residences and chapel	£ 1,000.00
" Livery, stable and furniture	3,000.00
" Boiling house	7,500.00
" Boiling furniture	200.00
Interest on £1 from June 30th, 1900	120.00
TOTAL	£ 11,820.00

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On Boiling Property £ 320.00

Peking, China.

June 30th, 1902.

CONSIDERATION.

MISS A. M. GOWANS, sworn on behalf of D. Matilda Dunn, says:

Miss Dunn had to forsake with the property of the latter destroyed in Peking and its value, about 40 during the Boxer movement, namely of the reasonable value of £11000.00 (said sum including land, houses built thereon, about 400 books, furniture completely furnished, organ & piano and musical instruments, some two carriages and Persian rugs, and a number of silk pictures and other valuables in good condition, given a fair

ordinary; no salvage at Peking compound; property entirely destroyed. Valuations just and reasonable and less than the amount necessary to replace the property destroyed.

Approved July 3rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

ordinary; no salvage at Parking compound; properly entirely destroyed. Valuation just and reasonable and less than the amount necessary to replace the property destroyed.

No. 46

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Frank F. Davies, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Frazer in the State of Pennsylvania on or about the 19 day of December; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Philadelphia in the State of Penn; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of wool expert in the employ of Melcher & Co. Tientsin, China.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is Taels 5,472 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

That on Sunday morning July 8. 1900 during a heavy shell fire from the Chinese troops my residence at No 13 Rue Dillon. French Concession, Tientsin, caught fire and was totally destroyed including all my furniture, clothing for myself and wife, pictures, pictures, Keepsakes and every thing of my possessions save the clothing worn by myself and wife.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself and wife

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

No insurance whatever.

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Frank F. Davis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of March, 1902, at Tientsin

(Seal)

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul
Tientsin, China

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
S.S.

I, W. W. Mantell hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Frank P. Davis the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. W. Mantell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of March 1902.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Property of Frank F. Davis, 13 Rue Dillon, Tientsin
destroyed by fire July 8th 1900.

Kitchen

1 Stove and accessories	Each	50.
1 set cooking utensils	"	25.
Furnishings, including closets, tables and shelving	"	45.

Pantry

1 Pasteur Filter	"	20.
1 Refrigerator	"	35.
2 sets dishes complete	"	150.
Table Linen, Napkins, etc.	"	125.
Furnishings, including linen closet, tables and shelving	"	125.

Dining Room

1 Oak Table and 1/2 dozen chairs, latter leather-covered	"	175.
1 Sideboard	"	85.
1 Dinner Wagon	"	25.
1 Carpet	"	60.
2 sets Cornices and fittings	"	25.
2 " Lace Curtains	"	30.
1 Pair Vases	"	10.
1 " Cuspidors	"	10.
5 Pictures (engravings)	"	75.
Glassware in sideboard and dinner-wagon	"	100.
Solid and plated silverware	"	300.
1 Hanging Lamp	"	15.
1 Boudoir	"	10.
1 Couch	"	45.
2 Rugs	"	10.
1 Clock	"	30.
2 Screens (Japanese)	"	25.

Property of Frank S. Davis, 13 Rue Dillon, Tientsin
destroyed by fire, July 6th 1900.

Drawing Room

1 Suite Furniture	Tael	120.
1 Carpet	"	65.
1 Desk (fancy carved)	"	80.
1 Pair Vases (antique)	"	35.
1 " "	"	65.
2 Silk Screens (Japanese)	"	45.
1 Fire " (carved)	"	50.
2 Rugs (Wolfskin)	"	40.
2 sets Cornices and fittings (Gilt)	"	25.
2 " Lace Curtains	"	50.
1 Ornamental (with glass)	"	40.
1 Library, with books, magazines etc	"	250.
1 Hanging Lamp and Shade	"	15.
1 Table " "	"	10.
1 Coal Vase	"	15.
1 Round Table (carved)	"	75.
1 set Silk Draperies (double doors)	"	125.
1 Music Box (Swiss)	"	150.
4 Pictures (engravings)	"	80.
Ornaments and Curios (various)	"	150.
1 Couch (leather covered)	"	75.
1 " (cloth ")	"	40.

Bedroom

1 Double Bedstead, including Mattress, springs, etc.		125.
2 Couches (cloth covered)		50.
2 Wardrobes (extra large size)		75.
1 Cheval Mirror		80.
1 Bureau		75.

Property of Frank H. Davis, 13 Rue Dillon, Tientsin
destroyed by fire, July 8th 1900.

Bedroom (continued)

1 Carpet	Taels	80.
3 Rugs (sheepskin)	"	6.
1 Coal Vase, etc	"	10.
1 Rolltop Desk (American)	"	95.
8 Pictures (Various)	"	70.
Pillows, Sheeting, Blankets and Bedspreads, etc.	"	140.
4 Cornices and fittings	"	30.
4 sets Curtains	"	75.
1 Chest Drawers	"	25.
2 Lamps	"	10.
½ Dozen chairs	"	50.
2 Rocking " (leathercovered)	"	60.

Bathroom

1 Tub (enameled)	"	20.
1 Washstand marbletop	"	35.
Furnishings (all kinds)	"	80.

Hall

1 Hatstand and rack	"	25.
1 Hanging Lamp	"	10.
1 Door Mat	"	3.
1 Cal Matting	"	8.
2 Chairs	"	20.

Store-Room

1 Bicycle	"	50.

Property of Frank T. Davis, 13 Rue Dillon, Tientsin
destroyed by fire, July 8th 1900.

Store Room

4 Stoves and accessories	Taels 75.
Canned goods, Meats, Vegitables, etc,	" 250.
Wines, liquers and cigars	" 135.
Miscellaneous, including sitting tub, steamer-chairs, umbrellas and matting,	" 100.
matting, etc, etc,	

Personal Effects

Clothing &c &c (myself)	" 150.
" " " (wife)	" 250.

Total Taels 542.00

Tientsin, Aug. 1st 1900.

Frank T. Davis

$\frac{\pi}{2}$

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 46.

AWARD on Claim of FRANK F. DAVIS.

ALLOWED.

On Claim Taels 4,722.00 =	Gold $	3,210.96
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	"	324.21
TOTAL....	$	3,535.17

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On furniture	Taels 750.00 =	Gold $	510.00

Tientsin, China,
June 27th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

HENRY H. MONTELL, sworn on behalf of FRANK F. DAVIS says: that Mr. Davis is at present in Philadelphia; that he was in the wool business in Tientsin; that he was well acquainted with Mr. Davis and had frequently been in his house; that everything was comparatively new; that the amount of Mr. Davis' claim Taels 5,472.00 is just and reasonable and that it would require that amount to replace the property enumerated.

approved July 3rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

D

Imperia

To C

For losses
as per a

Trenton, Augt

Indemnity Claim

Imperial Chinese Government

To Frank F. Davis Dr

For losses from fire and looting as per details attached hereto Tael 5472.00

Tientsin, Aug 1st 1900.

CONSIDERATIONS.

No. 47.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Henry H. Hewlett, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Baltimore in the State of Maryland on or about the 29th day of December 1848; that my father was a Naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at San Francisco in the State of California; that I am temporarily sojourning at ; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Secretary of the Tientsin Club

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $16,412.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

against fire only Insurance policy destroyed at time of loss no Insurance ownership

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Henry H. Hewlett

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of June, 1902, at Tientsin

(Seal)

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

James O. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with H. H. Montell the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James O. Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim

Chinese Imperial Government

To

H. H. Monlell Dr.

Losses from looting and fire during the month of June 1900

	Rs		
Front Outer Hall			
Hat rack	20		
Porcelain garden seat	10		
Kasad painted umbrella stand	20		
Lot linoleum	10		
Cane chair (painted)	5		65 -
Front Inner Hall			
Lot of Carpet	20		
Root Cane	25		
Sloss	20		
Kennelescope with 10 films &c	500		
Grapaphone with 6 Doz plates	150		
Phonograph with 6 doz wax cylinders	60		
Lot Books	50		
Hall Lamps	30		
Lot Stair carpeting + rods	10		
Small table with wooden jars	5		
Garden Stand	10		
Cane Chairs enamelled	10		
Lot window curtains and Portiers	15		905 -
Carried Forward		Rs.	970

	Tls.		Tls.	
Brot forward.			940	.
Sitting Room				
Lot Matting	15			
Easy Chairs	120			
American Rocker	50			
Marble Clock	30			
One Mantle	40			
Piano + Stool	500			
Plush mantle drape	30			
Chinese Vases.	30			
Japanese "	50			
Chinese Cloisonne Vases.	200			
Oil Painting	500			
Solair table	40			
Fancy hardwood table	10			
Piano Lamp.	40			
Sofa	40			
Cane Sofa (enamelled)	10			
1 set Lace curtains	20			
Portiers	50			
Set of Books: History of the Civil war in 8 Volumes	40			
Etchings by Field.	40			
Kakemonos.	15			
Silk + Gold Screen.	20			
Side Lamps.	20			
Hanging Lamp.	15			
Small table with wood jars attached	10			
Silver Ornament + Gilt altar Cup.	150			
China Garden Stools	20			
Lot of Music + Books.	30			
Carpet	50			
Carried Ford. Tls	2215	-	940	.

	Rs		Rs	
Brot: forward	2215	-	940	-
Sitting Room Contd.				
Chinese joss sticks & Sprays	100	"		
" Iron	50	"		
Lot of ornaments on mantle	20	"		
Brackets.	10	"		
Fur Rugs	20	"		
Sprays Cups.	50	"	2465	-
Dining Room				
Overmantel	30			
" drape	10			
Marble Clock.	30			
Book Case & Books.	40			
Dining table	30			
Vienna Chairs	24			
Small Tables.	10			
Side Board.	40			
Dinner Waggon	20			
Cut glass bottles & Cruet.	40			
" decanter	20			
Etchings	40			
Crayon Picture	20			
Oil painting	10			
Lot glass wares.	50			
" Crockery.	100			
Japanese Tea & Dessert Service.	100			
Silver Tea Service	150			
Box. Silver ware & wedding presents.	150			
Lot Table Linen	50			
" Plants Ornaments	20			
Cupboard.	10			
Carried forward	Rs. 2344	00	Rs. 3405	-

Brot Forward	Tls.	2344	.	Tls. 3435	-
Dining Room Cont'd					
Set Lace Curtains		10			
" Tapestry		25			
Lamps		14			
Easy Chairs		80			
" Rocker		10			
Cane Chairs (enamelled)		12			
Carpet		30			
Matting		15			
Fur rugs		20			
Screen		5			
Stove etc		15			
Lot pipes		25			
Brackets		6	.	2611	-
Store Room					
Lot American Store		200	.		
" Local "		150			
" Sundries		50			
Cupboard		10			
Ice-Box		25			
Tables		5		440	
Small Store Room					
Lot of Tools		100	.		
" Paints		20			
" nails, screws etc		30			
very old flats (Chairs)		20			
Lot Electric gear, 7 bells, 10 batteries wire etc		30			
Sewing machine		80			
pairs Skates etc		10		260	
Carried Ford			Tls.	6346	-

Doc No 5

	Rs	Rs	
Brot Forward.		6746	-
Front Bed Room			
Fountain Carpet	30		
Matting	10		
Sofa	30		
Iron Bed Stead wire woven mattress hair mattress & pillows	70		
Lot Bed Linen	100		
Blankets	60		
Comforters	40		
Lot Bed Linen Sheets &c.	50		
Dressing table	25		
Easy Chairs	60		
Cane "	16		
" Long Chair	5		
Writing desk	20		
Wardrobe	25		
Sewing Machine	50		
Lot Ladies Clothing (Summer)	700		
" Gent do.	800		
Lace Curtains	20		
Winter do.	30		
Cupboard	10		
Lot old postage Stamps 20 years collection	800		
Gun rings	20		
Silver watches & 2 Clocks	50		
American flag	30		
Brackets	10		
Lamp	5	2566	-
Carr Forward		Fls 9312	-

Sch No 6.

	£	s	d
Brot Forward		9	12 -
Back Red Room			
Iron Bedstead wire wove mattress Hair mattress & Feather Bed	100		
Wardrobe	25		
Dressing Table	25		
Chairs	15		
Writing desk	20		
Tin lined packing cases	10		
Electric Clock	25		
Lot Lace Curtains	50		
Washstand & Crockery	25		
Cane long chair	5		
Lot matting	10		
" Bed Linen	50		
" Ladies Clothing	200		
Flore &c.	15		
Brackets & Ornaments	20		
Tartan Carpet	30		
Sofa	20	6	45 -
Upper Hall			
Chest of drawers	15		
Lot of Sundries viz Sauce, Towels, Thread, Summer wear &c &c	150		
Lot Linoleum	10	1	75
Front Bath Room			
Wardrobe	25		
Washstand & Crockery	25		
Table	5		55
Carr. Forward		£10	187 -

Doc. No 4.

Brot Forward			£10184
Carret.			
1 Iron Bedstead wire mattress + Hair mattress	50		
1 Set Harness.	30		
1 Lot Bridles + Saddlery.	20		
1 Ladies Saddle.	10		
2 Lot of Ladies Winter Dresses + Furs	1000		
1 Lot of Gents Winter Clothing + Furs	100		
2 Fur rugs	40		
2 Fenton Carpet rugs	30		
2 Fine linen Cases	50		
1 Bath Tub.	5		
1 Racing Saddle.	50		2045 -
Kitchen			
1 Cooking Stove	20		
1 Lot of pots + pans.	25		
6 Wales Lamps	6		
1 Kitchen Table	4		
1 "	15		70 .
Carriage House + Stable			
1 Wardrobe.	10		
2 Bedding Boxes.	5		
1 Trap.	150		
1 Set Harness.	40		
2 Ponies	300		
1 Biretta	20		
2 Ladies Saddles.	120		
2 Gents.	150		
1 Stable	200		
1 Tons Coal.	35		
1 Lot pails, Bottles etc.	10		
2 Mrs Montells Passages + Expenses in America	3000		4110
		Total.	£6412

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

N. H. Monteel being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief N. H. Monteel

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of September 1900.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

A16 4128

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 47.

AWARD on Claim of HENRY H. MONTELL.

ALLOWED.

On Claim Taels 12,412.00 =	Gold	$ 8,440.01
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		852.20
	TOTAL.....	$ 9,292.21

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On Clothing	Taels	700.00
" Furniture	"	300.00
Expense of sending wife home	"	3,000.00
	"	4,000.00

Tientsin, China,
June 27th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge.
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

HENRY H. MONTELL, sworn, says: that at the time of the Chinese attack on Tientsin, June 17th, 1900, he was living on the Rue de France, in the French Concession and that his house was set on fire during the attack and totally destroyed together with its entire contents; Kinetoscope cost Taels 500.00; piano cost Taels 500.00 and the oil painting was a present, understands price paid for it was Taels 500.00; Japanese dessert set specially made in Japan cost amount stated; box wedding presents contained about 90 pieces of silver worth Taels 1500.00; had

No. 44.

ANNEX to Order of Henry R. Norton.

ALLOTTED.

0. C. in Trade	$1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Interest on Trade	100.00	100.00
TOTAL		$ 1,100.00

DISALLOWED OR WITHHELD.

On Claim for	Trade	700.00
" Trade	"	300.00
	"	5,000.00
	"	4,000.00

Trade Rvd. 1902.

CONSIDERED.

HENRY R. NORTON, owner, says: that at the time of the Chinese attack on Tientsin, June 17th. 1900, he was having on the Pao de Tramo, in the Tientsin Concession one Shed his house was not in use during the summer and tolerably furnished together with the ordinary appliances; Kimonos, over Trade 500.00; Shoes Trade 100.00 and the oil painting was a present, undervalue 1,000.00 paid for it was Trade 800.00; Japanese servants property, goods in Japan over seventy eight; Two months

been collecting postage stamps through many years; collection worth and salable at Taels 800.00; trap commandeered by United States troops; had about $5000.00 insurance on property, Company refused payment on ground no insurance war risk; house had six rooms well furnished; valuations just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace property destroyed.

Approved July 3rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

replace property destroyed.

and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to

had six rooms well furnished; valuations just and reasonable

Company refused payment on ground no insurance war risk; home

State troops; had about $5000.00 insurance on property;

worth and salable at Tsein 600.00; this commandeered by United

been collecting postage stamps through many years; collection

No. 53.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Rachel R. Benn, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Troy Center in the State of Pennsylvania on or about the 5th day of December 1862; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Hydetown in the State of Pennsylvania; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Physician, practising in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of said place.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $2596.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

Since making out the above claim I find my losses less than at that time reported so withdraw five hundred dollars, also the rent is withdrawn

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Rachel R. Benn

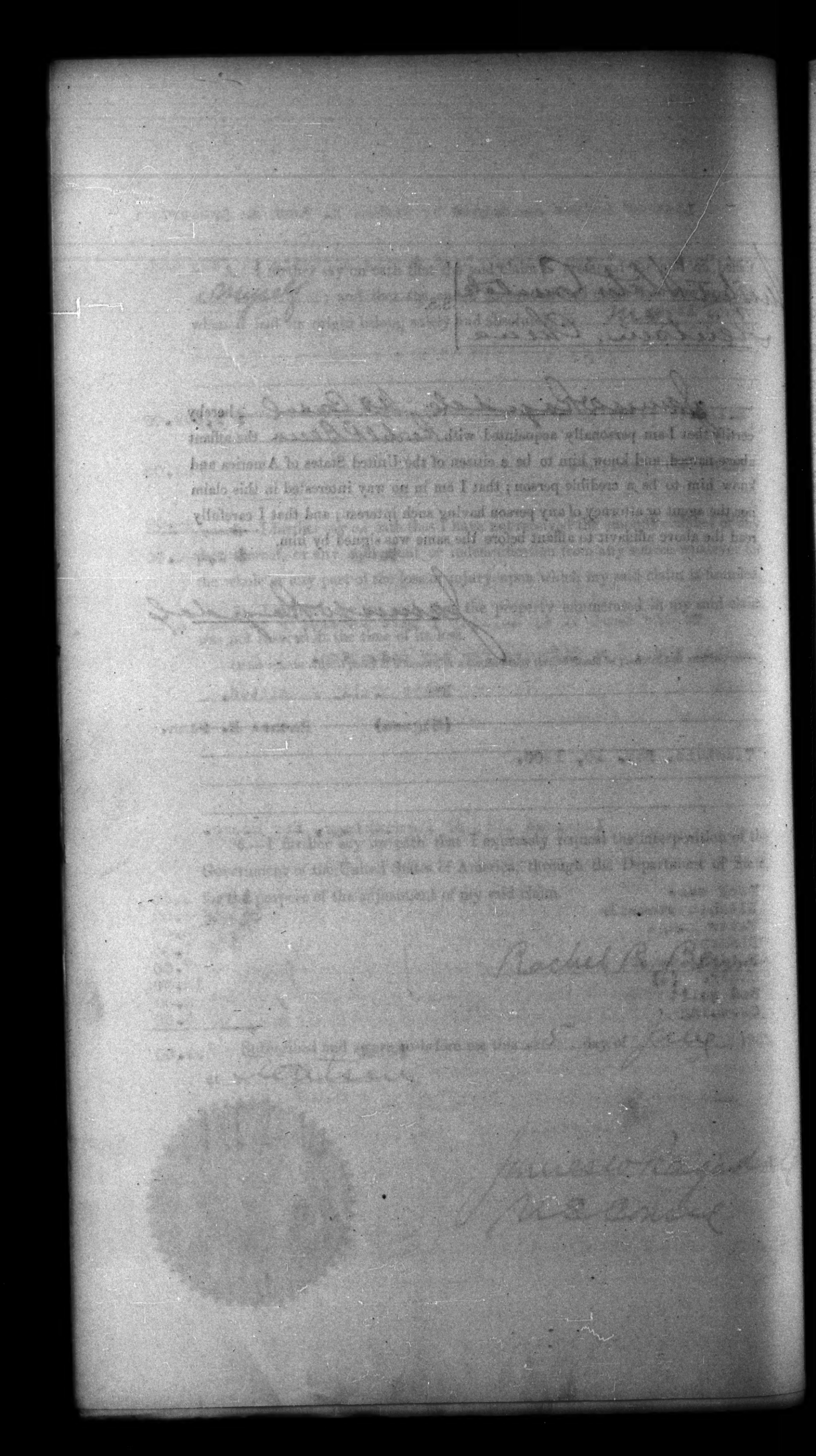
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of June, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
S.S.

James W Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Rachel R Beers the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W Ragsdale



List of losses sustained by Rachel R. Bonn on property at Peitsang, North China. Lost during uprising in July and June 1900.

Estimate value of house	$ 2,089.00
Value of furniture	59.00
Rent for two years	448.00
Total	$ 2,596.00

To the best of my ability I have carefully estimated the actual loss, not allowing for any deduction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Rachel R. Bonn.

Tientsin, Nov. 10, 1900.

Itemized list of furnishings, for house.

Book case	$ 18.00
Kitchen utensils	6.00
Water kangs	8.00
Dishes	7.00
Folding table	7.00
Chairs (6)	15.00
Bed quilt	3.00
Clothing	6.00
Total	59.00

Date of losses sustained by Rachel M. Dunn on property at "Hillside," Wards Chain. Dates during spraying in July and June 1922.

Estimate value of house $ 3,000.00

Value of furniture 80.00

Rent for two years 480.00

Total $ 3,560.00

To the best of my ability I have carefully estimated the actual loss, not allowing for any depreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Rachel M. Dunn.

Trenton, Nov. 30, 1922.

Itemized list of furnishings for house.

Book case	$ 8.00
Kitchen utensils	6.00
Water lamps	8.00
Pianos	7.00
Folding table	7.00
Chairs (6)	18.00
Bed quilt	3.00
Clothing	6.00
Total	80.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 53.

AWARD on Claim of RACHEL R. BENN.

ALLOWED.

House at Peitaiho	$ 1,200.00
Furniture	59.00
	$ 1,259.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	~~126.76~~ 126.76 OK
Total	~~$ 1,385.76~~ $ 1,385.76 OK

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

For lot Peitaiho (withdrawn)	$ 500.00
" rent " "	448.00
On balance of claim	389.00
	$ 1,337.00

Tientsin, China,
June 25th, 1902.

William E. Ballbridge
James W. Rogers
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved July 3rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

RACHEL R. BENN, sworn, says: that she withdraws from claim the amount of $500.00 representing the value of lot at Peitaiho and also withdraws sum of $448.00 the item of rent; that she has rebuilt the house at Peitaiho similar in size and design at a cost of $1200.00 gold.

No. 62.

AWARD on Claim of RACHEL R. HEIN.

ALLOWED.

House at Pottsville	$ 3,800.00
Furniture	85.00
	$ 3,885.00
Interest at 6% from June 30th, 1900	132.70
Total	$ 3,988.70

DISALLOWED ON WITHDRAWAL.

For Lot Pottsville (withdrawn)	$ 800.00
" rent " "	400.00
On balance of claim	300.00
	$ 1,337.00

June 30th, 1900.

Hamlin, Grimm,

CONCLUSIONS.

RACHEL R. HEIN, sworn, says: that she withdraws from claim the amount of $800.00 representing the value of lot at Pottsville and also withdraws sum of $400.00 the item of rent, that she has refunit the house at Pottsville which is also and design at a cost of $3800.00 legal.

✓

No. 63

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Frances D. Wilder, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Henrietta in the State of Ohio on or about the 29th day of June, 1844; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Oberlin, in the State of Ohio; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a missionary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 314 50/100 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of my original claim. I file this date supplemental claim amounting to $ 35 00/100 for losses not enumerated in my original claim.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Frances D. Wilder

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of June, 1902, at Steubenville

James Hagedek
U.S. Comm

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, James O. Randall, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with James Goodier the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James O. Randall

INDEMNITY CLAIM;
The Chinese Imperial ℔ Government
to Madam F.D.Wilder
for loss sustained during the uprising in June and July,1900.

6 Linen table cloths,$20. 24 Napkins,$5.....$25.00
3pr Pillows,$6. 2 Spreads,$5. 4 Quilts,$5.....16.00
Trunk & contents,$10. 2 Suits underwear,$8.....18.00
3 Dresses,$10. 12 Silver spoons $12.....22.00
Silver teaset $25. Basket $5. Pitcher $3.....33.00
2 Oil portraits $80. 2 Pictures $8.....88.00
3 Photo Albums $12. 100 Books $100.....112.00
Total..... $314.00

Supplemental Claim.

1 Gth United States History 25.00
1 Unabridged Dictionary 10.00
349.00

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Mrs F. D. Wilder being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief X F. D. Wilder

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of January 1902.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

INDEMNITY CLAIM:

The Chinese Imperial & Governmental

to Madam F.D.Tilder

for loss sustained during the uprising in June and July,1900.

6 linen table cloths,$20. 24 Napkins,$5	$25.00
4 pillows,$6. 2 Spreads,$5. 4 Quilts,$5	16.00
1 mask & costume,$10. 3 Suits underwear,$6	16.00
1 Dressing Case,$10. 12 Silver spoons $12	22.00
1 Silver teapot $25. Knives $6. Platter $3	34.00
6 Oil portraits $60. 2 Pictures $6	66.00
3 Photo Albums $12. 100 Books $100	112.00
Total	$314.00

Verified sworn to.

Ref Dunlap Peking Diary

Recommended Indemnity

$314.00

#63 Wilder #314 C

Duplicate

Indemnity Claim of Frances D. Wilder for losses sustained during Boxer uprising in June and July 1900.

6 Linen table cloths	$ 30.00	
24 Napkins	5.00	
3 pr Pillows	6.00	
2 Spreads	5.00	
4 Quilts	8.00	
Trunk and contents	10.00	
2 Suits underwear	8.00	
3 Dresses	10.00	
12 Silver spoons	12.00	
Silver tea-set	25.00	
Basket	5.00	
Pitcher	3.00	
2 Oil portraits	80.00	
2 Pictures	8.00	
3 Photo Albums	12.00	
100 Books	100.00	
Total.....		$314.00

Supplemental Claim

1 Set United States History	$ 25.00
1 Unabridged Dictionary	10.00
	$349.00

Indemnity Claim of Frances D. Wilder for losses sustained during Boxer uprising in June and July 1900.

6 Linen table cloths	$ 20.00
24 Napkins	5.00
3 pr Pillows	6.00
3 Spreads	8.00
4 Quilts	10.00
Trunk and contents	8.00
3 Suits underwear	10.00
3 Dresses	15.00
12 Silver spoons	25.00
Silver tea-set	8.00
Basket	3.00
Pitcher	80.00
3 Oil portraits	8.00
3 Pictures	12.00
3 Photo Albums	100.00
100 Books	
Total.....	$314.00

Supplemental Claim

1 Set United States History	$ 25.00
1 Unabridged Dictionary	10.00
	$349.00

#63 Wilder #3147

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 63.

AWARD on Claim of FRANCES D. WILDER.

ALLOWED.

In full	$349.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	35.19
TOTAL.....	$384.19

OKB

Tientsin, China,
June 26th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge,
James W. Rapdalf
COMMISSIONERS.

FRANCES D. WILDER, sworn, says: that the property enumerated in her claim was destroyed at Tung-chou; that the valuations are just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace it; that by oversight she omitted from her original claim one set volumes United States History valued at $25.00 and a Webster's dictionary valued at $10.00 for which items she now files supplemental claim.

Approved July 3rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 61.

AWARD on Claim of FRANCES D. WILTSHIRE.

VITOMED.

In full $240.00

Interest at 5% from June 30th, 1900 ..... 25.12

TOTAL..... $265.12

Tientsin, China,
June 30th, 1900.

CONCLUSIONS.

FRANCES D. WILTSHIRE, sworn, says: that the property enumerated in her claim was destroyed at Tung-chow, that was valuable and reasonable sum in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace it; that by ordering else could not be obtained in China; that all valuable articles were ordered from the United States through Shanghai at $40.00 and a Mexican's dollar at $10.00 [illegible] other items she has since purchased.

No. 70

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Wilbur Fisk Walker, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Pendleton in the State of Indiana on or about the 23 day of Oct 1846; that my father was a Native born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Greencastle in the State of Indiana; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin China that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 4647 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Wilbur Fisk Walker

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of June, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
S.S.

I, James W Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with A.F. Walker the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W Ragsdale

The Chinese Imperial Government.

To W. H. Walker- Dr.

To loss sustained during uprising in June and July 1900.

One Piano U. S. Gold.		$400.00
One library of Book U.S. Gold.		$400.00
Household pictures " "	"	40.00
One Iron bedstead " "	"	20.00
Two hair matresses "	"	30.00
Kitchen Utensils " "	"	20.00
One large drugget " "	"	40.00
Two large lamps " "	"	10.00
One box dishes toilet-setts " "	"	20.00
Two Bath Tubs " "	"	10.00
Provisions and Stores " "	"	32.00
One trunk, one valise and clothing "	"	75.00
Injury to wifes health, caused by enormous strain in Peking siege	" "	2000.00
1/2 of to one years salary	" "	1550.00
		$4647.00

Interest on above at 8 p.c. until pd.

Tientsin- China.

DEC 20. 1900

Wilbur H. Walker
Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Property losses of Wilbur F. Walker sustained during uprising in June and July 1900.

One piano	$ 400.00
One library of books	400.00
Household pictures	40.00
One iron bed-stead	20.00
Two hair mattresses	30.00
Kitchen utensils	20.00
One large drugget	40.00
Two large lamps	10.00
One box dishes, toilet sets etc.	20.00
Two bath tubs	10.00
Provisions and stores	32.00
One trunk, one valise and clothing	75.00
Injury to wife's health caused by nervous strain in Peking siege	2,000.00
Self to one year's salary	1,550.00
	$ 4,647.00

Interest on above at 6% until paid

(Signed) Wilbur F. Walker.
Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Tientsin, China,
Dec. 20, 1900

Property damage at Miller's premises during mutiny
in June and July- 1929.

Bar fixts	$ 400.00
One library of books	400.00
Inscribed pictures	40.00
One lamp pedestal	20.00
One table mutilated	20.00
Kitchen utensils	20.00
One large drapery	40.00
Two large lamps	10.00
One pair glasses, paint ruin etc.	20.00
Two rugs ruin	10.00
Upholstery and screen	25.00
One trunk, one valise and clothing	15.00
Injury to wife's health caused by outrage	
storage to paying stage	5'000.00
Suit to one year's salary	3'000.00
	$ 4'047.00

Witness my hand at my said place

(Signed) Miles B. Miller.

Witness Independent Station.

Dec. 28, 1929

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 70.

AWARD on Claim of WILBUR F. WALKER.

ALLOWED.

Personal property	$ 1,097.00
Expenses incident to wife's illness due to Siege	200.00
	$ 1,297.00 ✓
Interest on $1097.00 at 5% from June 20th, 1900	110.45 ✓
Total.....	$ 1,407.45 ✓

OKB

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Injury to wife's health	$ 1,800.00
One year's salary	1,550.00
	$ 3,350.00

Tientsin, China,
June 26th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved July 3rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister

WILBUR F. WALKER, sworn, says: Piano cost $400.00 and was practically new; library consisted of 400 volumes, many being of value; household pictures included large steel engravings worth $25.00 and the value of the other pictures was in the frames and glass; that the trunk of clothing was completely destroyed by a shell; that the claim for salary has been adjusted by the Mission; that the illness of his wife due to exposure during the siege has necessitated an actual expense of $200.00

No. 10.

AWARD on Claim of ALBERT P. WALKER.

ALTOONA.

Personal Property ..... $ 1,041.00

Expenses incident to wife's illness due to Sleep 200.00

Interest on $1041.00 at 6% from June 20th, 1900 ..... 110.44

Total ..... $ 1,351.44

DISALLOWED ON ATTORNEYS.

Injury to wife's health ..... $ 3,500.00

One year's salary 1,800.00

$ 5,300.00

Tiverton, Ohio,

June 20th, 1902.

CONCURRENCES.

ALBERT P. WALKER, sworn, says: Plano cost $400.00 and was practically new; library consisted of 400 volumes, many being of value; Rembrandt pictures included large steel engravings worth $10.00 and the value of the other pictures was in the frames and glass; the trunk of clothing was completely destroyed by a small; that the claim for salary has been adjusted by the Trustees; that the illness of his wife was to endeavor

V

No. 131

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Frank B Keyes, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Saganon in the State of Kans on or about the 14 day of Oct 1871; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Saganon in the State of Kans; that I am temporarily sojourning ~~at~~ Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Doctor of Dental Surgery

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $100. Key (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Samuel B. Tyng

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of June, 1902, at Trenton

James Hayden
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
S.S.

I, James W Ragsdale, U S Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Daniel B Nye the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim

The Imperial Chinese Government

To Daniel B. Nye D. D. S. Dr.

To losses sustained By reason of the uprising in Tientsin during the months of June and July 1900.

Lost etc.	
I Saddle	$70.
I Bridle	10
2 Blankets	16
Brushes & etc.	4
Mexican	$100.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Daniel B. Nye an American citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale

U.S. Consul.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.131.

AWARD on Claim of DANIEL B. NYE.

ALLOWED.

In full, Mexican $100.00=	U. S. Gold	$47.60 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		4.81 ✓
	TOTAL.....	$52.41 ✓

OKB

Tientsin, China,
June 26th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge.
James O. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

approved July 3rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U. S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
In China

No.131.

AWARD on Claim of DANIEL B. WYK.

ALLOWED.

In Mex. Mexican $100.00= U. S. Gold $47.50

Interest at 6% from June 30th, 1900 4.91

TOTAL..... $52.41

Tientsin, China,
June 30th, 1900.

COMMISSIONERS.

V

No. 147

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Charles F. Gammon, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Portland in the State of Maine on or about the 18th day of May, 1870; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Beloit in the State of Wis.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Supt. of Colportage for the American Bible Society

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $2471.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The amount of my original claim was $2426.00. I file a corrected claim this date for the above amount.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of self; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

Insured only against fire

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Charles F. Gammon

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of June, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
S.S.

I, James W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with C. F. Gammon the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Tientsin, China,
Sep. 30th 1901.

TO His Excellency
minister Conger.

Claim of Charles F. Gammon,
for property destroyed at Tientsin, China,
during June and July 1900.

	U.S. Gold $
Furniture, seven rooms,	975.00
Bedding, lamps	190.00
Clothing, table linen, books, pictures	360.00
Cutlery, silverware	130.00
Crockery, china, glass	185.00
Kitchen utensils	74.00
Stoves, tools	95.00
Curtains, carpets	127.00
Provisions	87.00
Two bicycles	74.00
Photographic apparatus	65.00
Chemical apparatus, chemicals	58.00
U.S. Gold	$2420.00

I hereby certify that the above claim is just, true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Charles F. Gammon.

I hereby certify that I was a guest in Mr. Gammon's home in May, 1900; and knew what furniture he had in his home at Tientsin, I was also with him when he returned to his home and saw the condition in which it then was, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the above claim to be just and reasonable.

John R Hykes

United States Legation
Peking, China.

I, Charles F. Gammon, being duly sworn, say that I am a native born citizen of the United States and that the foregoing statement of losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots at Tientsin, China, June – August, 1900.

Charles F. Gammon

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2nd day of October, 1901.

W. E. Beaumont

Second Secretary

Corrected copy of claim for property lost and destroyed during and as a result of the Boxer riots of 1900.

Furniture destroyed and damaged, four bed rooms, study, dining room, sitting room, parlor, kitchen, hall, store room	975.00
Bedding	170.00
Lamps	20.00
Clothing $80, table linen $95,	175.00
Books, $75, pictures $50	125.00
Cutlery $35, silverware $95	130.00
Crockery, china, glass,	185.00
Kitchen utensils	74.00
Stoves, tools, hardware	65.00
Curtains, carpets	60.00
Provisions	95.00
Two bicycles	74.00
Photographic apparatus	65.00
Chemical apparatus	58.00
Phonograph records	50.00
Furnished rooms, Peking depot	150.00
	2471.00

Charles F. Gammon.

Corrected copy of claim of Charles F. Gammon for property lost and destroyed during and as a result of the Boxer riots of 1900.

Furniture destroyed and damaged, four bed rooms, study, dining room, sitting room, parlor, kitchen, hall, store room	$ 975.00
Bedding	170.00
Lamps	20.00
Clothing $80, table linen $95,	175.00
Books $75, pictures $50	125.00
Cutlery $35, silverware $95	130.00
Crockery, China, glass	185.00
Kitchen utensils	74.00
Stoves, tools, hardware	65.00
Curtains, carpets	60.00
Provisions	95.00
Two bicycles	74.00
Photographic apparatus	65.00
Chemical apparatus	58.00
Phonograph records	50.00
Furnished rooms, Peking depot	150.00
	$ 2,471.00

Corrected copy of claim of Charles T. Gannon for property lost and destroyed during and as a result of the Boxer riots of 1900.

Furniture destroyed and damaged,	
four bed rooms, study, dining room,	
sitting room, parlor, kitchen, hall, store room	$ 275.00
Bedding	170.00
Lamps	20.00
Clothing $80, table linen $95,	175.00
Books $75, pictures $50	125.00
Cutlery $35, silverware $95	130.00
Crockery, China, glass	185.00
Kitchen utensils	74.00
Stoves, tools, hardware	65.00
Curtains, carpets	60.00
Provisions	95.00
Two bicycles	74.00
Photographic apparatus	85.00
Chemical apparatus	58.00
Phonograph records	50.00
Furnished rooms, Peking depot	150.00
	$ 2,471.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 147.

AWARD on Claim of CHARLES F. GAMMON.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 2,300.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	231.91 ✓
Total	$ 2,531.91 ✓

OKB

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On furniture	$ 100.00
" Table linen	25.00
" Cutlery and silverware	30.00
" Kitchen utensils	16.00
	$ 171.00

Tientsin, China,
June 26th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale

approved July 3rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U. S. Minister

COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLES F. GAMMON, sworn, says: that all the items mentioned in claim were destroyed at Tientsin, excepting last articles destroyed at Peking; that two rooms and contents were destroyed by shells; that other articles were commandeered; pictures were of artistic value; that he has refurnished three rooms at an expense of $1000.00 and do not have more than one third as much as before; just received new lot of supplies to the value of claim; that he had two rooms furnished at Peking, all of which were completely destroyed and carried away; that the estimate of loss is just and the amount claimed would not re-imburse him for the loss sustained.

No. 151.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, James N. McCune, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a ~~native~~ naturalized citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Belfast Ire in the State of Irland on or about the 11 day of July, 1866; that my father was a nd-a citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Oxtico. Ventura Co in the State of California; that I am temporarily sojourning at Quintain; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary

I am the Bearer of Passport No 34 issued by the Legation of the United States at Peking, China. February 21st 1899.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 423 25 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of my amended and substituted Claim.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

James N. McCann

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of June, 1902, at Tientsin.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China

S.S.

I, James W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with J.W. McLeavy the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Tientsin, China, June 20th, 1900.

Revised Indemnity Claim for Personal Property of J.E.M'Cann destroyed at Lin Ch'ing Chan Shantung.

60 Books,etc.@3 each	0.$90.00	
Pictures.	10.00	
Chinese Books.	3.25	
Foreign Clothing.	60.00	
Chinese "	45.00	
Rugs	4.00	
Furnishings,including furniture &c	125.00	
Carpenters Tools	20.00	
Travelling Expenses from P'ang Chuang to Chefoo	60.00	
Telegram to California.	17.50	
Total----------		$423.25

Tientsin,China.June 28th,1902.

Revised Statement Claim for Personal Property of J.M.McCann
destroyed at Lin Ch'ing Chen Shantung.

10 Trunks,suit,&c cash	$ 370.00
Blankets.	10.00
Chinese Books.	8.38
Foreign Clothing.	60.00
Chinese "	45.00
Rugs	6.00
Furniture,including furniture &c	138.00
Typewriter Tools	20.00
Travelling Expenses I'm Chung to Chefoo	60.00
Telegrams to Gulliver.	17.80
Total----------	$ 822.38

Shanghai,China.June 20th,1902.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 151.

AWARD on Claim of JAMES H. McCANN.

ALLOWED.

In full	$423.25
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	42.78
TOTAL.....	$466.78

Tientsin, China,
June 28th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge.

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES H. McCANN, sworn, says: that the valuations on items in his claim are just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace the property destroyed; that the item for traveling expense was rendered necessary in removing from his station in the interior of Shantung to Chefoo the nearest place of safety; and that the item for telegram was a necessary item of expense incident to the Boxer outbreak.

approved July 3rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 191.

AWARD on Claim of JAMES H. McCANN.

VILONIA.

In Vail $425.00

Interest at 6% from June 20th, 1900 ..... 41.70

TOTAL..... $466.70

Tiemann, Chime,
June 22nd, 1902.

COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES H. McCANN, sworn, says: that the valuations on items in his claim are just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace the property destroyed; that the item for traveling expense was rendered necessary in removing from his station in the interior of Kwantung to Chefoo the nearest place of safety, and that the item for telegrams was a necessary item of expense incident to the Boxer outbreak.

No. 173

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, James O. Reynolds, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Monroe Co in the State of Indiana on or about the 12 day of February; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Santa Rosa in the State of California; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Consul of the United States at Tientsin, China

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $3197.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

That items 7, 8, 20, 21, 22 and 23, aggregating $2,177.50, are withdrawn on account of the rules established by the Commission on Indemnities, this I do under protest as that sum represents a direct loss to me by reason of the Boxer uprising. There withdrawal leave due me with interest the sum of $1087.75.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded, except as to $ 1 item $ 18 since repaid by payments [illegible]

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

James [illegible]

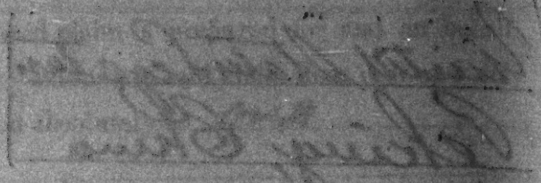
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of June, 1902, at Denton, Texas

W. C. Bainbridge
Second Asst Secretary

United States Legation
Peking, China
S.S.

I, W. C. Bainbridge, 2nd Secy & Sup. Agent hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with J. W. Rogers the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. C. Bainbridge



INDEMNITY CLAIM.

I, James W. Ragsdale, Consul of the United States at Tientsin, China, do hereby certify that by reason of the Boxer trouble in North China, during the summer 1900 I have sustained ## losses as follows:

1.	Expenses paid for san pan and transfer of baggage for faimly at Tongku on July 2 1900.	Gold 5.00
2.	Board of wife , son and daughter on French Transport from Tongku to Nagasaki 4 days at $1.00 each per day	12.00
3.	Board one day three persons Nagasaki Hotel at $8.00 Mexican per day equal gold	12.00
4.	San pan and transfer of baggage off at Nagasaki	6.00
5.	Board wife, son and daughter from July 7 to July 20 at Boarding House	84.00
6.	Board of wife from July 20 to Oct 7	156.00
7.	Board of son and daughter on Transport Logan and at Santa Rosa from Aug. 6 to Oct.7	312.00
8.	Expenses of wife returning to America on account of Children	500.00
9.	One large horse	100.00
10.	One chinese horse	40.00
11.	Chinese horse for lady	40.00
12.	Two gentlemen's saddles	80.00
13.	One Lady's saddle	45.00
14.	One water cart	10.00
15.	Three guns purchased three days befoe the uprising at 400 taels which cannot be resold for more than 42 taels to-day leaving a loss of 358 taels or gold	250.00
16.	One suit of new cloths in hands of tailor, paid for	17.50
17.	Loss on purchase of four bed room sets intended for use of Minister and family on escaping from Peking. Costing 200 taels, resold for 130 taels loss taels 70 equal gold	49.00
	U.S. Gold	1718.50

INDEMNITY CLAIM.

I, James W. Ragsdale, Consul of the United States at Tientsin, China, do hereby certify that, reason of the Boxer trouble in North China, during the summer 1900 I have sustained ~~##~~ losses as follows:

1. Expenses paid for san pan and transfer of baggage for family at Tongku on July 2 1900.	Gold 5.00
2. Board of wife, son and daughter on French Transport from Tongku to Nagasaki 4 days at $1.00 each per day	12.00
3. Board one day three persons Nagasaki Hotel at $8.00 Mexican per day equal gold	12.00
4. San pan and transfer of baggage of\ at Nagasaki	6.00
5. Board wife, son and daughter from July 7 to July 20 at Boarding House	84.00
6. Board of wife from July 20 to Oct 7	168.00
7. Board of son and daughter on Transport Logan and at Santa Rosa from Aug. 6 to Oct.7	312.00
8. Expenses of wife returning to America on account of Children	500.00
9. One large horse	100.00
10. One chinese horse	40.00
11. Chinese horse for lady	40.00
12. Two gentlemen's saddles	80.00
13 One Lady's saddle	45.00
14. One wat\er cart	10.00
15. Three guns purchased three days before the uprising at 400 taels which cannot be resold ~~now~~ more than 42 taels to-day leaving a loss of 358 taels or gold	280.00
16 One suit of new clothes in hands of tailor, paid for 17.80	
17. Loss on purchase of four bed room sets intended for use of Minister and family on escaping from Peking. Costing 200 taels, resold for 130 taels loss taels 70 equal gold	49.00
U.S. Gold	1718.80

	Amount brought forward	$1718.50 ✓
18	Mosquitto netting purchased for the use of Capt. McCalla's wounded on return from Peking expedition $62. Mex. equal gold	31.00
19	Sheets, pillow cases and mattresses devoted for the same purposes and carried away.	72.00
20	Increase of wages compelled to pay servants from Aug. I 1900 to Sept. 20 1901 13 2/3 months	256.00
21	Night watchman from April I 1901 to Sept. 20	45.50
22	Loss on exchange of money to and from Nagasaki	64.00
23	Increase of living for family from Oct. 1 1901 to Sept. 20 1901 including children in America	1000.00
	Total Gold	$3187.00
	Withdrawal of items 7, 8, 18, 20, 21, 22 & 23	2208.50
	Balance,	978.50
	Interest from June 20, 1900	98.85
	Total due	~~$1087.35~~ 1.076.35 35 Correct

Correct total $1.076.35

This claim not passed upon by the Commission, because Mr. Ragsdale is a member thereof; but I have examined and approve it.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

June 30/02.

Figures corrected by Bureau Act.
Jan. 20-1903.

Amount brought forward	$1718.80
18 Mosquitto netting purchased for the use of Capt. McCalla's wounded on return from Peking expedition $82. Mex. equal gold	31.00
19 Sheets, pillow cases and mattresses devoted for the same purposes and carried away.	72.00
20 Increase of wages compelled to pay servants from Aug. 1 1900 to Sept. 20 1901 13 2/3 months	256.00
21 Night watchman from April 1 1901 to Sept. 20	45.60
22 Loss on exchange of money to and from Nagasaki	64.00
23 Increase of living for family from Oct. 6 1901 to Sept. 20 1901 including children in America	1000.00
Total Gold	$3196.00
Withdrawal of items 7, 8, 18, 20, 21, 22 & 23	2208.50
Balance,	988.50
Interest from June 20, 1900	84.80
Total due	$1073.30

[illegible]

V

No. 196

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, C. A. Stanley, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Farmington in the State of Ohio on or about the 24th day of June, '35; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Marietta in the State of Ohio; that I am temporarily sojourning at ; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for For. Miss.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $2,438.25 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

Amount brought forward	$1118.50
18 Mosquitto netting purchased for the use of Capt. McCalla's wounded on return from Peking expedition $82. Mex. equal gold	31.00
19 Sheets, pillow cases and mattresses devoted for the same purposes and carried away.	72.00
20 Increase of wages compelled to pay servants from Aug. 1 1900 to Sept. 20 1901 12 3/3 months	256.00
21 Night watchman from April 1 1901 to Sept. 20	45.50
22 Loss on exchange of money to and from Nagasaki	64.00
23 Increase of living for family from Oct. 6 1901 to Sept. 20 1901 including children in America	1000.00
Total Gold	$3127.00
Withdrawal of items 7, 8, 18, 20, 21, 22 & 23	2208.50
Balance,	918.50
Interest from June 20, 1900	88.80
Total due	$1007.30

Amount brought forward $1118.50

18 Mosquitto netting purchased for the use of Capt. McCalla's wounded on return from Peking expedition $82. Mex. equal gold 31.00

19 Sheets, pillow cases and mattresses devoted for the same purposes and carried away. 72.00

20 Increase of wages compelled to pay servants from Aug. 1 1900 to Sept. 20 1901 12 3/3 months 256.00

21 Night watchman from April 1 1901 to Sept. 20 45.50

22 Loss on exchange of money to and from Nagasaki 64.00

23 Increase of living for family from Oct. 6 1901 to Sept. 20 1901 including children in America 1000.00

Total Gold $3127.00

Withdrawal of items 7, 8, 18, 20, 21, 22 & 23 2208.50

Balance, 918.50

Interest from June 20, 1900 88.80

Total due $1007.30

V

No. 196

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, C. A. Stanley, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Paris Ty in the State of Ohio on or about the 24th day of June, '35; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Marietta in the State of Ohio; that I am temporarily sojourning at ; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for For. Miss.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $2,438.25 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

C. A. Stanley.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of June, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consulate

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
S.S.

I James W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with C.A. Manley the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

PROPERTY OF C.A. STANLEY DESTROYED AT PEITAI HO IN 1900.

House-5 rooms, store room, kitchen, and servants' rooms		$1200.00
Advance in material and cost of labor 25%		300.00
3 bedsteads $21., 3 wire matresses $18., 3 hair do. $30.,		69.00
1 ex. dining table $8., 1 round $4., 1 dress. $2, 1 sqr $2		16.00
2 cots $4., 8 cane seat chairs $8., 3 rattan $4.,		16.00
3 long reclining chairs $5., 1 rocker $1.50,		[illegible]
2 chests drawers $10., 1 bureau $8., 2 mirrors $5.,		[illegible]
1 small stove $3., 1 oil do. and oven $5., kitchen utensils $3.,		[illegible]
Crockery $18., glass dishes $3., books and stationery $6.,		27.00
2 sedan chairs $15., pictures $3., gard. & carp. tools $2		20.00
Lounge and cushions $8., curtains $5., matting, rugs $3,		16.00
4 wash stands $10., 3 toilet sets 11., boud'y stones $2,		23.00
2 Jap. screens $5., 3 hammocks $5., 2 bathing suits $5.,		15.00
Cloth awnings $1.50., reed screens $3., 3 water kangs $1		8.50
2 small water kangs $1., 2 wash tubs (stone) $1.50.,		2.50
Set flat irons $1.50., 2 tall, brass candlesticks $1.,		2.50
Boards and trestles for servants beds . . . Total .	-----	10.00 $1.873.00

****

ARTICLES pertaining to my Tientsin Home.

5 wire screen doors $10., 4 do. windows $4., 7 reed screens $3.,		17.00
1 stone ware garden stool $1., 1 set fire irons $2.50		3.00
1 small rocker $1.50., 8 dining chairs $8., 1 small chair $1.50,		11.00
1 bent wood parlor chair $2., 3 porcelain shades $2.50		4.50
1 pr. large vases $3.50., 1 large do $3., 1 office chair $8,		14.50
1 granite slop jar $2.50., 2 doz. Mason jars $2.50.,		5.00
2 tea kettles $1., 3 doz. jelly glasses $2.50 . . .		3.50
1 axe, hoe, rake spade, shovel $5, 9 water kangs $12.,		17.00
3 doz. bronzed iron brackets $2.50., 1 table felt $2.,		4.50
Water cart $12., 15 For. apple, pear, plum, peach trees $30,		72.00
10 vines (5 foreign) and trellises $30., trees $20.,		50.00
1 large wistaria, arbor over path and 20 feet trellis		20.00
Over 400 pots flowers $80., lot seasoned lumber $15.00		95.00
1 cow, 2d calf, over half for. blood, fine, rich milker		50.00
1 thermometer $2., hair mattress $15., ...		17.00
6 Jap. jardiniers-porcelain $6., 2 charcoal irons $2.50		8.50
Furniture injured and destroyed $30., 2 net frames $2.50		32.50
Door & drawer locks $8., 1 pr scales $1.50, . . .		9.50
2 blankets, 4 comfortables $10., magic lantern $10.,		20.00
Laundry outfit (3 tubs and wringer) . Total .	-------	$7.00 $ 465.50
		$2.237.50

****

PROPERTY OF C.A. STANLEY DESTROYED AT PERTAI HO IN 1900.

House-6 rooms, store room, kitchen, and servants' rooms $1200.00
ange in material and coat of labor 25% . . 300.00
atered $21., 3 wire mattresses $18., 3 hair do.$30., 89.00
1 ex.dining table $8., 1 round $4., 1 dress.$2, 1 spr $2 16.00
2 cots $4., 8 cane chairs $8., 3 rattan $4., . . 16.00
3 long reclining chairs $5., 1 rocker $1.50, . . 6.50
2 chests drawers $10., 1 bureau $8., 2 mirrors $5., 23.00
mall stove $3., 1 oil do.and oven $5., kitchen utens 10 18.00
Crockery $18., glass dishes $4., books and stationery 27.00
2 sedan chairs $15., pictures $3., card.board. tools 2 20.00
Laundry and cushions $8., curtains $5., matting,rugs $3, 16.00
1 wash stands $10., 3 toilet sets 11., bowl & pitcher 2, 23.00
2 jars.screens$5., 3 hammocks $5., 2 bathing suits $5., 15.00
Cloth awnings $1.50.,reed screens $3.,3 water kanes $1 8.50
2 small water kans $1.,2 wash tubs (stone)$1.50., 2.50
Set flat irons $1.50.,2 tail,brass candlesticks $1., 2.50
Boards and trestles for servants beds . . Total 10.00 ----- $1,003.00

ARTICLES pertaining to my Plantain Home.

5 wire screen doors $10.,4 do.windows $4.,2 reed screens 17.00
1 stone ware garden stool $1., 1 set fire irons $2.50 3.00
1 small rocker $1.50,8 dining chairs $8.,1 small chair $1.50 11.00
1 bent wood parlor chair $2.,3 porcelain spades $2.50 1.50
1 pr.large vases $3.50.,1 large do $3.,1 office chair 11.50
1 granite slop jar.$2.50.,2 doz.Mason jars $2.50., 5.00
2 tea kettles $1.,3 doz.jelly glasses $2.50 . . . 3.50
1,axe,hoe,rake spade,shovel $5,3 water kanes $12., 17.00
2 doz.bronzed iron brackets $2.50.,1 table felt $2., 1.50
Water cart $12.,15 for.apple.pear,plum,peach trees $30, 72.00
10 vines (5 foreign) and trellises $30.,trees $20., 50.00
1 large wistaria,arbor over path and 20 feet trellis 20.00
Over 100 pots flowers $30.,lot seasoned lumber $15.00 95.00
1 cow,2d calf,over half for.blood,fine,rich milker 50.00
1 thermometer $2.,hair mattress $15., ... 17.00
6 jar.,jardinieres-porcelain $6.,2 charcoal irons $2.50 3.50
Furniture injured and destroyed $30., 2 set frames $2.50 32.50
Door & drawer locks $8.,1 pr scales $1.50, . . . 9.50
2 blankets,1 comfortables $10.,magic lantern $10., 20.00
Laundry outfit (3 tubs and wringer) . . Total . . $2.00 ------ $ 185.50
$2,237.50

SOLID SILVER.

1 soup ladle $12., 1 sugar tongs $3., 18 tea spoons $21.,	$ 36.00	
4 salts $8., 2 napkin rings $5., 1 card receiver $3.,	16.00	
1 hand mirror (plate glass)	$8.00	

Electroplate.

1 cake basket and knife $20., 1 doz fruits (24) mahog. case $20.,	40.00	
1 set ivory carvers $9.25., 4 cloisene nap. rings & case $6.,	15.25	
2 cloi. pap. weights $5., cut glass butter dish, tray, lid $6	11.00	
1 cut glass sardine dish, frame, lid. $7., do. knife and fork $2.,	9.00	
Ruby glass sug. basin $4., 2 fruit spoons 2 nut crackers $7., (morocco case)	11.00	
1 cut glass smelling bottle-gold trimmings . . .	10.00	
1 set-cake knife, ice tongs, asparagus, tongs, sardine servers, grape scissors, and salad servers . . .	13.00	
1 fish servers, morocco case $10., 1 sugar basin & spoon $5	15.00	
1 cruet stand, six cut glass bottles	9.00	
	------	$ 193.25
Brought forward		$2,237.50
Grand total . .		$2,430.75

E. & O.E.

Tientsin, June 27th, 1902.

C. A. Stanley.

~~Overlooked in first list presented.~~

~~1 sent. table iron chair and cot for carriage . . . . . $9.00~~

~~8 chairs, 1 tables for Anglo-Chinese Girls' school . . . . 19.00~~

~~$28.00~~

SOLID SILVER.

1 soup ladle $18.; 1 butter knife $3.75; 1 tea spoons $21.; 1 pie $6.00
1 salad $8.; 2 napkin rings $5.; 1 card receiver $3.; $18.00
1 hand mirror (plate glass) $4.; 1 brush $2.; 1 comb $2.; $8.00

Electroplate. $20.00

1 cake basket and knife $20.; 1 doz fruits (Sil) manor, case $10.00
1 set ivory carver $9.50; 1 oliveine nap. rings $3.; $16.50
2 olive, pap. weights $5.; cut glass butter dish, tray, lid $8 $11.00
1 cut glass shrdine dish, frame, lid $4.; do. knife and fork $2.; $6.00
Ruby glass sug. basin $1.; 2 fruit spoons & nut crackers $2.; $11.00
1 cut glass muffin bottle-gold trimming $10.00
1 set-cake knife, ice tongs, asparagus tongs, sardine server, $13.00
paper scissors, and salad servers
1 fish server, rococo case $10.; 1 sugar basin & spoon $6.00
1 cruet stand, six cut glass bottles $9.00

$123.50

Brought forward $2,227.50

Grand total $2,430.00

R. & O.B.

Tantain, June 27th, 1902.

~~Overlooked in first list presented.~~

~~1 book mark (fish) and cotton on reel $2.50~~
~~1 chair, 1 table for Lallo Quinnes Girls' School $4.00~~
~~$24.00~~

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 196.

AWARD on Claim of CHARLES A. STANLEY.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 2,170.25
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	219.10 ✓
Total.....	$ 2,389.35 ✓

OKB

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On Peitaiho House (salvage)	$ 50.00
" Trees and shrubbery	210.00
	$ 260.00

Tientsin, China,
June 27th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

CHARLES A. STANLEY, sworn, says: that he made out and filed with the American Board of Foreign Missions his original claim in 1901 to be forwarded to the Department of State; that the claim now presented is a revised and corrected list of his losses; that he built his Peitaiho house 6 years ago for $1200.00 gold which does not include value of land; that he has used part of old foundations in rebuilding; that he has already spent more than Taels 1900.00 in rebuilding and house is not completed; that he has yet to pay for painting, grates and 10% for superintending construction; that it will cost $1500.00 gold to

No. 190.

AWARD on Claim of CHARLES A. STANLEY.

ALLOWED.

On Claim ..... $ 3,370.00

Interest at 6% from June 30th, 1900 ..... 87.70

Total..... $ 3,457.70

DISALLOWED ON AUTHORITY.

On Pecuniary Items (salvage) $ 80.00

" Three and fifty-two 110.00

$ 190.00

Timothy, Clerk.

June 8th, 1908.

CONCLUSIONS.

CHARLES A. STANLEY, owner, says: that he made out and filed with the American Board of Foreign Missions his original claim in 1900 to be forwarded to the Department of State; that the claim was not presented to a revised and corrected Basis of Payment; that he also filed Pecuniary Items 1 item 80 for $100.00 which does not include value of land; that he had used [illegible] the Commissioner is requested that the same already appear more than Twelve hundred and Thirty [illegible] for [illegible] and 10[illegible]

replace his house; valuations on furniture etc. are based on cost to replace here; that it would require $272.00 gold to replace furniture etc. in Peitaiho house; that at the outbreak of troubles at Tientsin and the arrival of the Marine Guard under Captain McCalla the United States Marines were given quarters in the American Board Compound and later upon the arrival of the Allied Forces additional American troops were stationed there and the place entirely occupied by American officers and men of the relieving forces; that the losses set forth in this claim at Tientsin occurred under these circumstances during military occupation; that trees were foreign and all bearing fruit, had been growing for 10 years; had over 400 pots of flowers, all destroyed by Military, including trees and shrubbery; that solid silver was packed in a box and stored in the vault from which place it was taken;; that the valuations of the articles enumerated in his claim are just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace.

Approved July 3rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

replace his house; valuations on furniture etc. are based on cost to replace here; that it would require $675.00 gold to replace furniture etc. in Petatlan house; that at the outbreak of troubles at Tlantlan and the arrival of the Marine Guard under Captain McCalla the United States Marines were given quarters in the American Board Compound and later upon the arrival of the Allied Forces additional American troops were stationed there and the place entirely occupied by American officers and men of the relieving forces; that the losses set forth in this claim at Tlantlan occurred under these circumstances during military occupation; that trees were foreign and all bearing fruit, had been growing for 10 years, had over 100 pots of flowers, all destroyed by Military, including trees and shrubbery; that gold silver was packed in a box and stored in the vault from which place it was taken; that the valuations of the articles enumerated in his claim are just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace.

No. 197.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, James N. McCann, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a ~~native~~ naturalized citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at _____ in the State of _____ on or about the _____ day of _____, _____; that my father was a _____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at _____ in the State of _____; that I am temporarily sojourning at _____; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of missionary. I also state That I am the duly authorized agent of Miss Laura N. Jones, for presentation of her claim for indemnity. That the said Laura N. Jones was a native citizen of the United States. That she was born at Iola in the State of Kansas on the 23rd day of March 1872 she has

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States ~~I have~~ filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by her ~~me~~ through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 150 ~~00~~ (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in her ~~my~~ said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose she ~~I~~ was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Laura V. Jones and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to her

4.—I further say on oath that ~~I~~ she have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which ~~my~~ her said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ her said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that ~~I~~ she expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of ~~my~~ her said claim.

James V. McCann
agent for
Laura V. Jones.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of June, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I James W Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with J. H. McLaren the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W. Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim for Personal Property of Miss Laura M.Jones destroyed at Ien Ching Chun,Shantung.

25 Books at $2.00 each,	$ 50.00	
Clothing,Foreign and Chinese	50.00	
Furniture,	50.00	
Rugs	5.00	
Pictures	7.00	
Dishes	8.00	
Total---------		$170.00

Tientsin,China.June 25th,1902.

Insured by Claim for Personal Property of Miss Laura M.Jones
destroyed at Lin Ching Chow,China.

20 Books at $1.50 each.	$ 30.00
Clothing,Jewelry and Chinese	50.00
Musical Instr.	75.00
Shoes	8.00
Pictures	7.50
Silver	5.00
Total	$125.00

Filed,Chinese Dept.1903.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 197.

AWARD on Claim of LAURA N. JONES.

ALLOWED.

In full	$150.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	15.16 ✓
TOTAL.....	$165.16 ✓

OKB

Tientsin, China,
June 28th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge,
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES H. MCCANN, sworn on behalf of LAURA N. JONES, says: that he has a written authorization to act as her agent in presentation of her claim for indemnity; that he knew the property enumerated in said claim and knows the facts of its destruction during the Boxer troubles; that the valuations are just and correct.

Approved July 3rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 129.

AWARD on Claim of LAURA K. JONES.

ALLOWED.

In full	$150.00
Interest at 8% from June 30th, 1900	19.12
TOTAL.....	$169.12

Tientsin, China,
June 28th, 1902.

COMMISSIONERS.

JAMES K. MCCLURE, sworn on behalf of LAURA K. JONES, says: that he has a written authorization to act as her agent in presentation of her claim for indemnity; that he knew the property enumerated in said claim and knows the facts of its destruction during the Boxer trouble; that the valuations are just and correct.

No. 1039.

DEP'T OF STATE AUG 14 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. Ack & file. aak

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D AUG 13 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

July 7th, 1902.

Ack'd Aug. 15

REC'D AUG 14 1902 DIV. OF RUSS. AFF.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Recent appointments. Imperial Edict relating to.

No. 1039.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 7th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the resignation of the distinguished and efficient Viceroy of the Two Kuangs, Tao-mu, has been accepted, and the present Governor of Kuang-tung, Te-shou, has been appointed as Acting Viceroy. I enclose translation of an Imperial Edict, making this and other appointments necessitated by the change.

The following is a brief official history of the several appointees:

Te-shou was Superintendent of manufactory, Soochow, 1872. Salt intendant in 1879; Salt Commissioner Kiang-su, 1884; Salt Commissioner Chekiang in 1887; Judicial Commissioner Sze-ch'uan in 1890; Financial Commissioner Anhui in 1892; Governor of Kuei-chow in 1895; Governor of Hunan in 1895; Governor of Kiang-si in 1895; Governor of Kiang-su in 1898; Governor of Kuang-tung in 1901. Has no special ability.

Ts'en-ch'un-hsuan was Sub-director Court of Imperial Entertainments, June 1892; Sub-director Imperial Stud, January 1893; Financial Commissioner Kuang-tung, 1898; Financial Commissioner Kansu, December, 1898; Governor Shansi 1901;

1901; His father was a Viceroy.

Ting-chen-teh was Taotai of Urumtsi in 1893; Financial Commissioner of New Dominion in November, 1896; Governor of Yunnan in 1898.

Wang-wen-ch'un was Grain Intendant Kuang-tung in 1884; Judicial Commissioner Chekiang in 1888; Judicial Commissioner in Kuang-tung, 1888; Financial Commissioner Hupeh 1891; appointed on mission of condolence to St. Petersburgh in 1894; Financial Commissioner Sze-chuan 1897, Governor of An-huei 1901. A man of considerable ability.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Translation as above.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1089.

Translation from Peking Gazette of July 3rd, 1902.

We hereby command Te-shou to be Acting Viceroy of the Liang-Kuang.

We command that Ts'en-ch'un-hsuan, Governor of Shan-si, be transferred to the Governorship of Kuang-tung, and that Ting-chen-toh take the place of Governor of Shan-si, and Wang-wen-ch'un fill the post of Governor of Kuang-si.

RESPECT THIS.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1681.

Translation from Peking Gazette of July 3rd, 1902.

We hereby command Te-shou to be Acting Viceroy of the Liang-Kuang.

We command that Te'en-ch'un-hsuan, Governor of Shan-si, be transferred to the Governorship of Kuang-tung, and that Ting-chen-tsoh take the place of Governor of Shan-si, and Wang-wen-ch'un fill the post of Governor of Kuang-si.

RESPECT THIS.

9 or 11 15

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE JUL 23 1902 SECRETARY

Aud by Cable July — Confirm both.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Rockhill July 9

DIPLOMATIC JUL 23 1902 BUREAU

From PEKING,

July 9, 1902.

Received 12:14 p. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

9th. British proposal as to annual payments indemnity and our position as to payment in silver at fixed rate strenuously opposed by all the foreign Ministers. Russian and German Minister say if one power wishes to grant favors to China it concerns that power only. German Minister adds but others reserve the right of action.

C O N G E R.

Ciphered by Miss Greer, C.C's Office, July 9, 1902.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On leaving you, I went into Adee's room to tell him that you had decided that no answer to Conger's telegram of the 9th was at present needed. Adee is, however, of opinion that it might strengthen Conger's hand very much if a short telegram was sent him, saying that our position as to payment of indemnity in silver is not a new interpretation we attempt to put on the terms of the Protocol, but this has always been the understanding of the United States as to the meaning of the agreement, and that the President, whatever may be the decision reached, reserves his full liberty of action.

W. W. Rockhill

July 10, 1902.

No. 1040.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
25
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Copy to Treasury for information and to complete the file.
Ack.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD.
AUG
25
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 25 1902
BUREAU.

July 9th, 1902.

To Treas. & Ack'd Aug 29 '02. S.W.M.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of July 9th, 1902. Position of the Powers with reference to payment of Indemnity.

No. 1474

July 8th, 1902.

Sir,

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of July 8th, 1902. Revolution of the Powers with reference

No. 1040.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 9th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of to-day.

At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps held yesterday, all the Representatives expressed themselves substantially in the sense stated in this telegram. I enclose copy of the declaration made by the German Minister.

Several of my Colleagues have privately asked me if our position means that we are to withdraw from the concert, and if we are going to accept payment in silver, regardless of the contention of the others. I have replied that my Government has only exercised its right to declare the meaning of the Protocol, as it understands and interprets it, just as the other Powers have done, and its action can in no sense be considered as an attempt in any way to withdraw from the concert.

I have,

No. 1411.

July 28th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of to-day.

At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps held yesterday, all the Representatives expressed themselves substantially in the same manner as in this telegram. I enclose copy of the declaration made by the German Minister.

Several of my Colleagues have privately asked me if our position means that we are to withdraw from the concert, and if we are going to accept payment in silver, regardless of the contention of the others. I have replied that my Government has only exercised its right to declare the meaning of the Protocol, as it understands and interprets it, just as the other Powers have done, and its action can in no sense be considered as an attempt in any way to withdraw from the concert.

I have,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;
Declaration of German Minister.

Telegram sent, (Cipher).

Peking, July 9th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Ninth. British proposal as to annual payments indemnity, and our position as to payment in silver at fixed rate strenuously opposed by all the foreign Ministers. Russian and German Ministers say if one Power wishes to grant favors to China, it concerns that Power only. German Minister adds, but others reserve the right of action.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No.— In Despatch No. 1040.

Declaration made by the German Minister in meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, July 8th, 1902.

Since signing the circular containing the proposition of Sir Ernest Satow, I have received instructions from my Government, confirming the opinion which I expressed on this circular.

On the question of right, my Government considers that, according to the terms of the Protocol China is unquestionably bound to make her payments in gold, or in silver at the rate of exchange at the different due dates/ The German Government would keenly regret that the astonishing attempt of the Chinese to obscure a perfectly clear point of law should not meet the formal opposition which it merits, and that, from this fact, China would be encouraged to other violations of the stipulations of the Protocol.

On the question of fact, it would be different if China were absolutely incapable of fulfilling her engagements. In that case it would only devolve upon the Powers to accord to insolvent China an appropriate reduction. But evidently the right of determining this point can no more be left to China alone, than to any one of the other interested Powers; this right could only be exercised by all the Powers which, after careful examination by their Diplomatic Representatives at Peking, signed the Protocol. We certainly would not place ourselves in opposition in a case where the existence of such a situation was clearly proven.

If one of the Powers has the desire to give advantages to China, it is a question which concerns it only, and in which Germany has nothing to say, but the other Powers naturally reserve their right of action.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 104.

Declaration made by the German Minister in meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, July 8th, 1902.

Since signing the circular containing the proposition of Sir Ernest Satow, I have received instructions from my Government, confirming the opinion which I expressed on this circular.

On the question of right, my Government considers that, according to the terms of the Protocol China is unquestionably bound to make her payments in gold, or in silver at the rate of exchange at the different due dates.

The German Government would keenly regret that the existing attempt of the Chinese to obscure a perfectly clear point of law should not meet the formal opposition which it merits, and that, from this fact, China would be encouraged to other violations of the stipulations of the Protocol. (Signed) Conger.

On the question of fact, it would be different if China were absolutely incapable of fulfilling her engagements. In that case it would only devolve upon the Powers to accord to insolvent China an appropriate reduction. But evidently the right of determining this point can no more be left to China alone, than to any one of the other interested Powers; this right could only be exercised by all the Powers which, after careful examination by their Diplomatic Representatives at Peking, signed the Protocol. We certainly would not place ourselves in opposition in a case where the existence of such a situation was clearly proven.

If one of the Powers has the desire to give advantages to China, it is a question which concerns it only, and in which Germany has nothing to say, but the other Powers naturally reserve their right of action.

No. 1041.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
25
1902
SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
PEKIN, CHINA.

INTER. BUREAU
RECD
AUG
25
1902
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 25 1902
BUREAU.

July 10th, 1902.

Ack. of Cipher 3:55 P.M.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject: Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of July 10th, 1902. Signing of fractional bonds of "bon global." Appointment of Chinese delegates.

No. 11

July 10th, 1902.

Secretary of State,

Subject: Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of July 10th, 1902. Signing of Protocol bonds of "Bon global." Appointment of Chinese delegates.

No. 1041.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 10th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, translation of my cipher telegram of to-day.

At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps held on the 8th instant, the Russian Minister proposed that the Chinese Government be requested to name its delegates who, according to the terms of paragraph "C," Article VI of the Protocol, should sign the fractional bonds into which the "bon global" must be converted. It was conceded that this should be done, but the English Minister insisted that at the same time, the Chinese Government should be notified that Great Britain wished her bonds countersigned in London, as this would add greatly to their value. Others wished to make suggestions as to the character and number of bonds desired.

The German Minister insisted that the bonds must, according to the Protocol, be signed in Shanghai, and if

any

No.

July 10th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, transla-

tion of my cipher telegram of to-day.

At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps held on the

9th instant, the Russian Minister proposed that the Chinese

Government be requested to name its delegates who, accord-

ing to the terms of paragraph "C," Article VI of the

Protocol, should sign the Treaty Bonds into which

the "Gon Global" must be converted. It was conceded

that this should be done, but the English Minister in-

sisted that at the same time, the Chinese Government

should be notified that Great Britain wished her bonds

countersigned in London, as this would add greatly to

their value. Others wished to make suggestions as to

the character and number of bonds desired.

The German Minister insisted that the bonds must,

according to the Protocol, be signed in Shanghai, and if

any

any Power requested otherwise, it would be, in his opinion, a first step toward breaking the concert.

It was proposed that we simply ask the Chinese Government to appoint their delegates to sign according to the terms of the Protocol, leaving all details to the Bankers' Commission, under instructions to be received from their respective Governments. An agreement was found impossible even upon this proposition, and each Minister promised to ask instructions; hence my telegram.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger.

Telegram sent, (Cipher)

Peking, July 10th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Tenth. Concerning division of bon global, British Minister wishes small bonds expressed in sterling and countersigned in London. Others have various desires as to number and character. Period. German Minister says bonds should be signed in Shanghai, and anything else would be departure from strict terms of the Protocol, and a first step toward breaking the concert of the signatory Powers. See paragraph C Article VI and instruct Fearon.

(Signed) Conger.

DEPT. OF STATE
JUL
14
1902
SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Telegraphed Fearon July 15.
Confirm back to minister
Conger.
DIPLOMATIC
JUL 15 1902
BUREAU

282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From PEKING,

July 10, 1902.

Received 9:30 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Quoted July 18

10th. Concerning division of "Boxer Indemnity" British Minister wishes small bonds expressed in sterling and countersigned in London; others have various desires as to number and character. German Minister says bonds should be signed in Shanghai and anything else would be departure from strict terms of the protocol, and a first step toward breaking the concert of the signatory powers,—see paragraph C, Article 6, and instruct Fearon.

CONGER.

CHIEF CLERK,
JUL 10 1902
Department of State.

Entered by C.C's Office, July 10, 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

No. 1042.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
25
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
By No.
Ack. & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

PEKIN BUREAU
REC'D
AUG
25
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 25 1902
BUREAU.

July 11th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of July 9th, 1902. Conversion of ad valorem into specific duties, and collection thereof in gold.

No. 1772.

July 11th, 1902.

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of July 9th, 1902. Conversion of ad valorem into specific duties, and collection thereof in gold.

No. 1042.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 11th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Your cipher telegram of the 9th instant, concerning mode of converting ad valorem into specific duties, and the collection thereof in gold is received and confirmed as follows:

Washington, July 9th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Your telegram of the 19th. Article Six of the Protocol covers completely question of mode of conversion of duties. We reserve expression of opinion on collection duties in gold until we ascertain fully views of Powers on our contention indemnity payable in silver at rate April first, nineteen one.

(Signed) Hay.

It would seem only logical that if the indemnity is paid in gold, the duties should be collected in gold; but if paid in silver, then the collection should be made in silver.

No. 1253

July 11th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Your cipher telegram of the 9th instant, concerning mode of converting ad valorem into specific duties, and the collection thereof in gold is received and construed as follows:

Washington, July 9th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Your telegram of the 19th. Article Six of the Protocol covers completely question of mode of conversion of duties. We reserve expression of opinion on collection duties in gold until we ascertain fully views of Powers on our contention indemnity payable in silver at rate April first, nineteen one.

(Signed) Hay.

It would seem only logical that if the indemnity is paid in gold, the duties should be collected in gold; but if paid in silver, then the collection should be made in silver.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. Conger

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1043.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 11th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of July 9th, 1902. Treaty negotiations.

July 11th, 1902.

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of July 9th, 1902. Treaty negotiations.

No. 1043.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 11th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram of the 9th instant, concerning Treaty negotiations, copy of which I have transmitted to Messrs. Goodnow and Seaman,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram received, (Cipher).

Washington, July 9th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Goodnow cables Chinese opposition to British proposals seven, nine, ten, fourteen and fifteen, are unimportant to us. Seventeen for total abolition of likin will probably be unattainable. We favor alternative nineteen for including foreign settlement and native city in free area at open ports, but we think ten miles radius excessive. Your draft of treaty propositions is having active consideration, and you will be soon instructed in detail.

(Signed) Hay.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 15 1902
BUREAU.
DEPT OF STATE
JUL 14 1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS
SECTION
JUL 14 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

Legation of the United States of America,
Pekin, China.

note
ack + file.
aag

#180, North Grant Ave. Columbus, Ohio,

July 13th. 1902.

Action
July 19, 1902
R

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1902
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS. DEPT OF STATE.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:- I have the honor to report that my leave of absence, which began on May 14th. last, will expire to-day, and that I shall start from here to-morrow morning for Pekin.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. Williams

Chinese Secretary, U.S.Legation, Pekin.

1130, Morse Grant Ave. Columbus, Ohio.

July 13th. 1903.

The Honorable

John Hay.

Secretary of State.

Washington, D.C.

Sir:-I have the honor to report that I have

given on May 14th. last, will expire to-day, and that I can't start

for here to-morrow morning for Paris.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary U.S.Legation. Peking.

No. 1044.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
25
1902
DIVISION OF AMERICA
AND SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Send information of letter to Pres. Am. China Devel. Co. Mr. Wm. Barclay Parsons
Ack
copy

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECD. U.S.
AUG
25
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 25 1902
BUREAU.

July 14th, 1902.

To Am. China Devel. Co and Ack. of Aug 27. 1902

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject: Ratification, by Imperial Edict, of final contract with American China Development Company, for construction of Canton-Hankow Railway.

July 14th, 1902.

Secretary of State,

Subject: Ratification, by Imperial Edict, of final contract with American China Development Company, for construction of Canton-Hankow Railway.

No. 1044.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 14th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 13th instant an Imperial Edict was published, formally ratifying the final contract with the American-China Development Company, for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway, (a copy of the notification of which by Prince Ch'ing, I enclose herewith.)

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, July 13th, 1902.

No. [illegible]

July 16th, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On the 13th instant an Imperial Edict was published, formally ratifying the final contract with the American-China Development Company, for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway, a copy of the notification of which by Prince Ch'ing, I enclose herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, July 13th, 1903.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1044.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

.....

F. O. No. 394.

On the 8th of the 5th Moon , 28th Year of Kuang-hsu, (July 12th, 1902) the Foreign Office memorialized the Throne requesting the sanction of the Contract, with respect to, the Yueh-Han Railway (Canton to Hankow).

Memorialist had the honor of receiving today the Vermilion rescript:

"Sanctioned. (lit. Let it be as recommended) Respect This."

A telegram was also sent to His Excellency Sheng, that he may inform the American Co. to proceed with the undertaking.

As in duty bound, I send this for Your Excellency's information. A Necessary Despatch.

Dated 28th Year of Kuang-hsu.
6th Moon 9th Day.
(July 13th, 1902).

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 104

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

P. O. No. 394.

On the 8th of the 8th Moon , 28th Year of Kuang-hsu, (July 12th, 1902) the Foreign Office memorialized the Throne requesting the sanction of the Contract, with respect to, the Yueh-Han Railway (Canton to Hankow).

Memorialist had the honor of receiving today the Vermilion rescript:

"Sanctioned. (Init. Let it be as recommended) Respect This."

A telegram was also sent to His Excellency Sheng, that he may inform the American Co. to proceed with the undertaking.

As in duty bound, I send this for Your Excellency's information. A Necessary Despatch.

Dated 28th Year of Kuang-hsu.

8th Moon 9th Day.

(July 13th, 1902).

No. 1045.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
25
1902
SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Treasury for information
Ack with gratification.
aag

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 25 1902
BUREAU.

July 15th, 1902.

To Treas't
Aug 4 Aug 27
S. 911.9#

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: General Sharretts' visit to Peking. Tariff conversion. Conference with Prince Ch'ing.

No. 1052

July 18th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: General Barrette' visit to Peking. Tariff conversion. Conference with Prince Ch'ing.

No. 1045.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 15th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report a very pleasant visit of General Sharretts to Peking, for the purpose of a conference upon the work of tariff conversion in which he has been so successfully engaged at Shanghai.

He appears to have managed matters with great skill, and his knowledge of and experience in such work proved so superior to any of the other Commissioners, that all engaged, except the French, readily accepted his schedule.

The Russians were not represented in the negotiations, and the French appear to have made some very foolish objections which, it is to be hoped, they will withdraw. I have advised General Sharretts to remain in Shanghai as long as there is any prospect of securing an agreement with the French. The Chinese have already approved and agreed to adopt his schedule.

While here I presented General Sharretts to Prince

Ch'ing,

July 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report a very pleasant visit of General Sharretts to Peking, for the purpose of a conference upon the work of tariff conversion in which he has been so successfully engaged at Shanghai.

He appears to have managed matters with great skill, and his knowledge of and experience in such work proved so superior to any of the other Commissioners, that all engaged, except the French, readily accepted his schedule.

The Russians were not represented in the negotiations, and the French appear to have made some very foolish objections which, it is to be hoped, they will withdraw. I have advised General Sharretts to remain in Shanghai as long as there is any prospect of securing an agreement with the French. The Chinese have already approved and agreed to adopt his schedule.

While here I presented General Sharretts to Prince Ch'ing.

Ch'ing, and their conference seemed to be mutually pleasant and interesting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Office, and their conference seemed to be mutually pleasant and interesting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1046. FOR RELS. 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
25
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack by subject and file.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 25 1902
BUREAU.

WAR DEPT. BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG
25
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

July 15th, 1902.

Ack. 4 Aug.
Lear. J. M. H.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Tientsin Provisional Government. Reduction Protective Zone. No further opposition.

(Legation Despatch No. 1035, July 2nd, 1902).

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 12 1902
FILED

7

No. 1046.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 15th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1035 of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to report that the five Ministers of the Powers having Representatives on the Provisional Government of Tientsin, viz: Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, and Italy, have sent identical notes to the Foreign Office, naming the conditions, upon the acceptance of which by the Chinese, they will be willing to turn over to them the City of Tientsin.

I enclose a copy of the conditions named. You will observe that they have reduced the protective zone from eighteen miles to about six, and have left out the other objectionable features.

While the six mile limit of a protective zone seems to me still too large, yet it being so great a reduction from the former conditions, if the Chinese Government is

willing

No. 1076.

July 15th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 1039 of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to report that the five Ministers of the Powers having Representatives on the Provisional Government of Tientsin, viz: Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, and Italy, have sent identical notes to the Foreign Office, naming the conditions, upon the acceptance of which by the Chinese, they will be willing to turn over to them the City of Tientsin.

I enclose a copy of the conditions named. You will observe that they have reduced the protective zone from eighteen miles to about six, and have left out the more objectionable features.

While the six mile limit of a protective zone seems to me still too large, yet it being so great a reduction from the former conditions, if the Chinese Government is willing

willing to accept these conditions, I shall make no further formal opposition.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. B. Hoover

Enclosure:

Copy of conditions as above.

willing to accept these conditions. I shall make no further

formal opposition.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Copy of conditions as above.

Enclosure No. —In Despatch No. 1046.

Sir Ernest Satow to Prince Ch'ing.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' note of the 5th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from H.E., the Viceroy Yuan, urging reasons why the administration of the city of Tientsin should be handed back to H.E. at an early date.

In reply I have the honor to state to Your Highness that in accord with my Colleagues representing Powers that still have delegates on the Council of the Tientsin Provisional Government, I am authorized by my Government to consent to the dissolution of that body, provided that the Chinese Government signifies its adherence to the following propositions:

By Article VIII of the Final Protocol of September 7th, 1902, it was declared that the Chinese Government agreed to have the forts at Taku and others which might interfere with free communication between Peking and the sea, demolished, and it was added that arrangements had been made for this purpose.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries having expressed to the Diplomatic Body their desire to be relieved of the direct responsibility for carrying out this Article, the Representatives of the signatory Powers entrusted the work to the Tientsin Provisional Government. It is not yet entirely completed. In order, therefore, to ensure the fulfillment of this article, I have the honor to propose to Your Highness that the work of demolition shall, from the moment of the dissolution of the Tientsin Provisional Government, be placed in the hands of the G.O.C's. at Tientsin, the necessary funds being provided out of the moneys then remaining in the Treasury of the Tientsin Provisional Government.

By ArticleIX, of the same Protocol, it is provided that the Powers shall have the right of occupying certain points between Peking and the sea, of which the whole town

Enclosure No. —In Despatch No. 1078.

Sir Ernest Satow to Prince Ch'ing.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' note of the 8th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from H.E., the Viceroy Yuan, urging reasons why the administration of the city of Tientsin should be handed back to H.E. at an early date.

In reply I have the honor to state to Your Highness that in accord with my Colleagues representing Powers that still have delegates on the Council of the Tientsin Provisional Government, I am authorized by my Government to consent to the dissolution of that body, provided that the Chinese Government signifies its adherence to the following proposals:

By Article VIII of the Final Protocol of September 7th, 1902, it was declared that the Chinese Government agreed to have the forts at Taku and others which might interfere with free communication between Peking and the sea, demolished, and it was added that arrangements had been made for this purpose.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries having expressed to the Diplomatic Body their desire to be relieved of the direct responsibility for carrying out this Article, the Representatives of the signatory Powers entrusted the work to the Tientsin Provisional Government. It is not yet entirely completed. In order, therefore, to ensure the fulfillment of this article, I have the honor to propose to Your Highness that the work of demolition shall, from the moment of the dissolution of the Tientsin Provisional Government, be placed in the hands of the C.O.C's. at Tientsin, the necessary funds being provided out of the moneys then remaining in the Treasury of the Tientsin Provisional Government.

By Article IX, of the same Protocol, it is provided that the Powers shall have the right of occupying certain points between Peking and the sea, of which the whole town

of Tientsin is one. Consequently, after the dissolution of the Tientsin Provisional Government, foreign troops will continue as hitherto to be stationed there, in the places actually occupied by them, and their supplies of all sorts continuing as at present to be exempt from all taxes or dues whatsoever. They will have the right of carrying on field exercises and rifle practice, etc., without informing the Chinese Authorities, except in the case of "feux de guerre."

It is desirable, however, to avoid as far as possible occasions of collision between the foreign troops and those of China. I propose, therefore, that with this object the Chinese Government shall undertake not to station or march any troops within 20 Chinese li (6 2/3 English miles) of the city, or of the troops stationed at Tientsin; further, in correspondence exchanged between the foreign representatives and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, of whom Your Highness was one, previous to the signature of the Protocol, it was agreed that the jurisdiction of the commanders of the posts to be established along the line of communications should extend to a distance of two miles on either side of the railway, and this arrangement ought to be maintained as long as the line of posts specified in Article Ix of the Protocol continue to be occupied.

I am willing, however, in concert with my Colleagues, to consent that the Viceroy should have the right of maintaining a personal body-guard in the city of Tientsin, not exceeding in number 300 men; and also that H.E. may maintain an efficient body of river police, along the line of the river, even where it runs within the two miles limit above mentioned.

The demolition of the forts implies an obligation upon China not to reconstruct them, and the same obligation

of Tientsin is one. Consequently, after the dissolution of the Tientsin Provisional Government, foreign troops will continue as hitherto to be stationed there, in the places actually occupied by them, and their supplies of all sorts continuing as at present to be exempt from all taxes or dues whatsoever. They will have the right of carrying on field exercises and rifle practice, etc., without informing the Chinese Authorities, except in the case of "feux de guerre."

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I am willing, however, in concert with my Colleagues, to consent that the Viceroy should have the right of maintaining a personal body-guard in the city of Tientsin, not exceeding in number 300 men; and also that H.M. may maintain an efficient body of river police, along the line of the river, even where it runs within the two miles limit above mentioned.

The demolition of the forts implies an obligation upon China not to reconstruct them, and the same obligation

applies to the walls of Tientsin city, which, during the troubles of 1900, were made use of as a fortification directed against the security of the Foreign settlements. We cannot, however, consent that the Chinese Government establish Maritime defenses at the mouth of the Peiho at Chungwangtao or at Shanhaikuan.

We propose that the accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Tientsin Provisional Government be audited by two competent persons, one to be chosen by the G.O.C's. at Tientsin, the other by the Viceroy, and the balance, after deduction of the sum required to complete the demmolition of the forts, be handed over to the provincial treasury.

Your Highness will no doubt think it right to agree that no Chinese subject who has been in the service of the Tientsin Provisional Government or of the foreign contingents, shall be in any way molested on the ground of such service.

Chinese subjects in the employ of the foreign forces on the lines of communication will be provided with certificates of identity. It appears to me necessary that the Chinese Government should admit that in case any such Chinese person commits an offence, the commandant in whose service he is should have the right of punishing him or of handing him over to the Chinese Authroities, as may, in his opinion, be best calculated to secure the ends of justice.

The right of foreign troops to occupy summer quarters when necessary, ought, in my opinion, to be recognized.

A list of unexpired punishments imposed by the Tientsin Provisional Government, will be furnished, when that body is dissolved, to the Provincial Government, which ought to undertake to carry them out. No action either

applies to the walls of Tientsin city, which, during the troubles of 1900, were made use of as a fortification directed against the security of the Foreign settlements. We cannot, however, consent that the Chinese Government establish Martial Law at the mouth of the Peiho at Chuyuanchao or at Shanhaikuan.

We propose that the accounts of revenue and expenditure of the Tientsin Provisional Government be audited by two competent persons, one to be chosen by the D.C.G's. at Tientsin, the other by the Viceroy, and the balance, after deduction of the sum required to complete the demolition of the Forts, be handed over to the provincial treasury.

Your Highness will no doubt think it right to agree that no Chinese subject who has been in the service of the Tientsin Provisional Government or of the foreign contingents, shall be in any way molested on the ground of such service.

Chinese subjects in the employ of the foreign forces on the lines of communication will be provided with certificates of identity. It appears to me necessary that the Chinese Government should admit that in case any such Chinese person commits an offence, the commandant in whose service he is should be ve the right of punishing him or of handing him over to the Chinese Authorities, as may, in his opinion, be best calculated to secure the ends of justice.

The right of foreign troops to occupy summer quarters when necessary, ought, in my opinion, to be recognized.

A list of treasured properties imported by the Tientsin Provisional Government, will be furnished, when that body is dissolved, to the Provincial Government, which ought to undertake to carry them out. No action

eithe r criminal or civil, adjudicated by the Provisional Government, can ever be opened anew.

The archives of the Tientsin Provisional Government, I consider, should be entrusted to the Senior Consul, and application can be made to him by any person entitled to consult them.

As regards taxation, I consider that the inhabitants of the city and district should be regarded as having discharged their duty to the Chinese Government during the period of the continuance of the administration of the Tientsin Provisional Government and that no arrears ought to be demanded of them under this heading.

Such are the proposals which I consider it my duty to place before Your Highness for the acceptation of the Chinese Government, and I have the honor to declare that I am ready to consent to the dissolution of the Tientsin Provisional Government four weeks after I receive from Your Highness an intimation tha t they are accepted. I have only further to request that Your Highness will be so good as to designate the officials to whom formal delivery of the city and district can be made by the Council of the Tientsin Provisional Government.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) E.S.

either criminal or civil, adjudicated by the Provisional Government, can ever be opened anew.

The archives of the Tientsin Provisional Government, I consider, should be entrusted to the Senior Consul, and application can be made to him by any person entitled to consult them.

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I have, etc.,

(Signed) E.B.

No. 1047.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
25
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
AUG
25
1902
DEPT OF STATE

Ack. by outgoing
July 16 S.S.

July 16th, 1902.

Ack'd Sept 6.
S.M.P.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Setting apart tract in Legation Quarter for Union Church of Peking.

(Department's telegraphic Instructions of May 15th, 1902.)

No. 1047.

July 15th, 1900.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Legation of P

Subject: Destruction by fire of Legation Quarter for

Union Church of Peking.

(Department's telegrams instructions of May

21st, 1900.)

No. 1047.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in accordance with your telegraphic instructions of May 15th, 1902, I have set apart for the use of the Union Church, of Peking, the tract in the Legation Quarter described in my despatch No. 915, of February 11th, last. I enclose herewith copy of agreement made with the Union Church concerning the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Subject:

Copy of agreement as above.

July 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in accordance with your telegraphic instructions of May 15th, 1902, I have left Asmara for the use of the Union League, of Native, the [illegible] No. 918, of February 11th, 1902. I [illegible] copy of agreement made with the Union [illegible] the same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Copy of agreement as above.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1047.

Triplicate.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, May 20th, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern:

By instruction of the Department of State, permission is hereby granted to the Union Church of Peking, to build a church and a Young Men's Christian Association building, upon a tract set apart for said purpose within the limits of the ground allotted by the Chinese Government to the United States for Legation purposes.

The tract so set apart fronts on the street along the city wall, joins on the East the property of Colonel Denby, now and for many years occupied by the United States Legation, and is 100 feet from East to West by 150 feet from North to South.

It is understood and agreed that the said property and buildings are to be cared for and kept in repair by the Union Church, and that the United States Legation will always have the right of using the church for proper public functions, in accordance with reasonable and satisfactory arrangements to be hereafter agreed upon by the United States Minister and the Executive Committee of said church organization.

E. H. Conger

United States Minister.

Approved and accepted
on behalf of the
Union Church of Peking,
by

Charles A. Killie

Isaac Taylor Headland

Committee.

Enclosure No. -- In Despatch No. 1077.

Triplicate.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, May 20th, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern:

By instruction of the Department of State, permission is hereby granted to the Union Church of Peking, to build a church and a Young Men's Christian Association building, upon a tract set apart for said purpose within the limits of the ground allotted by the Chinese Government to the United States for Legation purposes.

The tract so set apart fronts on the street along the city wall, joins on the East the property of Colonel Denby, now and for many years occupied by the United States Legation, and is 300 feet from East to West by 150 feet from North to South.

It is understood and agreed that the said property and buildings are to be owned for and kept in repair by the Union Church, and that the United States Legation will always have the right of using the church for proper public functions, in accordance with reasonable and satisfactory arrangements to be hereafter agreed upon by the United States Minister and the Executive Committee of said church organization.

Approved and accepted
on behalf of the
Union Church of Peking,
by

Committee.

United States Minister.

No. 1048.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
25
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack + file.
aab.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
REC'D
AUG
25
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 25 1902
BUREAU.

July 16th, 1902.

Ack. Aug 26.
J.M.H.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject: Appointment by the Chinese Government, of Ministers to Russia, France, and the United States.

No. 1484.

July 28th, 1902.

No. 1048.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 13th instant, the following Ministers were appointed by Imperial Edict:

To the United States of America, Sir Liang-Ch'eng; to Russia, Mr. Hu-Wei-te; France, Mr. Sun-Pao-ch'i.

The selection of Sir Liang-Ch'eng for the United States is a most excellent one. He is a man in the prime of life, a graduate of Yale College, was in Washington as Secretary under His Excellency, Chang Yin-huan; was Knighted by the British Government while in attendance at the Queen's jubilee. Has travelled much abroad; went with Prince Chun on his mission to Berlin to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler; accompanied Prince Chen to England to attend the Coronation of King Edward, and is probably now with him in the United States. He is educated, intelligent and progressive, and I feel sure will

make

No. 1078.

July 16th, 1902.

The Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 15th instant, the following Rescript was promulgated by Imperial Edict:

"To the United States of America, Sir Liang-Cheng; to Canada, Mr. Su-Hsien; Prussia, Mr. Chu-Pao-Ji.

The selection of Sir Liang-Cheng for the United States is a most excellent one. He is a man in the prime of life, a graduate of Yale College, was in Washington as Secretary under His Excellency, Chang Yin-Huan; was knighted by the British Government while in attendance at the Queen's jubilee. Has travelled much abroad; went with Kiung Chou on his mission to Japan to apologize for the murder of Baron von Ketteler; accompanied Prince Chun to England to attend the Coronation of King Edward, and is probably now with him in the United States. He is educated, intelligent and progressive, and I feel sure will

make

make a representative most acceptable to the United States.

Hu Wei-te has been to Russia as Secretary of Legation; was also Secretary to His Excellency Yang-ju in the United States.

Sun Pao-ch'i was connected with the Bureau for Foreign Affairs at Tientsin, and became Secretary to the Bureau of the new Government administration at Peking. Known for several years as a Metropolitan official.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. Conger

No. 1049.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 16th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State,

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of July 15th, 1902. Issuance of Fractional Bonds.

No. 1049.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your cipher telegram of the 15th instant, as follows:

"Washington, July 15th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Concerning issue of fractional bonds, we think paragraph C, of Article Six of Protocol should be strictly adhered to, and all operations relating to issue performed at Shanghai as provided for. Period. United States while reserving its rights does not wish any bonds at present. Repeat to Fearon.

(Signed) Hay."

It has been repeated to Mr. Fearon at Shanghai. I shall also communicate its substance to my Colleagues here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1060.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 16th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's cipher telegram of July 9th, 1902. Restoration of Tientsin.

No. 1080.

July 16th, 1902.

My. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's cipher telegram of July 9th,

1902. Restoration of Tientsin.

No. 1050.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming your cipher telegram of the 9th instant as follows:

"Washington, July 9th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Confidential. Germany and France answer favorably our suggestions regarding more lenient terms re evacuation of Tientsin.

(Signed) Hay."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1070.

July 18th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Confirming your cipher telegram of the 8th instant as follows:

"Washington, July 8th, 1902.

Conger.

Peking.

Confidential. Germany and France answer favorably our suggestions regarding more lenient terms re evacuation of Tientsin.

(Signed) Hay."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FOR FOR RELS. 1902.

BUREAU

File

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Complete Chinese July 18, 1902

Secretary of State. JUL 18 1902

PEKING,

July 18, 1902.

Received 2:50 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Confirmation July 19

18th. Greatly modified conditions for returning Tientsin. Have been accepted by the Chinese Government. Transfer will take place in a month.

CONGER.

INDEX BUREAU JUN 29 1903 FILED

CHIEF CLERK, JUL 18 1902 Department of State.

Ciphered by Miss Greer, C.C's Office, July 18, 1902.

INDEX BUREAU DEC 11 1902 FILED

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

PEKING,
July 16, 1902.
Received 2:30 a. m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

169. Greatly modified conditions for returning
Tientsin. Have been accepted by the Chinese Government.
Transfer will take place in a month.

CONGER.

CHIEF CLERK
JUL 18 1902
Department of State.

Sent by Miss Greer, C.O.'s Office, July 18, 1902.

No. 1031. FOR RELS. 1902.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 3 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON SEP 2 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

July 19th, 1902.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
2
1902
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack as read with pleasure-

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd Sept. 5 S.W.R.

Subject : Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of July 18th and Department's telegram of the same date. Restoration of Tientsin.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 11 1902
FILED

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

PEKING,

July 18, 1902.

Received 2:30 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1878. Greatly modified conditions for returning Tientsin. Have been accepted by the Chinese Government. Transfer will take place in a month.

COCHRAN.

FILED
CHIEF CLERK
JUL 18 1902
Department of State

Received by Miss Breer, C.O.'s office, July 18, 1902.

No. 1051. FOR RELS. 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 19th, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack as read with pleasure.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd Sept. 5
S.W.M.

Subject : Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of July 18th and Department's telegram of the same date. Restoration of Tientsin.

No. 1021.

July 19th, 1902.

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Legation's cipher telegram of July 18th and Department's telegram of the same date. Restoration of Tientsin.

Sir:

No. 1051

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 19th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 18th instant, announcing the agreement to return to the Chinese Authorities, the City of Tientsin, and your congratulatory message to me of the same date.

For the latter I thank you sincerely. It is, however, well known here by the Representatives of the Powers, and by the Chinese Government, that it is solely to your successful efforts with the Governments at London, Berlin, and Paris, that the severe conditions were modified and the early surrender of the City made possible. The Chinese are very grateful for your help in this connection, and bid me so inform you.

I enclose herewith copies of note from Prince Ch'ing, informing me that the modified conditions had been accept-

ed.

No. 1051.

July 19th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 18th instant, announcing the agreement to return to the Chinese Authorities, the City of Tientsin, and your congratulatory message to me of the same date.

For the latter I thank you sincerely. It is, however, well known here by the Representatives of the Powers, and by the Chinese Government, that it is solely to your successful efforts with the Governments at London, Berlin, and Paris, that the severe conditions were modified and the early surrender of the City made possible. The Chinese are very grateful for your help in this connection, and bid me so inform you.

I enclose herewith copies of note from Prince Ch'ing, informing me that the modified conditions had been accept-

ed.

ed, and my reply thereto. Copy of the conditions were sent you in my despatch No. 1046, of the 15th instant.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, July 18th, 1902.

2. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, July 19th, 1902.

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, July 18th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Eighteenth. Greatly modified conditions for returning Tientsin have been accepted by the Chinese Government. Transfer will take place in a month.

(Signed) Conger.

Telegram received. (Cipher).

Washington, July 18th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking,

Accept our congratulations Tientsin matter.

(Signed) Hay.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1037.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No. 396

On the 10th of the 6th Moon, 28th Year of Kuang-hsu, (July 14th, 1902), I received a despatch from certain Ministers of the Treaty Powers, stating that in regard to the transfer of the City of Tientsin and the country adjacent, to the jurisdiction of the Viceroy of Chihli, these foreign Ministers were agreed (of the same opinion). They also had had the honor of receiving the sanction of their respective Governments, for the abrogation of the Provisional Government, provided only that the Chinese Government should, first of all, distinctly consent to the conditions proposed; when they, on their part, would promise that in four ~~days~~ weeks from the day on which consent was given, the Provisional Government of Tientsin should be abrogated. They, therefore, request that it be clearly pointed ~~as~~ out to whom, when the time arrives, and into whose hands the Provisional Government should transfer Tientsin City and the country adjacent.

I have carefully perused the despatch with regard to the point: That Military Posts should be established along the highway or line of communication from Peking to the sea, with powers to control and punish; the distance to extend as far as two English miles on each side of the railroad.

I would remark that according to the Doyen H.E. Cologan's despatch of the 6th Moon, 27th Year of Kuang-hsu, (July 1901), Military control would only refer to offences against the railroad, the telegraph lines, or against the Allies or their property.

As to the remaining articles I have no objection to make.

On the 13th of the current Moon, (July 17th), I memorialized the Throne on the subject, and had the honor of

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1057.

Prince Ching to Mr. Conger.

F.O.No. 398.

On the 10th of the 6th Moon, 28th Year of Kuang-Hsu, (July 14th, 1902), I received a despatch from certain Ministers of the Treaty Powers, stating that in regard to the transfer of the City of Tientsin and the country adjacent, to the Jurisdiction of the Viceroy of Chihli, these foreign Ministers were agreed (of the same opinion). They also had had the honor of receiving the sanction of their respective Governments, for the abrogation of the Provisional Government, provided only that the Chinese Government should, first of all, distinctly consent to the conditions proposed; when they, on their part, would promise that in four more weeks from the day on which consent was given, the Provisional Government of Tientsin should be abrogated. They, therefore, request that it be clearly pointed out to whom, when the time arrives, and into whose hands the Provisional Government should transfer Tientsin City and the country adjacent.

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As to the remaining articles I have no objection to make.

On the 13th of the current Moon, (July 17th), I memorialized the Throne on the subject, and had the honor of

receiving the sanction of the Throne by Imperial Decree.

Whereupon, I at once sent replies to the Ministers of the Treaty Powers, in order that they might transmit the same to the Provisional Government of Tientsin; that the Provisional Government be abolished within four weeks, and the City of Tientsin and its adjacent country be returned to Chinese administration, and handed over to the Superintendent of the Northern Ports, who, at the head of the local officials, civil and military, will be there to receive it.

Hereafter, whenever there is need for consultation, the foreign civil and military authorities can, from time to time, consult with His Excellency, the Superintendent of Northern Ports, which I hope will be for the good of the place.

I sincerely appreciate and cannot but express my gratitude to Your Excellency for the just and friendly way in which you have helped us to obtain the confidence of other Nationalities in this matter.

As in duty bound I send this for Your Excellency's information.

A necessary Despatch.

Dated 14th of the 6th Moon, 28th Year of Kuang-hsu,
(July 18th, 1902.)

receiving the sanction of the Throne by Imperial Decree.

Whereupon, I at once sent replies to the Ministers of the Treaty Powers, in order that they might transmit the same to the Provisional Government of Tientsin; that the Provisional Government be abolished within four weeks, and the City of Tientsin and its adjacent country be returned to Chinese administration, and handed over to the Superintendent of the Northern Ports, who, at the head of the local officials, civil and military, will be there to receive it. Hereafter, whenever there is need for consultation, the foreign civil and military authorities can, from time to time, consult with His Excellency, the Superintendent of Northern Ports, which I hope will be for the good of the place.

I sincerely appreciate and cannot but express my gratitude to Your Excellency for the just and friendly way in which you have helped us to obtain the confidence of other Nationalities in this matter.

As in duty bound I send this for Your Excellency's information.

A necessary Despatch.

Dated 14th of the 6th Moon, 28th Year of Kuang-Hsu.

(July 18th, 1902.)

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

F.O.No. 407.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' note of July 18th, informing me that the Ministers having representatives on the Provisional Government of Tientsin had proposed to return the city to the Chinese Authorities, in one month, upon conditions which the Chinese Government had accepted.

I congratulate Your Highness upon the happy termination of this matter, and am pleased that the efforts of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States with the European Governments hascontributed so materially to bringing it about.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
The United States.

To His Highness,
Prince of Ch'ing.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

P.O.No. 407.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' note of July 15th, informing me that the Ministers having representatives on the Provisional Government of Tientsin had proposed to return the city to the Chinese Authorities, in one month, upon conditions which the Chinese Government had accepted.

I congratulate Your Highness upon the happy termination of this matter, and am pleased that the efforts of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States with the European Governments have contributed so materially to bringing it about.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
The United States.

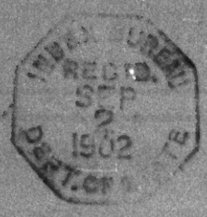
To His Highness,
Prince of Ch'ing.

A necessary Translation.

(July 16th, 1902.)

No. 1032.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



July 22nd, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's telegram of July 21st, 1902.

Repair of Legation Street.

No. 1052.

July 22nd, 1902.

Sir. Cooper to Hay.

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's telegram of July 21st, 1902.

Report of Legation Street.)

(Signed)

No. 1052.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 22nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm Department's telegram of the 21st instant as follows:

Washington, July 21, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Pay quota street repair.

(Signed) Hill.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1642

July 22nd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm Department's telegram of the 21st instant as follows:

Washington, July 21, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Pay quota street repair.

(Signed) Hill.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1033.

DEPT OF STATE SEP 2 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Usual disposition and ack.
ADG

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU SEP 2 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC SEP 8 1902 BUREAU

July 24th, 1902.

Ack. by author. 8/V.
Dele'd. Dept. 6.
S. W. S.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Transmitting duplicate copies of Minutes of Meetings of the Diplomatic Corps.

(Unnumbered despatch dated April 21st, 1902.)

No. 1053

No. 1053.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 24th, 1902,

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir :

Referring to Legation's unnumbered despatch dated April 21st last,- I have the honor to enclose duplicate printed copies of Minutes of Meetings of the Diplomatic Corps, being the meetings of March 12th, 1902, April 12th 1902, May 7th and 20th, 1902,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

Minutes of Meetings of Diplomatic Corps as above.

No. 1053.

Sur l'article XII **Sir Ernest Satow** dit qu'on ne peut se prononcer, après le conseil donné aux délégués de s'adresser aux Ministres des Finances.

M. Lessar ajoute que l'article est dangereux pour les Chinois, car on créera peut-être des cours factices. Les gens de métier craignent qu'en fin de mois, il n'y ait une telle pertubation sur le marché de Shanghai que les transactions y soient impossibles.

En résumé chaque Ministre écrira à son délégué, comme il a été indiqué plus haut.

Le Doyen consulte le Corps Diplomatique sur la *différence* dans les indemnités suédoises.

La différence a été signalée par la circulaire du 21 janvier.

M. Kahn donne lecture des diverses observations inscrites par les Ministres notamment de celle qu'a faite **M. de Carcer.** Ce dernier a fait allusion a une omission involontaire de M. de Cologan qui n'a pas tenu compte dans les réclamations internationales, d'une indemnité suédoise et prie le Corps Diplomatique de chercher un moyen de dégager la responsabilité de l'ancien et sympathique Doyen.

M. Beau se déclare prêt à revenir sur son avis, après les explications du chargé d'Affaires d'Espagne. On pourra peut être réduire l'indemnité Nostegaard ; mais étant donné l'oubli involontaire de M. de Cologan qui nous a rendu tant de services au cours des négociations, malgré le retard de la présentation de la réclamation il est d'avis d'admettre le principe de la discussion.

Le Doyen serait heureux que cette opinion prévalut.

M. de Mumm ne voudrait pas en se prononçant dans le même sens, faire tort aux Représentants de l'Italie et de la Belgique à qui on n'a pas voulu accorder une majoration annoncée après la signature du Protocole final.

Le Baron Romano dit qu'une réclamation, celle à laquelle pense **M. de Mumm**, avait été omise par le **Marquis de Salvago.** Mais comme l'indemnité italienne lui donne plus de marge, il se rangera à la majorité.

M. de Mumm. S'il est clair qu'il n'y a pas de danger de voir produire d'autres réclamations postérieures au 7 septembre, il acceptera par égard pour M. de Cologan, la suggestion de **M. Beau.**

Mais la réclamation du 24 septembre ne pouvait guère être acceptée.

Du 1er mai au 7 septembre on a eu tout le temps voulu pour présenter « les exceptions justifiées ».

M. de Cartier ne voit pas de raison d'accepter la réclamation présentée par le Décanat.

M. Lessar ayant insisté sur le principe de non admissabilité des réclamations nouvelles, ne pourrait revenir sur son avis que si tout le monde était d'accord.

M. de Carcer. Alors que va-t-on répondre au Consul de Suède et de Norvège ?

M. Conger. M. Nostegaard n'a droit a rien. C'est un fou qui a passé aux Chinois au début du siège.

M. Beau. Sa réclamation ayant été présentée après le 1er mai nous pourrions nous prononcer contre sa recevabilité.

M. de Carcer surtout après la promesse implicite faite par M. de Cologan ? —

M. de Mumm. On peut à la rigueur écrire au Consul de Suède et de Norvège à Shanghai que M. de Cologan animé du désir de prouver au Gouvernement Suédois sa bonne volonté de défendre dans les limites du possible les intérêts suédois avait donné une interprétation trop libérale aux principes qui avaient été établis par le Corps Diplomatique pour les réclamations de particuliers. Mais le Corps Diplomatique ayant été saisi actuellement de l'examen définitif de ces réclamations n'a pu, à son vif regret, accepter l'interprétation de Son Excellence M. de Cologan vu qu'il a encore été récemment refusé à d'autres Puissances de reconnaitre des réclamations présentées après le terme du 1er mai 1901.

En admettant ces deux réclamations suédoises, il aurait favorisé les réclamations internationales aux dépens des autres et créé un précédent qui, sans être justifié pourrait amener de graves inconvénients.

Adopté. Les 2 réclamations suédoises sont écartées. Le Comité de Rédaction préparera la lettre déstiné à le notifier au Consul intéressé.

Le Baron Romano, au nom des chargés d'Affaires, espère qu'à la prochaine audience lui et ses Collègues ne seront pas relégués au second rang, donnant l'impression aux Chinois qu'ils représentent des Puissances de second ordre.

Le Baron Czikann répond que comme il n'étaient pas accrédités et n'avaient pas encore été présentés à l'Empereur, ils ne pouvaient figurer en même ligne que les Ministres.

Le Doyen a dû insister pour obtenir en faveur des chargés d'Affaires les petites chaises des Ministres. En tous les cas il fera tous ses efforts auprès des Ministres Chinois pour que les chargés d'Affaires soient aussi bien traités que possible à la prochaine audience.

La séance est levée à 1 heure de l'après-midi.

Le Secrétaire,
Gaston KAHN.

Le Doyen,
M. CZIKANN.

Séance du 12 Mars 1902.

La réunion a lieu à la Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie, sous la présidence de M. le Baron Czikann de Wahlborn, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, des Etats-Unis, de Grande-Bretagne, de Portugal, de Russie, et les chargés d'Affaires de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, d'Italie et des Pays-Bas.

M. Kahn, secrétaire, donne lecture des rectifications au procès-verbal de la dernière séance, qui est adopté.

Le Doyen rappelle que la réunion actuelle a été convoquée pour régler la question du paiement de l'arrérage de l'indemnité chinoise, la Commission des banquiers de Shanghai n'étant pas d'accord sur la répartition de cette somme, et ayant pour cette raison refusé de l'accepter des autorités chinoises.

Le Doyen donne lecture de la correspondance échangée à ce sujet, ainsi que des observations qui ont été formulées par les Représentants des Puissances.

1° de la lettre de **M. de Mumm**, concernant le refus des banquiers d'encaisser l'argent ;

2° de la lettre de Sir Robert Hart, faisant toutes réserves sur l'éventualité de revendications de la Chine, dans le cas où un paiement postérieur entraînerait des pertes, par suite de la modification du taux du change ;

3° de la lettre de **M. de Cartier**, transmettant une suggestion de la Commission de Shanghai de verser provisoirement l'acompte de l'indemnité dans une banque non représentée à la Commission ;

4° de la dépêche envoyée par 6 membres de la Commission de Shanghai, pour demander l'intervention du Corps Diplomatique et l'acceptation de la répartition provisoire accordant 13 °/₀ à la Grande-Bretagne ;

5° de la lettre de **Sir Ernest Satow**, au sujet de la répartition de l'indemnité et des réductions déjà opérées par la Grande-Bretagne ;

6° Enfin la lettre de convocation de la séance actuelle. Il est décidé d'annexer ces documents au procès-verbal de la séance (sauf bien entendu la lettre de convocation de la séance).

Le Doyen fait remarquer qu'il faudrait arriver à un arrangement ; on ne peut laisser les sommes versées entre les mains des Chinois. Il y a d'abord une proposition émanant de 6 des Représentants de Shanghai, à savoir d'accepter la division proportionnelle qui attribue 13 °/₀ à la Grande-Bretagne.

M. Lessar. C'est là une décision préjudicielle, que le délégué russe ne pouvait accepter ; mais il acceptera toute autre décision qui ne préjuge pas la répartition définitive de l'indemnité.

M. Casenave déclare que ses instructions ne lui permettent d'accepter provisoirement que la répartition de la liste n° 5 et que par conséquent, il ne saurait se ranger à la proposition des 6 Représentants de la Commission de Shanghai.

M. le Baron Czikann constate que la proposition est rejetée *de plano*, puisqu'elle n'a pas réuni l'unanimité.

Il demande si on accepterait la proposition russe et française, à savoir, la répartition provisoire d'après la liste n° 5.

Sir Ernest Satow. N'y a-t-il pas une autre proposition contenue dans la lettre de M. de Cartier? —

Le Doyen. Si, celle de déposer l'argent dans une banque non représentée à la Commission.

M. de Mumm est sous l'impression qu'on a pensé à la Chartered Bank of India.

M. de Carcer. On avait parlé de la Hai Kouan Bank? —

Sir Ernest Satow. Il s'agissait d'une proposition antérieure consistant à mettre en dépôt sous scellés la somme payée à la Douane, de là la mention de la Hai Kouan Bank, banque de la Douane Maritime.

M. Lessar. Les sommes versées seront considérables. Qui répondra de leur garde? —

Sir Ernest Satow. Ce serait un dépôt sous scellés.

M. de Mumm. Le délégué allemand a déclaré qu'il ne pourrait conseiller de déposer l'argent ailleurs que dans les banques de la Commission.

M. le Baron Romano. Est-ce qu'une répartition égale entre toutes les banques de cette Commission ne résoudrait pas la question.

M. de Mumm dit qu'il faut d'abord voter sur la proposition de déposer le total du versement mensuel dans une banque autre que celles de la Commission. — On examinera ensuite celle de la répartition parmi tous les membres de la Commission d'après la liste n° 5.

Sur la première question, **M. Lessar** s'étant prononcé contre, la proposition est écartée.

En ce qui concerne la répartition d'après la liste n° 5, **M. de Mumm** rappelle qu'il ne faut pas perdre de vue qu'il ne s'agit que d'une répartition provisoire.

Le Doyen ajoute qu'il recommandera cette solution, d'autant plus que les retards sont préjudiciables, et qu'il y a à craindre une grave responsabilité si des pertes sérieuses provenaient d'un dépôt prolongé de sommes élevées, en banque.

M. Conger est prêt à recommander à son délégué la répartition provisoire d'après la liste n° 5.

M. Lessar aussi.

M. Uchida demande si la répartition d'après la liste n° 5 est équivalente à celle qui a été faite lors du premier paiement.

M. de Mumm. Elle est peu différente mais plus correcte et également provisoire.

Sir Ernest Satow n'a pas encore d'instructions lui permettant d'accepter, mais il croit que des pourparlers s'échangent actuellement à ce sujet entre les différents Gouvernements. Revenant sur les observations inscrites à la suite de sa lettre, lue par le Doyen, et concernant les réductions effectuées ou à effectuer sur les indemnités des Puissances, il déclare qu'il n'a pas entendu parler de réductions à effectuer par l'Autriche-Hongrie, qu'il ne se souvient pas qu'en présentant le chiffre de ses réclamations particulières, **M. de Giers** ait mentionné les réductions effectuées par lui alors que le chiffre anglais représentait des réductions considérables, et tenait compte d'un intérêt annuel de 5 %. Le chiffre des Etats-Unis avait été présenté aussi comme définitif. (Just and reasonable).

M. Lessar ne voit pas pourquoi **M. de Giers** devait mentionner sur les listes que son chiffre représentait le total des réclamations russes provisoirement revisées. Probablement, dans le temps, personne ne le lui a demandé. Quand la question a été soulevée par Son Excellence le Ministre de la Grande-Bretagne, **M. Lessar** a consulté les dossiers et a trouvé que le chiffre de 7 à 8 millions indiqué par **M. de Giers** était le résultat d'une révision provisoire des réclamations qui montaient à 20.000.000 de taels. **M. Lessar** prie d'annexer au protocole les remarques, qu'en réponse à la lettre de **Sir Ernest Satow** il a faites à ce sujet, ainsi que celle qu'il considère de sa part juste, dans la définition du chiffre de l'indemnité. Quant au chiffre définitif, naturellement **M. de Giers** ne pouvait pas se prononcer car outre les réclamations revisées ici, il y en a eu d'autres qui ont été présentées à Pétersbourg. Seul le Gouvernement Impérial peut indiquer le chiffre définitif des réclamations russes.

M. Casenave. Cette observation s'applique également à la Légation de France. Des réductions ont été faites par la Commission d'examen, nommée à Pékin, en vertu d'une décision du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, mais les réclamations doivent être encore examinées à Paris.

M. de Mumm dit, qu'étant donné la réponse faite par **Sir Ernest Satow**, on ne peut conclure au sujet de la répartition d'après la liste n° 5, il voudrait néanmoins savoir quels de ses Collègues peuvent l'accepter.

M. le Baron Romano accepte.

M. Uchida également, s'il est entendu que la répartition n'est ainsi admise qu'à titre provisoire.

M. de Cartier, tout en maintenant les réserves faites par lui à l'occasion de la question pendante entre les Légations de France et de Belgique, accepte dans les mêmes conditions.

MM. Casenave, de Carcer, Loudon, également.

M. de Castello Branco se range à l'avis de **Sir Ernest Satow**, puisque la question des indemnités portugaises est intimement liée à celle des indemnités anglaises.

M. le Baron Czikann. Il reste à discuter le partage éventuel des sommes reçues entre les cinq banques, qui n'a rien à voir avec l'acceptation ou le refus de la répartition provisoire par l'Angleterre.

Sir Ernest Satow. Les banquiers ont peur que l'accumulation de l'argent à Shanghai ne provoque une dépression des changes.

M. de Mumm voudrait que, si la proposition est acceptée, elle le soit par une formule qui stipulerait que c'est « dans l'espoir que la répartition provisoire puisse aboutir bientôt ».

M. Conger ne pourrait dire qu'il conseillera au Représentant des Etats-Unis de décider la question du dépôt dans les cinq banques. —

Sir Ernest Satow ne peut donner d'instructions au délégué anglais, mais il lui donnera le conseil d'accepter le dépôt.

M. Congar dit que, tant que cette entente ne sera pas faite, toute mesure prise ne fera que compliquer la question.

M. Casenave. Le dépôt dans les cinq banques est ce qui déplait le plus aux banquiers.

Sir Ernest Satow. Ils n'ont pas à se préoccuper de cet argent, dont ils ne sont que les dépositaires. Ils n'agissent en l'occurrence que comme représentants de Gouvernements.

En résumé, tout le monde accepte de recommander aux délégués le dépôt par cinquième 20 °/₀ dans les cinq banques, à l'exception de **M. Conger** qui se contentera de télégraphier au délégué des Etats-Unis qu'il n'est pas opposé à la mesure.

Le Doyen voudrait écrire dans ce sens au Président de la Commission des banquiers, mais l'avis de **Sir Ernest Satow** et de **M. Lessar**, qu'il vaut mieux que chaque Ministre écrive à son propre délégué, prévaut.

A titre de remarque, **M. Conger** demande pourquoi au lieu de déposer l'argent dans cinq banques, on ne le répartirait pas également entre tous les Gouvernements. —

M. Lessar. Chaque délégué percevrait alors 9 °/₀, mais il ne sait pas si tous les Gouvernements accepteraient la responsabilité de la garantie du dépôt.

M. Casenave. Les frais seraient plus grands, car 10 petits dépôts sont plus chers que cinq dépôts plus considérables.

M. Conger dit que sa question se rapportait à une répartition proportionnelle à chaque réclamation, et non à une division égale entre tous les Gouvernements.

Le Doyen passe ensuite à la question de la nomination de M. Hobson, commissaire des Douanes, comme adjoint au taotai, dans la Commission de paiement des indemnités à Shanghai. Il lit la remarque faite à ce sujet par **M. Lessar**. — Il lit également la lettre du Président de la Commission des banquiers annonçant que M. Hobson lui a notifié sa nomination par Sir Robert Hart, comme adjoint au taotai.

Sir Ernest Satow fait observer que c'eût été au Ouai ou pou à notifier cette nomination. C'est lui qui a avisé le Corps Diplomatique de celle du taotai.

M. Lessar répondrait également au Ouai ou pou que son Gouvernement ne saurait accepter aucun étranger, quel qu'il fût, comme délégué du Gouvernement Chinois à Shanghai.

Sir Ernest Satow pense lui aussi que seul le taotai nommé par le Ouai ou pou doit traiter avec la Commission des banquiers.

Tout le monde étant d'accord, **M. le Baron Czikann** propose que chaque Ministre écrive à son délégué à Shanghai que la Commission n'a à traiter qu'avec le taotai. (C'est le 25 janvier que le Ouai ou pou a écrit à Shanghai pour notifier la nomination de M. Hobson, et il n'est plus à présumer qu'il écrive à ce sujet au Corps Diplomatique et qu'on ait encore à lui répondre).

La proposition du **Doyen** est acceptée.

On ajourne l'examen de la modification des règlements de la Cour mixte de Shanghai, **Sir Ernest Satow** et **M. Casenave** n'étant pas encore en mesure de s'en occuper, faute d'instructions.

On passe à la question de Koulangsou.

M. Uchida a reçu les directions attendues de son Gouvernement.

Le Doyen a entre les mains plusieurs exemplaires du texte des règlements. Il pense que ses Collègues l'ont également. Il demande si des objections sont faites à ce texte.

Sur l'article II, **Sir Ernest Satow** dit que les Consuls ont proposé d'admettre *un* ou *deux* chinois au Conseil Municipal, mais croit qu'ils jugent préférable de n'en avoir qu'un. C'est également l'avis du Ministre d'Angleterre.

M. de Mumm. Qu'on écrive dans ce sens au Ouai ou pou, on verra ce qu'il répondra.

M. Lossa partage l'opinion de **Sir Ernest Satow.**

M. Casenave n'a pas eu connaissance des règlements, et déclare ne pouvoir dès à présent se prononcer sur la question.

M. Uchida sait que son Gouvernement est opposé au dernier paragraphe de l'article IV « in the above clause the term « foreign » is to be interpreted as meaning persons not of Chinese race, and does not include persons of that race who may by birth or naturalization abroad have become the subjects of foreign countries ».

Ce paragraphe serait préjudiciable aux sujets chinois devenus japonais par la conquête de Formose ainsi qu'aux sujets chinois naturalisés japonais.

M. de Mumm demande si les chinois devenus japonais par droit de conquête sont traités comme des japonais au Japon quand ils s'y établissent.

M. Uchida : — autant que possible.

Le Ministre du Japon devra encore se renseigner avant de développer les desiderata de son Gouvernement.

Sir Ernest Satow déclare que l'Angleterre a beaucoup de sujets britanniques de race chinoise, « mais qu'en Chine elle ne traite comme sujets anglais que les chinois qui ont renoncé à la tresse et vivent à l'européenne ». Les Etats-Unis, l'Espagne et le Portugal ont aussi beaucoup de sujets de race chinoise. Il est donc difficile de dire que le paragraphe visé par **M. Uchida** soit dirigé contre les chinois de Formose devenus japonais.

M. de Mumm ne veut pas préjuger la question, mais il ne croit pas à l'efficacité du règlement si le dernier paragraphe de l'article IV était rayé. Il ne voit pas des chinois s'occupant de mesures sanitaires ».

Le Doyen : **M. Uchida** devrait faire des contre-propositions. On attendra jusque là pour prendre une décision. Le Consul d'Angleterre à écrit au sujet de l'article XV laissé en blanc et le règlement. **Le Baron Czikann** donne lecture de cette lettre, déclarant que la question d'Amoy est du ressort du Corps Diplomatique et n'a rien à faire dans une élaboration de règlements d'administration pour Koulangsou. Tous les Représentants Etrangers partagent cette manière de voir. Quand on enverra ultérieurement au Wai ou pou les règlements d'administration de Koulangsou, on omettra l'article XV et on changera la numération des articles suivants. D'ailleurs la communication au Wai ou pou ne pourra se faire qu'après une nouvelle réunion du Corps Diplomatique.

Le Baron Czikann rappelle que, le 25 février, **M. Conger** avait proposé de demander la franchise pour l'entrée des médicaments et objets destinés aux œuvres charitables.

M. Conger dit qu'il a depuis retiré cette demande et écrit en conséquence au Wai ou pou.

En conformité avec une proposition de **M. de Mumm**, Président de la Commission du Whangpou, le **Doyen** s'est occupé d'inviter le Gouvernement Chinois à nommer son représentant dans la Commission fluviale du Whangpou. Il a préparé à cet effet un brouillon de lettre dont il donne lecture et qui est approuvé.

Incidemment, il rappelle qu'à la dernière audience des dames et malgré la demande faite à plusieurs reprises aux Chinois de ne plus faire de cadeaux aux visiteurs, des présents, entre autres des rouleaux de piastres destinés aux petits enfants ont été remis. L'argent a été renvoyé au Wai ou pou avec une lettre indiquant que l'accepter serait contraire à nos usages. Les autres cadeaux (rouleaux de soie et victuailles) ont été acceptés, mais il faut espérer qu'on n'en donnera plus.

Le Doyen a encore reçu une demande d'indemnité suédoise, celle d'un employé de la maison Arnold Kalberg qui ayant quitté la Chine immédiatement après les troubles n'a pas su qu'un terme avait été fixé pour la remise des réclamations; l'on décide qu'il n'y a pas lieu d'admettre la demande. —

Même décision est prise à l'égard de M. Holmstrom, qui, ayant appris que sa réclamation avait été considérablement réduite par l'examen de M. Wilkinson, à qui M. de Cologan l'avait

soumise, a modifié ses premières déclarations et réclame cependant encore le double de ce qui lui a été attribué. Il avait fait de fausses dépositions, prétendu que les bijoux de sa femme avaient été perdus alors qu'ils étaient en dépôt dans une banque, que son mobilier (déjà vendu à des tiers) avait été détruit etc. Il supportera les conséquences de ses procédés et il ne sera pas tenu compte des nouveaux documents qu'il a envoyés au Doyen.

M. de Cartier demande à **M. le Baron Czikann** qui est chargé du recouvrement des indemnités internationales.

Le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie l'a confié au Représentant de son Gouvernement à Shanghai, mais en spécifiant qu'un compte à part devrait être tenu, compte du décanat, qui serait passé de doyen en doyen. Il a aussi demandé que la Commission de Shanghai s'occupât du meilleur moyen de régler les indemnités internationales ; mais il ne semble pas qu'elle l'ait fait encore.

M. de Mumm pense qu'on devrait récrire dans le même sens.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque que M. Hillier a été nommé représentant à Shanghai des intérêts suédois-norvégiens, qui sont également confiés au délégué du Doyen. Or, il résulte d'une lettre envoyée par le Consul général de Suède à Shanghai au Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie que certaines sommes (probablement les indemnités Holmstrom) seraient réclamées directement à M. Hillier. **Le Ministre d'Angleterre** va écrire à ce dernier de ne tenir compte que des chiffres qui lui seront communiqués par le Représentant du Doyen.

Avant que la séance ne soit levée, **M. de Mumm** communique à ses Collègues le pourcentage, établi à Shanghai pour la répartition de l'indemnité, d'après la liste n° 5. — Savoir :

Allemagne	20.02
Autriche-Hongrie	0.89
Belgique	1.89
Espagne	0.03
Etats-Unis	7.32
France	15.75
Grande Bretagne	11.25
Portugal	0.02
Italie	5.92
Japon	7.73
Pays-Bas	0.17
Russie	28.97
Internationaux	0.04
	100.00

La séance est levée à une heure moins un quart.

Le Secrétaire,
Gaston Kahn.

Le Doyen,
M. Czikann.

ANNEXE 1.

Le Ministre d'Allemagne au Doyen.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Doyen,

D'après le Protocole final les versements du Gouvernement Chinois pour le payement des indemnités doivent avoir lieu mensuellement. Or, la Commission des banquiers à Shanghai a refusé d'accepter le versement dû le 1er mars et a cru devoir en laisser le montant entre les mains du taotai des douanes parce qu'elle n'a pas pu se mettre d'accord sur la manière de le consigner. A mon avis, le droit de refuser l'acceptation des payements stipulés n'a jamais appartenu à la Commission des banquiers de Shanghai, qui par l'article IV du Protocole final, est seulement chargée « d'encaisser le montant des intérêts et des amortissements qui lui sera versé par les autorités chinoises désignées à cet effet, de le répartir entre les intéressés et d'en donner quittance ». Je crains fortement l'effet que cette mesure contraire aux stipulations du Protocole final pourra avoir sur le Gouvernement Chinois et aussi sur l'opinion publique à l'étranger.

Dans un mémoire actuellement en circulation parmi nos honorables Collègues je me range du côté de notre honorable Collègue des Etats-Unis en exprimant mes vifs regrets du fait que la Commission des banquiers n'a pas pu se mettre d'accord sur une répartition *purement provisoire* de l'argent offert par les chinois, mais si les obstacles qui s'opposaient à ce partage étaient considérés comme insurmontables, il me semble en tous cas que la Commission aurait dû trouver au moins un expédient pour l'accepter en dépôt.

Je n'ai pas encore reçu d'instructions de mon Gouvernement sur cette question et mes informations de Shanghai à propos de la décision de la Commission des banquiers sont plutôt maigres. Mais il me semble que nous ne devons pas perdre un temps précieux à essayer de trouver une sortie honorable de cet impasse, que l'opinion publique ne manquera pas de porter au débit du Corps Diplomatique, quoique nous soyons aussi innocents de ce crime que l'enfant qui vient de naître.

Si cette letire est mise en circulation, peut-être un de nos honorables Collègues trouvera-t-il une solution à proposer ; si non, nous devrions nous réunir en séance pour voir ce qu'il y a à faire. Pour éviter plus tard des reproches il faudra tenter tous les moyens.

Je profite de cette occasion, pour vous renouveler, Monsieur le Ministre et cher Doyen, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

Signé : A. Mumm.

ANNEXE 2.

Sir Robert Hart au Doyen.

Pékin, 5 mars 1902.

Dear Baron Czikann,

I had the honour to inform you on the 27 th february that the february instalment of the indemnity was ready for delivery at Shanghai on the 28 th. Much to my surprise a subsequent telegram from Shanghai reported that the amount was paid over but returned, the bankers commission answering that they had no instructions as to its division.

In the event of accident a serious question may arise regarding responsability, and, as it is, there may possibly be a question to be dealt with as to rates if the exchange market has changed. I therefore beg to bring this matter to the notice of Your Excellency and Colleagues.

I etc.

Robert Hart.

ANNEXE 3.

Le Chargé d'Affaires de Belgique au Doyen.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Le Consul Général de Belgique, secrétaire de la Commission des banquiers de Shanghai, me télégraphie ce qui suit :

« Les délégués russe, français et allemand représentant six Puissances refusent d'approu-« ver la propositions des délégués américain, anglais, italien, japonais et belge tendant à recevoir « en entier le second versement offert par les autorités chinoises.

« La proposition suggérait le dépôt dans une banque non représentée dans la Commis-« sion. »

Votre Excellence jugera peut-être intéressant de communiquer cette information au Corps Diplomatique de Péking, et je saisis cette occasion de lui renouveler l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Signé : E. de Cartier.

ANNEXE 4.

Télégramme de la Commission des Banquiers de Shanghaiau Doyen, 8 mars 1902.

Your Excellency is requested to circulate following amongst the diplomatic body.

To avoid the continuance of the dangerous precedent created by leaving the february quota in the hands of the chinese the undersigned strongly urge the diplomatic body to agree to a division of the monthly payments on the basis of thirteen per cent required by great Britain as the distribution is only a provisional banking operation and final adjustment is subject to arrangement between the powers.

DROSEMEIER and AUGUSTIN are the only dissenting members.

Signed : BUSE, CHOH, FEARON, HILLIER, MANZI, SIFFERT.

ANNEXE 5.

Lettre de Sir Ernest Satow au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Légation d'Angleterre, Pékin, le 28 février 1902.

Monsieur le Doyen et cher Collègue,

J'ai l'honneur de rappeler à l'attention de Votre Excellence le memorandum sur la question de la répartition de l'indemnité que j'ai eu l'avantage de lire devant mes honorables Collègues pendant la séance qui a eu lieu le 4 de ce mois, et dans lequel j'ai expliqué les raisons qui m'empêchaient d'accepter la propostion émise par la Commission des banquiers de Shanghai pour une répartition provisoire des sommes remises par l'autorité chinoise à titre d'indemnité.

Votre Excellence se souviendra qu'à l'occasion sus-mentionnée j'ai développé des explications très claires pour démontrer que la fraction de la somme totale proposée par la Commission des banquiers comme étant la part qui reviendrait à la Grande-Bretagne n'était pas acceptable. J'ai représenté à mes Collègues qu'il ne serait pas juste d'insister sur une repartition à base égale sur la liste mise en circulation le 15 janvier quand il n'y avait qu'une seule Légation la mienne, qui avait présenté une liste de réclamations provisoirement revisée.

Ne pouvant pas accepter la fraction de 11 % proposée par la Commission des banquiers, le délégué de la Grande-Bretagne a proposé à ses Collègues de prendre comme base de calcul la première liste présentée des réclamations britanniques dans sa forme originale, et il s'est déclaré prêt à accepter sur cette base la fraction de 13 1/20 % de la somme versée par l'autorité chinoise comme la part qui reviendrait à la Grande-Bretagne. Ses Collègues ont refusé cette proposition.

Mon Gouvernement, qui regrette infiniment de voir se créer une telle situation, est tout disposé à accepter toute répartition équitable qui distinguerait entre les listes de réclamations déjà soumises à une révision provisoire et des listes qui n'ont subi aucune révision. Il est évident qu'une répartition basée sur la proposition de la Commission de Shanghai opérerait d'une façon inégale, et que la Puissance qui a présenté une liste de réclamations provisoirement revisée souffrirait une perte considérable vis-à-vis des Puissances qui ont présenté des listes sans déclarer le montant de la révision faite ou à faire.

Je me mets entièrement à la disposition de mes Collègues pour la discussion de cette question, et je ne demande pas mieux que d'arriver à une solution juste et équitable. Mais je suis obligé d'affirmer de nouveau qu'il n'est ni juste ni équitable de demander à une Puissance qui a présenté une liste de réclamations provisoirement revisée d'accepter une répartition sur une base qui ne tient aucun compte du fait que les autres Puissances ont présenté des listes de réclamations, ou sans les avoir soumises à une révision préalable, ou sans avoir déclaré une telle révision. A mon avis, la justice demande, ou que toutes les Puissances présentent des listes provisoirement révisées, ou que l'on procède à une répartition de la somme versée par l'autorité chinoise sur les chiffres primitifs.

Je serais très reconnaissant à Votre Excellence si Elle voulait bien faire circuler cette communication.

Je saisis cette occasion, Monsieur le Doyen et cher Collègue, pour vous renouveler les assurances de ma haute considération.

Signé : ERNEST SATOW.

Séance du 12 Avril 1902.

La séance a lieu à la Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie, sous la présidence de M. le baron Czikann de Wahlborn, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, de Portugal, de Russie, et les Chargés d'affaires de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis et des Pays-Bas.

M. Kahn donne lecture des rectifications au procès-verbal de la séance du 12 mars, qui est adopté.

Avant de commencer l'examen des questions à l'ordre du jour, le **Doyen** propose de réviser la liste des fêtes nationales des différentes Puissances. Sur les indications données par les Ministres, les rectifications nécessaires sont faites. La nouvelle liste sera mise en circulation.

On aborde l'ordre du jour.

Le **Doyen** donne lecture du mémoire de **M. Lessar**, en date du 7 avril.

« Le Corps Diplomatique de Pékin, dit le Ministre de Russie, ayant reconnu dans sa séance du 28 février courant (13 mars), les inconvénients du refus de recevoir de la Chine le versement de février acompte de l'indemnité de guerre, et ayant cherché un moyen d'écarter ces inconvenients sans préjuger de la décision de la question concernant la répartition de la somme totale de l'indemnité parmi les Puissances, a jugé utile de recevoir les sommes dues et de les répartir en dépôt entre cinq banques : (allemande, anglaise, française, japonaise et russe) à raison de 20 °/₀ de la somme totale dans chaque banque et *sans le droit* pour ces dernières de faire usage des sommes ainsi versées dans leurs coffres.

Le versement de février a donc été distribué de cette manière. Mais les banquiers ont jugé que l'immobilisation de sommes importantes d'argent aurait une influence sur le marché de Shanghai et il a été décidé par conséquent de changer le caractère des dépôts faits dans les banques et de porter les sommes versées au compte courant de la Commission des banquiers, le versement de mars devant être également versé au compte courant de la même Commission, réparti à raison de 16 2/3 °/₀ entre les cinq banques sus mentionnées en y ajoutant la banque américaine.

Désireux, comme toujours, de faire tout le possible afin de faciliter l'action des Puissances, M. Drouyn a accepté cet arrangement en ce qui concerne le versement de mars, quoique la nouvelle décision changeât complètement l'aspect de l'affaire. L'arrangement qui existait jusqu'ici et qui était égal pour tout le monde a été remplacé par un nouvel arrangement très profitable pour certaines banques, et au contraire, extrêmement désavantageux pour les autres et principalement pour la banque Russo-chinoise.

En effet, la part de la Russie dans l'indemnité est équivalente à 28,67 °/₀ de la somme totale. En ne recevant donc que 16,2/3 °/₀, elle touche 12,31 °/₀, c'est à dire approximativement Hai-Kouan-Taëls 220.000, par mois en moins de ce qui lui est dû ; l'Allemagne reçoit 3,36 °/₀ en moins, la France reçoit à peu près ce qui lui est dû ; au contraire la banque anglaise reçoit 5,41 °/₀ de plus qu'il ne lui est dû, d'après la liste N°-V, et en tous cas, plus qu'il ne lui serait dû, même d'après les calculs anglais ; la banque américaine 9,34 °/₀, et la banque japonaise 8,93 °/₀ en plus de ce qui leur est dû.

Il est à remarquer que les opérations de placement d'argent à Shanghai apportent des profits considérables ; donc, si la distribution actuelle est maintenue, la banque Russo-Chinoise perdrait le revenu d'un montant qui au mois de Juin s'éleverait à plus de Hai-Kouan-Taëls 880.000. Par contre les banques anglaise, américaine, et japonaise seraient en état d'utiliser cet argent russe pour augmenter leurs revenus.

La continuation de cet état de choses anormal est d'autant moins désirable que, dans ces conditions, des représentants des institutions financières qui ne peuvent pas être intéressées

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Drosemeier and Augustin are the only dissenting members.

Signed : Buse, Choh, Fearon, Hillier, Manzi, Siffert.

ANNEXE 5.

Lettre de Sir Ernest Satow au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

Légation d'Angleterre, Pékin, le 28 février 1902.

Monsieur le Doyen et cher Collègue,

J'ai l'honneur de rappeler à l'attention de Votre Excellence le memorandum sur la question de la répartition de l'indemnité que j'ai eu l'avantage de lire devant mes honorables Collègues pendant la séance qui a eu lieu le 4 de ce mois, et dans lequel j'ai expliqué les raisons qui m'empêchaient d'accepter la propostion émise par la Commission des banquiers de Shanghai pour une répartition provisoire des sommes remises par l'autorité chinoise à titre d'indemnité.

Votre Excellence se souviendra qu'à l'occasion sus-mentionnée j'ai développé des explications très claires pour démontrer que la fraction de la somme totale proposée par la Commission des banquiers comme étant la part qui reviendrait à la Grande-Bretagne n'était pas acceptable. J'ai représenté à mes Collègues qu'il ne serait pas juste d'insister sur une repartition à base égale sur la liste mise en circulation le 15 janvier quand il n'y avait qu'une seule Légation la mienne, qui avait présenté une liste de réclamations provisoirement revisée.

Ne pouvant pas accepter la fraction de 11 °/₀ proposée par la Commission des banquiers, le délégué de la Grande-Bretagne a proposé à ses Collègues de prendre comme base de calcul la première liste présentée des réclamations britanniques dans sa forme originale, et il s'est déclaré prêt à accepter sur cette base la fraction de 13 1/20 °/₀ de la somme versée par l'autorité chinoise comme la part qui reviendrait à la Grande-Bretagne. Ses Collègues ont refusé cette proposition.

Mon Gouvernement, qui regrette infiniment de voir se créer une telle situation, est tout disposé à accepter toute répartition équitable qui distinguerait entre les listes de réclamations déjà soumises à une révision provisoire et des listes qui n'ont subi aucune révision. Il est évident qu'une répartition basée sur la proposition de la Commission de Shanghai opérerait d'une façon inégale, et que la Puissance qui a présenté une liste de réclamations provisoirement revisée souffrirait une perte considérable vis-à-vis des Puissances qui ont présenté des listes sans déclarer le montant de la révision faite ou à faire.

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Je serais très reconnaissant à Votre Excellence si Elle voulait bien faire circuler cette communication.

Je saisis cette occasion, Monsieur le Doyen et cher Collègue, pour vous renouveler les assurances de ma haute considération.

Signé : Ernest Satow.

Séance du 12 Avril 1902.

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Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, de Portugal, de Russie, et les Chargés d'affaires de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis et des Pays-Bas.

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Le versement de février a donc été distribué de cette manière. Mais les banquiers ont jugé que l'immobilisation de sommes importantes d'argent aurait une influence sur le marché de Shanghai et il a été décidé par conséquent de changer le caractère des dépôts faits dans les banques et de porter les sommes versées au compte courant de la Commission des banquiers, le versement de mars devant être également versé au compte courant de la même Commission, réparti à raison de 16 2/3 % entre les cinq banques sus mentionnées en y ajoutant la banque américaine.

Désireux, comme toujours, de faire tout le possible afin de faciliter l'action des Puissances, M. Drogsmeyer a accepté cet arrangement en ce qui concerne le versement de mars, quoique la nouvelle décision changeât complètement l'aspect de l'affaire. L'arrangement qui existait jusqu'ici et qui était égal pour tout le monde a été remplacé par un nouvel arrangement très profitable pour certaines banques, et au contraire, extrêmement désavantageux pour les autres et principalement pour la banque Russo-chinoise.

En effet, la part de la Russie dans l'indemnité est équivalente à 28,07 % de la somme totale. En ne recevant donc que 16,2/3 %, elle touche 12,31 %, c'est à dire approximativement Hai-Kouan-Taëls 220.000, par mois en moins de ce qui lui est dû ; l'Allemagne reçoit 3,36 % en moins, la France reçoit à peu près ce qui lui est dû ; au contraire la banque anglaise reçoit 5,41 % de plus qu'il ne lui est dû, d'après la liste N°-V, et en tous cas, plus qu'il ne lui serait dû, même d'après les calculs anglais ; la banque américaine 9,34 %, et la banque japonaise 8,93 % en plus de ce qui leur est dû.

Il est à remarquer que les opérations de placement d'argent à Shanghai apportent des profits considérables ; donc, si la distribution actuelle est maintenue, la banque Russo-Chinoise perdrait le revenu d'un montant qui au mois de Juin s'éleverait à plus de Hai-Kouan-Taëls 880.000. Par contre les banques anglaise, américaine, et japonaise seraient en état d'utiliser cet argent russe pour augmenter leurs revenus.

La continuation de cet état de choses anormal est d'autant moins désirable que, dans ces conditions, des représentants des institutions financières qui ne peuvent pas être intéressées

à mettre fin à la position actuelle, aussi vague que nuisible aux intérêts réels des Puissances, font partie de la Commission des banquiers.

D'autre part les sommes versées par le Gouvernement chinois pour compte de l'indemnité dans les différentes banques n'étant pas exclues des opérations de ces dernières, il surgit encore une question importante. Déjà à la première répartition des versements, le Représentant de la Hong-Kong et Shanghai Bank a soulevé la question de la responsabilité pour les sommes versées en cas de faillite dans une banque. Cette question n'avait pas été examinée, l'argent étant versé simplement en dépôt dans les banques dont la faillite ne pouvait pas par conséquent concerner ces dépôts. Maintenant, la position est changée, et c'est encore la Russie qui est principalement intéressée dans les suites possibles de cet état de choses.

La banque Russo-Chinoise ne détenant en aucun moment aucune partie des sommes dues à d'autres Puissances, par conséquent personne n'aurait à subir la responsabilité pour cette banque ; au contraire, plus d'un million de taëls revenant à la banque Russo-Chinoise seront déposés au 1er Juillet dans d'autres banques. Personnellement je n'attribuais, au commencement pas d'importance à cette question, en estimant que toutes les banques visées étaient parfaitement sûres, et je ne porte d'attention à ce fait que parce qu'un connaisseur aussi expérimenté des affaires financières en Chine que l'est M. Hillier, a constaté la possibilité de la faillite d'une des institutions qui prennent part à l'affaire.

Dans ses décisions au sujet des affaires de l'indemnité, le Corps Diplomatique s'est toujours inspiré du désir d'arriver à une solution équitable et je suis persuadé que dans cette occasion, mes honorables Collègues également ne me refuseraient pas leur concours pour écarter le malentendu grâce auquel l'argent appartenant à la Russie est employé à augmenter le revenu des banques de nationalités étrangères.

Il me semble que ce but serait atteint, dans une mesure sensible, si à partir du versement d'Avril, les 3 banques qui touchent actuellement des surplus considérables, consentaient à recevoir au lieu de 16 2/3 - 13 1/3, la part de la banque Russo-Chinoise étant portée à 26 2/3 de la somme totale.

Cette répartition ne porterait aucun préjudice à la décision définitive de la question, les banques anglaises, américaines et japonaises y gagneraient quand même, et les pertes de la Banque Russo-Chinoise seraient beaucoup moindres, ne s'élevant qu'à 2, 31 % au lieu de 12,31 % ».

Sir Ernest Satow répond : J'ai étudié avec toute l'attention qu'il mérite le mémoire adressé au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique par Son Excellence le Ministre de Russie, à la date du 7 avril, et je serais disposé à accepter sa proposition, c'est-à-dire, que les banques qui touchent des surplus considérables consentent à recevoir 13 1/3 %, au lieu de 16 2/3 %, la part de la banque Russo-Chinoise étant portée à 26 2/3 % de la somme à recevoir chaque mois des représentants du Gouvernement chinois, si je ne me trouvais en désaccord avec le raisonnement sur lequel sa proposition est basée.

Mon Gouvernement ayant accepté le principe de porter au crédit du Gouvernement chinois un intérêt équitable sur les versements mensuels, je n'admets pas que les banques puissent réaliser de profit, en employant cet argent sur le marché de Shanghai.

L'intérêt réalisé par de telles opérations appartiendrait au Gouvernement chinois et serait employé par la Commission des banquiers pour le paiement des intérêts et l'amortissement de l'indemnité. Les banquiers sont les délégués des Gouvernements respectifs auxquels ils doivent rendre compte de l'emploi des sommes touchées par eux ; qu'une banque reçoive plus ou moins leur est indifférent, en tant que directeurs d'établissements financiers. C'est seulement parce que les banquiers me paraissent avoir confondu leurs fonctions de délégués de leurs Gouvernements avec leur position de chefs d'établissements financiers que je fais cette remarque. Je n'ai aucune intention de revenir sur ce que j'ai dit dans notre réunion du 3 février à propos de la première répartition proposée par la Commission des banquiers. Mais je dois ajouter que le délégué anglais, quoique banquier de profession n'est pas directeur d'une banque de Shanghai, et quelle que soit la banque dans laquelle il dépose les sommes par lui perçues, celle-ci ne peut en disposer que d'après les instructions reçues par elle du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Quant à moi, je serais disposé à accepter toute répartition reconnue comme provisoire, mais j'attends encore les instructions de mon Gouvernement. Pour le moment donc, je ne suis pas en mesure d'accepter ni de repousser la proposition de Son Excellence le Ministre de Russie.

Je dois rappeler cependant qu'une proposition tendant à laisser provisoirement entre les mains de M. Hillier une somme correspondant à 13 1/20 % de chaque versement mensuel, présentée dans la dernière réunion du Corps Diplomatique, n'a pas rencontré l'unanimité, et je ne sais si cette nouvelle proposition aurait plus de chance d'être acceptée.

Quant à l'observation qu'aurait faite M. Hillier sur les conséquences qu'amènerait la faillite d'une des banques dépositaires, je suis persuadé que c'était plutôt un simple argument théorique et qu'il n'a jamais eu l'intention de constater la possibilité de la faillite d'une des institutions qui prennent part à l'encaissement de l'indemnité. Il en a parlé plutôt comme quelqu'un qui dirait : *Si ruat cœlum captabimus alaudas ! !*

Sir Ernest Satow ajoute : « Chaque Gouvernement est responsable pour son délégué ; ce dernier viendrait-il à faire faillite que la responsabilité incomberait d'abord à lui, et en second lieu à son Gouvernement.

M. de Mumm dit que la proposition de M. Lessar tend à remédier à une injustice de la répartition des banquiers, injustice dont la banque allemande souffre aussi, puisqu'au lieu de 21 elle reçoit 16 2/3 0/0. Le raisonnement de M. Lessar pourrait s'appliquer à elle. Le Délégué allemand n'ayant pas formulé d'objection contre la proposition russe, **M. de Mumm** l'aurait acceptée à titre provisoire si elle avait rallié l'unanimité.

Pour remédier à une injustice dans la répartition, il serait plus simple de s'en tenir à la liste n° 5 qui se rapproche le plus de la vérité. Si cette liste n'a pas encore été acceptée, même à titre provisoire, c'est parce que le Ministre d'Angleterre n'avait pas reçu d'instructions. Il n'en a pas encore. D'ailleurs la proposition de M. Lessar ne contient pas de solution, Elle changerait la répartition pour tout le monde, sans donner de chiffre exact à personne. Elle serait bonne pour un mois, et deviendrait caduque après la constitution de la banque italienne ou belge.

Quant à la remarque de Sir Ernest Satow, que les banquiers n'ont pas droit aux intérêts le **Ministre d'Allemagne** ne peut se prononcer avant la décision des Gouvernements. Quelques Gouvernements ont accepté en principe qu'un intérêt modéré fût payé à la Chine, mais sans spécifier le taux.

M. Lessar. L'intérêt qu'on va payer à la Chine sera le même pour tout le monde et pour le payer l'argent en dépôt doit être utilisé, et de fait il est utilisé pour des placements.

Sir Ernest Satow conteste ce dernier point. Son Gouvernement a décidé de faire transporter l'argent à la trésorerie d'Hong-Kong. Il ne sait pas quel intérêt sera accordé aux chinois, mais il a admis que l'intérêt à accorder appartiendrait aux chinois.

M. Lessar dit que son Gouvernement est dans les mêmes sentiments.

M. Beau fait une remarque analogue. Il ajoute qu'on devrait demander aux banquiers le taux de l'intérêt à accorder aux chinois.

M. Lessar. Actuellement, la Russie perd dans les versements mensuels 224.000 taëls dont les autres banques tirent intérêt.

Sir Ernest Satow. La répartition présente n'est que provisoire. L'équilibre sera rétabli plus tard.

M. Lessar. Naturellement l'argent sera restitué, mais non le profit qu'on en aura tiré.

M. de Mumm demande si l'idée de Sir Ernest Satow est qu'on paye à la Chine des intérêts sur les versements mensuels, ou seulement que ces intérêts soient déduits du total de l'indemnité.

Cette dernière interprétation est exacte.

Le Ministre d'Allemagne continue. Les chinois, en réclamant des intérêts, étaient d'avis qu'on passerait outre. Sir R. Hart leur avait dit qu'il était dangereux d'insister car si les Gouvernements se décidaient pour les paiements semestriels, cette combinaison amènerait une accumulation de numéraires dangereuse pour la Chine; on a dé à vu la difficulté pour ce pays de réunir l'argent nécessaire aux versements mensuels, s'il se montrait trop exigeant sur le taux de l'intérêt, on n'aurait qu'à revenir sur la question des versements semestriels.

M. Beau fait observer que le fait d'obliger les banquiers à payer un intérêt, implique l'autorisation d'utiliser les capitaux.

L'Angleterre à Hong-Kong, la France à la rigueur au Tonkin peuvent déposer les sommes reçues et les employer sur place. Il n'en est pas de même pour les autres Puissances qui ont des banquiers comme délégués.

Le Doyen dit que la meilleure solution serait d'accepter la liste n° 5.

Sir Ernest Satow répond qu'il ne peut le faire sans instructions.

M. le Baron Czikann croit que dans ces conditions on ne pourra pas trouver une autre solution que maintenir provisoirement l'état de chose établi actuellement par la Commission des banquiers, puisque Sir Ernest Satow s'est prononcé contre la proposition Lessar.

Le Ministre de Russie insiste sur la remarque de M. Beau, que le fait de payer le tant °/₀ implique pour les banquiers la possibilité de faire des affaires. Si néanmoins ses honorables Collègues ne voient pas la possibilité de l'assister à remédier à l'injustice de la répartition actuelle, il est prêt à ne pas insister sur la proposition et à se résigner au sacrifice nécessaire, afin de ne pas placer les Représentants dans une fausse position vis-à-vis des chinois par un nouveau refus de versements. Mais comme les banquiers pourraient ne pas vouloir accepter ce sacrifice, il recommandera à son délégué de présenter à ses Collègues la proposition qu'il a faite lui-même au Corps Diplomatique et peut-être d'autres Représentants pourraient-ils la recommander à leurs propres délégués.

On passe ensuite à la question de l'importation des armes.

Le Doyen donne lecture d'une lettre du Chargé d'Affaires de Belgique, contenant des suggestions du baron de Favereau sur la procédure à employer pour la répression de la contrebande. — (Annexe).

Il est aussi donné lecture de la lettre écrite autrefois au Corps Diplomatique, sur le même sujet, par Sir Robert Hart, ainsi que de la réponse qui y avait été faite.

Le Baron Czikann demande l'opinion des représentants sur les suggestions de M. de Favereau.

Sir Ernest Satow consultera son Gouvernement.

M. Beau dit que pour réglementer la répression de la contrebande d'armes, il faudrait édicter des lois particulières dans les différents pays, accorder des fonds *ad hoc* aux Consuls les investir de pouvoirs spéciaux. Il serait bien compliqué de chercher à établir une législation commune.

M. Uchida pense que les autorités japonaises, consulaires ou autres, n'ont pas le pouvoir de prendre les dispositions suggérées par la Belgique Il faudrait une nouvelle réglementation.

M. de Cartier dit que si certains Gouvernements ne peuvent prendre de mesures législatives dans le sens de la répression de la contrebande, la prohibition de l'importation des armes devient impossible.

M. Lessar. On pourrait laisser la Douane faire la police, et détruire les armes saisies, mais il n'y aurait pas possibilité de contrôle. Tout ce qu'on obtiendrait, ce serait de diminuer un peu l'importation.

En résumé, aucune suite n'est donnée à la proposition belge, par suite de ses difficultés d'application.

Le Doyen lit la lettre de **M. de Mumm** relative à une demande du Gouverneur de Canton d'être autorisé à importer des armes, entreposées dans une maison allemande d'Hong-Kong, et destinées à la répression de la piraterie.

M. Beau dit, à titre de renseignement particulier, que les soldats du Maréchal Sou, au Kouang-Si après le départ du Maréchal ont déserté avec leurs armes pour se joindre aux brigands. Voilà que font de leurs armes les soldats dans le Sud de la Chine.

M. de Mumm déclare que son Gouvernement, à la suite d'une démarche du Ministre de Chine à Berlin, l'a invité à consulter le Corps Diplomatique à Pékin sur l'accueil à faire à la demande du Gouverneur Général de Canton. **M. de Mumm** désire avoir l'avis de ses Collègues, et ajoute qu'il ne sait pas si les armes à importer sont d'origine allemande, elles sont, en tous cas, consignées à une maison allemande.

M. Beau a demandé par le télégraphe au Consul de France à Canton si le Gouverneur Général à Canton a des soldats sûrs auxquels on puisse confier des armes. Si la réponse est affirmative, il opinera peut-être pour l'autorisation, car la situation dans le Sud est très mauvaise.

M. Lessar. Mais puisqu'on parle partout de révolution, chaque Gouverneur va vouloir importer des armes dans sa province.

M. Uchida demandant si le Gouvernement chinois n'avait pas adressé déjà des requête du même genre, **le Doyen** lui répond affirmativement, c'était au commencement des négociations et sous une une forme générale.

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'il faudrait préciser la quantité d'armes à importer.

M. Lessar demandera des instructions à Pétersbourg.

M. Beau. Il faut déterminer l'emploi qui sera fait des armes. Les soldats sont d'ordinaire des bandes de coolies qu'on arme, devront-ils opérer sur les frontières et dans l'intérieur ou garder Canton.

Sir Ernest Satow est du même avis.

En résumé, dit le **Doyen**, d'une façon générale le Corps Diplomatique est contre l'autorisa-

tion d'importation ; dans un cas spécial et exceptionnel, il l'accordera, mais quand il sera fixé sur le nombre des armes à importer et la valeur des soldats à qui elles seront confiées.

La question de Kulangsu ne peut être discutée par suite d'absence de renseignements nécessaires à M. Uchida qui sait cependant qu'il ne tardera pas à les recevoir le Gouvernement de Tokio l'ayant informé de leur envoi tout prochain. M. Uchida en donnera communication à ses Collègues, dès qu'il lui seront parvenus.

Le Doyen a reçu la visite d'un secrétaire du Prince K'ing qui demande une réponse au sujet de l'établissement du champ de tir proposé. Les matériaux sont à pied d'œuvre, la saison des pluies s'avance, il faudrait entreprendre les travaux.

Seul, M. Bainbridge a fait connaître l'avis du Commandant de la garde des Etats-Unis, qui accepte les propositions des chinois et demande que l'allée réservée au tir de ses troupes soit voisine de celle qui sera attribuée aux anglais, parce que, comme pour eux les distances sont repérées par yards.

Tout le monde se range à une proposition de M. de Mumm, à savoir : de laisser la question à résoudre aux Commandants des troupes. L'entente faite entre eux, ils pourront s'aboucher directement avec les chinois avec lesquels ils arriveront plus facilement à conclure, que s'ils négociaient par l'intermédiaire du Corps Diplomatique.

Avant la levée de la séance, M. de Mumm déclare qu'une modification est à faire sur la liste du personnel de sa Légation. Le Docteur Krumacher, (marié), a été chargé des fonctions de médecin de la Légation d'Allemagne.

La séance est levée à onze heures trois-quarts.

Le Secrétaire,
GASTON KAHN.

Le Doyen,
M. CZIKANN.

Séance du 7 Mai 1902.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures à la Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie, sous la présidence du baron Czikann de Wahlborn, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, des Etats-Unis, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, du Japon, de Portugal et de Russie, et les chargés d'Affaires de Belgique et d'Espagne. M. le Ministre d'Italie s'était fait remplacer par le Baron Romano, et M. Loudon par M. Oudendyk.

Après la lecture du procès-verbal de la séance précédente et acceptation des modifications apportées à ce document, le Doyen donne lecture de l'ordre du jour de la séance.

La première question qui se pose est celle de la répartition de l'indemnité chinoise entre les Puissances.

Sir Ernest Satow déclare qu'il considère, comme tous ses Collègues, qu'il est absolument nécessaire de sortir de l'impasse dans laquelle on se trouve actuellement. Il est également préoccupé par les inconvénients que présente l'accumulation dans les banques de Shanghai des

« sycees » versés par le Gouvernement Chinois. Il indique à ce propos qu'il ne veut pas porter d'appréciation sur la conduite de ceux des banquiers de Shanghai qui se sont servis des sommes ainsi déposées et les ont utilisées à des opérations diverses.

Le Gouvernement Britannique avait tout d'abord donné comme instructions à M. Hillier de recevoir une part de 13 °/₀ calculée sur la base de la demande primitive de la Grande-Bretagne. « Mon Gouvernement, ajoute **Sir Ernest Satow**, considérait en effet qu'il n'était pas juste « de nous faire subir une nouvelle réduction après celles que nous avions déjà opérées nous-« mêmes.

« Mais aujourd'hui, je suis autorisé, afin de faciliter une solution, à proposer à mes Collè-« gues une répartition provisoire sur la base de 11, 1/2 °/₀ attribuée à la Grande-Bretagne. « D'après la liste N°-V, nous devrions avoir 11.24902 °/₀. L'écart entre ces deux taux est à « peu près 1/4 °/₀.

« Je propose en outre, que les Légations qui n'ont pas encore terminé leur travail de ré-« vision des indemnités particulières, communiquent les résultats de ce travail dans le délai « d'un an ; la répartition définitive s'ensuivrait. »

Le Doyen. — Ces propositions sont-elles acceptées ?

M. Lessar. — Je ne puis me prononcer avant d'avoir reçu des instructions de Saint-Pétersbourg. Je crois devoir néanmoins poser dès à présent la question suivante :

Comment sera distribué le 1/4 °/₀ en trop que percevrait la Grande-Bretagne si l'on se ralliait à la proposition que vient de faire **Sir Ernest** ?

Cette attribution d'une somme en plus à l'une des Puissances, soulève une question de principe, et je ne crois pas qu'il soit possible de reconnaître ainsi à l'une des Puissances intéressées une situation privilégiée.

M. Conger demande à Sir Ernest si, au cas où sa proposition était acceptée, la répartition qui serait faite conserverait un caractère provisoire.

Sir Ernest Satow répond affirmativement.

M. de Mumm ne voit pas d'objection à accepter en principe le système proposé, puisqu'il ne s'agit que d'une répartition provisoire. Bien qu'il ne comprenne pas très-bien pourquoi la Grande-Bretagne demande 11, 1/2 °/₀ au lieu de 11, 1/4 °/₀ environ, il serait disposé, pour faciliter les choses, à se rallier à la proposition de Sir Ernest. Il aurait préféré néanmoins que la liste N°-V eût été prise comme base de répartition.

M. Lessar fait observer à ce moment qu'il y a dans la proposition anglaise une deuxième condition, qui est le délai de 12 mois imparti pour les déclarations à faire.

M. Conger est disposé à accepter tout projet permettant que les fonds soient versés mensuellement d'une façon régulière. Il ajoute qu'il importe peu, à son avis, que l'on donne actuellement un peu plus ou un peu moins à l'une ou l'autre des Puissances, puisqu'il ne s'agit que d'un partage provisoire. Il croirait toutefois outrepasser ses instructions s'il acceptait dès à présent que la déclaration des réductions effectuées soit faite à une date déterminée, dans le délai de 12 mois par exemple. Il pense néanmoins que, sur sa demande télégraphique, son Gouvernement pourrait peut-être accepter la proposition dont il s'agit.

M. Uchida. — Je serais heureux que mes Collègues soient à même de faire la déclaration définitive dans un délai plus court que 12 mois, par exemple avant le 1ᵉʳ juillet prochain.

M. de Mumm regretterait que la proposition Uchida ne soit pas acceptée ; il répète que selon lui, la liste N°-V constituerait la meilleure base pour une répartition même définitive.

M. Conger fait observer que même si la répartition définitive n'était pas faite avant quelque temps, cela n'empêchera pas les indemnités particulières d'être payées à leurs nationaux par les différents Gouvernements.

M. Beau croit devoir faire remarquer tout d'abord que l'appréciation émise par Sir Ernest à l'égard des banques qui tirent profit de leurs dépôts, ne saurait s'appliquer à la banque de l'Indo-Chine, qui a conservé dans ses caves les « sycees » qu'elle a reçus en dépôts, et n'en a tiré aucun intérêt. En ce qui concerne la proposition faite par Sir Ernest, **M. Beau** serait disposé à l'accepter dans son ensemble, bien qu'il ne puisse à cet égard s'inspirer que du sens de ses instructions générales. Il ajoute toutefois qu'il pense que le Gouvernement Français préférerait que le délai indiqué par le Ministre d'Angleterre pour les déclarations à faire, soit raccourci.

M. de Mumm. — Le Gouvernement Anglais serait-il disposé à accepter un délai moins long ?

Sir Ernest Satow. — Je n'ai indiqué cette durée d'un an qu'afin de donner tout le temps

nécessaire aux Puissances qui, comme les Etats-Unis et d'autres sans doute, ont encore à faire un travail de révision plus ou moins long.

M. Conger. — Tous mes Collègues savent que depuis le commencement des négociations, les Etats-Unis n'ont jamais cherché à couvrir avec l'indemnité demandée par nous, la totalité des dépenses faites par le Gouvernement américain et des pertes subies par nos nationaux ; le caractère spécial de notre demande d'indemnité est celui d'une somme forfaitaire brute, qui, plus que probablement, ne couvrira pas les frais que nous avons faits et nos demandes particulières. On ne peut donc pas nous demander de faire une réduction sur le chiffre global que nous avons déjà déclaré. Je pense donc que, sur ma demande télégraphique, mon Gouvernement ne fera pas d'objection à ce que nous déclarions à nouveau ce chiffre, non pas dans le délai d'un an, mais immédiatement si on le désire. Dans ce cas ce chiffre, je crois, serait identique à notre demande actuelle.

M. de Cartier. — Vous n'auriez donc aucune réduction à faire ?

M. Conger. — Je pense que non. Toutefois je n'ai aucune assurance ferme à donner à cet égard, mais je demanderai immédiatement des instructions par le télégraphe.

Sir Ernest Satow. Il reste à demander à **M. Beau** s'il serait en mesure de déclarer son chiffre avant le 1er juillet prochain.

M. Beau. Parfaitement. La Commission de révision des indemnités instituée à Pékin par les soins de mon prédécesseur, a terminé son travail, qui a été effectué dans les conditions où le même travail a été fait par d'autres Légations, et, quant à la révision qui pourra être faite à Paris, elle n'a pas le même objet.

M. de Cartier déclare à ce moment que le chiffre des indemnités belges, qui figure à la liste N°-V est bien le chiffre définitif, tout en réservant les questions pendantes entre les Légations de France et de Belgique et pour la solution desquelles il attend des instructions définitives de son Gouvernement.

Le Doyen. Pour nous résumer, tous les Représentants des Puissances ont accepté, n'est-il pas vrai, la proposition de **Sir Ernest Satow** ?

M. de Mumm demande à ce moment à **M. Uchida** s'il est d'accord à ce sujet avec ses Collègues.

M. Uchida répond affirmativement.

M. de Cartier demande s'il n'y aurait pas lieu, étant donné que presque tous les Représentants sont d'accord sur les points indiqués ci-dessus, d'envoyer des télégrammes identiques aux divers Gouvernements.

M. Lessar pense qu'en ce qui le concerne, ce serait inutile, le Gouvernement russe ne pouvant admettre pour une raison de principe, qu'il soit attribué, même comme répartition provisoire, 1/4 %, en plus à l'une des Puissances.

M. de Carcer. En somme, on est d'accord sur la question de faire les déclarations avant le 1er juillet.

M. Lessar doit préalablement demander des instructions à son Gouvernement.

Le Doyen. Au cas où **M. Lessar** recevrait des instructions conformes à celles de ses Collègues, on pourrait sans retard et sans qu'il soit besoin de provoquer une nouvelle réunion du Corps Diplomatique, envoyer des instructions conformes aux banquiers de Shanghai.

M. Conger demande encore si tous ses Collègues sont bien disposés à déclarer leur chiffre avant le 1er juillet.

M. de Mumm appelle de nouveau l'attention sur l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à prendre la liste N°-V comme base de répartition définitive : il est persuadé néanmoins que son Gouvernement acceptera les propositions nouvelles qui viennent d'être soumises au Corps Diplomatique. Ce n'est donc pour ainsi dire que « pro forma » qu'il va télégraphier à Berlin pour demander l'autorisation de faire sa déclaration avant le 1er juillet.

Le Baron Romano demandera également des instructions dans le même sens au Gouvernement Italien.

M. Conger. Puisqu'il ne s'agit d'ici au 1er juillet que de faire une répartition provisoire, je pense qu'il n'y aurait pas d'inconvénients à donner à la Grande-Bretagne les 11 1/2 %, qu'elle demande.

M. de Mumm voudrait savoir si, dans le cas où la Grande-Bretagne maintenait strictement sa demande de 11 1/2 % et où la Russie refuserait d'y souscrire, ses autres Collègues accepteraient de répartir provisoirement pour les deux mois en question entre leurs Gouvernements, la perte résultant du 1/4 % en trop qui serait attribué à l'Angleterre.

M. Beau fait ressortir qu'il ne s'agit en l'espèce que d'une perte de 4.500 taels environ par

mois (soit 9.000 taels pour les deux versements de mai et juin). Pour une somme aussi dérisoire, il paraît bien inutile de soulever une question internationale et de dépenser en frais de télégrammes, des sommes beaucoup plus élevées que le chiffre en litige. Il ne s'agira en effet que d'une perte d'à peine 275 taels pendant 2 mois pour chacune des 9 Puissances qui y concourreront. Il répète qu'il se croit autorisé par ses instructions générales, à accepter la très-légère majoration demandée par la Grande-Bretagne.

M. Lessar déclare qu'en raison de la question de principe qui est soulevée, il ne peut prendre part, sans instructions spéciales de son Gouvernement, à la répartition du 1/3 °/₀ attribué à l'Angleterre.

Sir Ernest Satow voudrait arriver à ce que le versement du 31 mai soit effectué comme répartition provisoire, sur une base normale, et qu'il soit attribué 11, 1/2 °/₀ à la Grande-Bretagne. Il considère également que les sommes déposées en février mars et avril par parts égales de 1/5 et 1/6, et qui sont actuellement accumulées dans les banques de Shanghai, soient réparties sur les bases indiquées ci-dessus.

M. Beau indique que le point important à réaliser, c'est le partage définitif, lequel devrait avoir lieu avant la date critique du 1ᵉʳ juillet.

Le Doyen fait observer que l'on devrait envisager le cas où le Gouvernement russe refusant d'accepter les propositions anglaises et la Grande-Bretagne les maintenant, les autres Puissances les accepteraient néanmoins.

Sir Ernest Satow. Dans ce dernier cas, le 1/4 °/₀ qui serait remis à l'Angleterre, serait supporté par toutes les Puissances, la Russie restant en dehors. Ne pourrait-on pas alors donner des instructions dans ce sens aux banquiers de Shanghai, en vue de la répartition provisoire qui aura lieu le 31 mai ?

M. Lessar. L'acceptation par les autres Puissances de la proposition anglaise faciliterait certainement le règlement de la question.

M. Beau. Nous pourrions parfaitement prendre sur nous d'accepter cette proposition, puisqu'il ne s'agit que d'une répartition provisoire.

M. de Cartier ajoute que si l'on ne prend pas de mesures immédiates pour sortir de la situation actuelle, celle-ci se trouvera encore aggravée bientôt lorsque sera ouverte la nouvelle banque belge de Shanghai.

M. Uchida répète qu'il ne peut se prononcer sur les questions posées, sans instructions de son Gouvernement. Il ne voit pas du reste très-clairement la nécessité absolue d'une répartition provisoire immédiate, puisqu'il ne s'agit que des deux versements de fin mai et fin juin.

M. Lessar déclare alors que, si à la fin de ce mois, on en est encore au système du partage en fractions égales qu'avait accepté la banque russe au moment où le partage se faisait en cinq, il protestera énergiquement au nom de son Gouvernement, car à la fin de juin la division se ferait par 1/7ᵐᵉˢ égaux : la banque russe recevrait ainsi une somme encore inférieure à celle qu'elle à reçue sur les précédents versements. Les autres banques encaissent de cette façon de l'argent qu'elles placent avantageusement, alors que cet argent appartient au Gouvernement russe.

Sir Ernest Satow fait alors observer au Ministre de Russie que sa proposition tend précisément a faire cesser cette anomalie.

M. Conger demande à **M. Lessar** si sa protestation s'applique bien à la division qui est faite entre les banques et non entre les Gouvernements.

M. Lessar répond affirmativement.

Le Doyen. Ainsi, on est d'accord sur les deux points suivants : partage provisoire immédiat, et déclaration à faire avant le 1ᵉʳ juillet prochain, — sauf les réserves faites par Son Excellence le Ministre de Russie et la réponse télégraphique à attendre du Gouvernement japonais.

M. Beau. On devrait insister pour que ces réponses nous soient communiquées le plus tôt possible, afin que la répartition provisoire puisse commencer aussitôt après.

Le Baron Romano. On pourrait peut-être préparer d'avance une nouvelle liste (N°-VI), puisqu'il y aurait lieu de répartir des sommes antérieurement versées et qui sont actuellement en dépôt dans les banques de Shanghai.

Sir Ernest Satow a encore une proposition à faire : on pourrait peut-être déclarer à la Commission des banquiers, que ceux-ci n'avaient pas le droit d'employer les sommes déposées, et on demanderait en même temps à cette Commission qu'un compte détaillé de l'emploi de ces fonds soit fourni au Corps Diplomatique.

M. Beau. Ce serait difficile : Il ne faut pas se dissimuler en effet, qu'au point de vue de la

situation du marché financier de Shanghai, il y avait de très graves inconvénients à laisser s'accumuler dans les banques, une quantité considérable d'espèces qui auraient été ainsi retirées de la circulation. Nous pouvons donc blâmer les banquiers, mais il faut avouer que c'est un peu nous, par notre désaccord, qui les avons mis dans la nécessité d'agir comme ils l'ont fait.

Le Doyen. On pourrait néanmoins demander aux banquiers de fournir le compte des intérêts qu'ils ont réalisés par les opérations de banque qu'ils ont faites en se servant des fonds déposés.

M. Lozaar. A quoi bon? C'est l'affaire, non pas du Corps Diplomatique, mais des Gouvernements. Je ne vois donc pas pourquoi notre banque, par exemple, aurait à rendre des comptes de ce genre.

Sir Ernest Satow n'insistant pas sur sa dernière proposition, celle-ci est abandonnée.

On passe ensuite à la question de la concession internationale de Koulang-sou.

M. Uchida lit immédiatement la déclaration suivante :

« Lorsque le Corps Diplomatique a examiné le règlement de la concession de Koulang-« sou, dans sa séance du 12 mars, j'ai dit que mon Gouvernement est opposé au dernier para-« graphe de l'article IV. Dans la précédente clause, le terme « étranger » doit être interprété « comme signifiant les personnes qui ne sont pas de la race chinoise et ne comprend pas les « personnes de ladite race qui sont, par naissance ou par naturalisation à l'étranger, devenus « sujets de pays étranger, car ce paragraphe serait préjudiciable aux sujets chinois devenus « japonais par suite de la conquête de Formose, ainsi qu'aux chinois naturalisés japonais.

« En effet, le premier paragraphe de l'article V du traité de paix conclu entre la Chine et « le Japon en 1895, dit que les habitants des territoires cédés au Japon qui désirent résider « en dehors de ces territoires cédés, pourront librement vendre leurs propriétés immobilières « et se retirer. A cet effet, un délai de deux ans à partir du jour de l'échange des ratifications « sera accordé. A l'expiration de ce délai, ceux des habitants qui n'auront pas quitté ce terri-« toire, seront, à l'option du Japon, considérés comme sujets japonais. »

« En conséquence de cet article, le Gouvernement de Formose décréta ce qui suit au mois « de mai 1897.

« Les habitants de Formose, au moment de la cession de cette île au mois de mai de la « 28me année de Meiji (1895) qui ne se seraient pas retirés avant le 6 mai de la 30me année de « Meiji (1897), seront considérés comme sujets japonais. »

« La qualité de sujet japonais ainsi acquise par les habitants de Formose n'est sujette à « aucune restriction par le fait de lois ou de règlements postérieurs de l'Empire du Japon.

« Voilà comment sont devenus japonais les chinois qui se trouvaient à Formose à la suite « de la guerre sino-japonaise, et dans quelle position ils se trouvaient par rapport aux lois de « l'Empire. Le Gouvernement Japonais doit donc traiter les anciens Formosiens comme ses « sujets d'origine purement japonaise et assurer aux premiers tous les droits qui sont accordés « aux derniers. »

« Quant à la naturalisation des chinois au Japon, elle ne peut se faire qu'en conformité de « la loi sur l'acquisition et la perte de la qualité de japonais, loi qui impose les mêmes forma-« lités et les mêmes conditions à tous les étrangers. L'article VII de cette loi est comme suit :

« Les étrangers pourront être naturalisés avec l'autorisation du Ministre de l'Intérieur.

« Le Ministre de l'Intérieur ne pourra autoriser à être naturalisés que ceux qui auront sa-« tisfait aux conditions suivantes :

« 1° Avoir leur domicile au Japon pendant 5 années consécutives ; 2° être âgé d'au moins « 20 ans révolus et avoir la capacité suffisante d'après les lois de leur pays ; 3° avoir une con-« duite correcte ; 4° avoir une fortune ou des aptitudes suffisantes pour mener une existence « indépendante ; 5° n'avoir aucune nationalité ou perdre leur ancienne nationalité par l'acquisi-« tion de la qualité de sujet japonais.

« A ces conditions, il n'y a pas à craindre que les Chinois de Koulang-sou se fassent natu-« raliser Japonais d'un moment à l'autre dans le seul but d'obtenir le droit d'électeur ou d'éli-« gible dans le conseil d'administration municipale.

« Du reste, en fait, la proportion des résidents étrangers et des chinois devenus étrangers « se trouvant en ce moment à Koulang-sou est, comme le tableau suivant l'indique, ce qui « d'après moi, peut rassurer certains esprits qui paraissent craindre l'invasion subite de la race « chinoise.

ELECTEURS

« Résidents étrangers : 60 — Chinois devenus japonais : 10
« Résidents japonais : 20 « « étrangers : 15

80 25

ELIGIBLES

« Résidents étrangers : 20 — Chinois devenus japonais : 5
« Résidents japonais : 6 « « étrangers : 10

26 15

« Telles sont les raisons pour lesquelles le Gouvernement Impérial demande la suppres-
« sion du dernier paragraphe de l'article IV. »

Après la lecture de la déclaration qui précède, **M. Uchida** fait observer que l'intention de son Gouvernement n'est nullement de s'opposer à la mise en vigueur du règlement proposé, mais qu'il a tenu simplement à faire connaître ses objections contre la rédaction de cette dernière partie de l'article IV.

M. de Mumm. Au cas où tous les autres Représentants étrangers accepteraient cet article dans sa forme actuelle, le Gouvernement Japonais maintiendrait-il son opposition ?

M. Uchida répète qu'il a tenu uniquement à appeler l'attention de ses Collègues sur les objections que croit devoir faire le Gouvernement Japonais.

Sir Ernest Satow propose que le mémoire lu par **M. Uchida** soit inséré dans le procès-verbal de la séance, afin qu'on puisse l'étudier avant la réunion suivante.

Le Doyen. Lorsqu'on sera d'accord sur la rédaction de l'article contesté, le nouveau règlement devra être soumis au Wai-ou-pou.

Nous avons maintenant à nous occuper de la question de la Cour mixte de la concession internationale de Shanghai. Les principales modifications apportées au statut actuel ayant été effectuées par les soins des Consuls généraux d'Angleterre, d'Allemagne et des Etats-Unis, je propose que le projet en question soit étudié par une commission composée des Ministres de ces trois Puissances.

M. Beau. Il ne s'agit, n'est-ce pas, que d'une Commission d'études, et cette Commission aura simplement à faire part de ses observations au Corps Diplomatique.

M. de Mumm répond affirmativement.

Le Doyen : La question suivante qui a été soumise au Corps Diplomatique, est celle relative à certains articles qui étaient, avant le mois de novembre dernier, admis en franchise, et qui ont été soumis, par suite du Protocole final, à des droits nouveaux, ce qui a amené des protestations et des réclamations. Sir Robert Hart m'a écrit à ce sujet une lettre en date du 14 avril, que j'ai communiquée à mes Collègues. Cette lettre transmettait une communication du Commissaire des Douanes à Shanghai datée du 26 mars, accompagnée d'une liste des articles considérés comme utiles et qu'il pourrait y avoir lieu d'admettre en franchise (voir annexe I).

En marge de cette liste, notre Collègue, M. le Ministre du Portugal a déjà inscrit les réserves qu'il a cru devoir faire au nom de son Gouvernement.

Depuis l'envoi de cette première lettre, l'Inspecteur général des Douanes m'en a adressé une nouvelle (voir annexe II) posant une question analogue pour deux autres articles : le matériel de chemin de fer et les provisions nécessaires aux navires, y compris le charbon consommé par ceux-ci. Robert Hart pense que ces articles spéciaux pourraient être l'objet d'une détaxe, et il soumet la question au Corps Diplomatique.

En ce qui concerne le matériel de chemin de fer, M. le Chargé d'Affaires de Belgique m'a communiqué une note (voir annexe III) citant l'article du règlement de chemin de fer Pékin-Hankéou, qui affranchit le matériel destiné à cette ligne, de tout droit d'entrée.

M. Lessar. Nous avons une clause analogue pour les chemins de fer de Mandchourie.

Le Doyen. Les Puissances qui ont des traités avec la Chine pourront sans doute profiter des mêmes exemptions en vertu de la clause « de la nation la plus favorisée ».

M. Lessar ne le croit pas, car il s'agit, non pas de traités généraux, mais de contrats particuliers.

M. de Mumm. En tous cas, le Protocole final n'a rien pu changer à ces contrats, qui font bénéficier les lignes de chemin de fer déjà existantes ou concédées, de certains dégrèvements.

M. Beau. En ce qui concerne les contrats à venir, il appartient au Gouvernement Chinois seul de décider ce qu'il voudra faire. Mais pour les contrats existants, il n'est pas douteux qu'un arrangement général comme le Protocole final, ne peut porter atteinte aux droits inscrits dans des contrats particuliers. — On pourrait donc, selon moi, répondre à Sir Robert Hart, par une formule générale, en disant par exemple, que le protocole du 7 septembre n'a rien changé, en ce qui concerne les chemins de fer, à la situation existante.

Passant à la question des approvisionnements pour les navires, **M. de Mumm** explique le fonctionnement en Chine du système des « drawbacks » pour les charbons consommés à bord. La question soulevée par Sir Robert Hart n'est donc selon lui, que le résultat d'une interprétation erronnée.

Revenant sur la question du matériel pour chemins de fer,

Sir Ernest Satow ne croit pas que, dans les contrats futurs, le Gouvernement Chinois ait le droit d'accorder un dégrèvement quelconque, ou, s'il consent à exempter les nouvelles lignes des droits en question, il faudra que ce Gouvernement en reverse le montant dans la caisse des Douanes Maritimes Impériales, en prélevant les sommes correspondantes sur les ressources générales de l'Empire.

M. Beau fait alors remarquer que les droits de douane n'ont pas été mis sous sequestre pour le paiement des indemnités de 1900 : celles-ci sont, en réalité, payées sur des ressources tout autres que celles qui ont été inscrites dans le Protocole comme devant servir de garanties. Il indique à ce propos, que c'est même là l'une des causes des troubles actuels dans le sud du Tcheli et sur différents autres points de la Chine : On ne peut donc pas dire qu'il y ait pour le Gouvernement Impérial, dans le cas où il accorderait dans des contrats futurs, une détaxe en faveur du matériel de chemins de fer, obligation de reverser le montant de ces droits dans la caisse de la douane.

Il semble, du reste, ajoute le Ministre de France, que nous devrions être d'accord pour ne pas mettre d'entraves à l'obtention d'avantages qui pourraient être faits dans cet ordre d'idées, et qui auraient pour résultat de développer plus rapidement le réseau ferré de l'Empire. Il y a là, fait observer **M. Beau**, un intérêt général.

Sir Ernest Satow est d'avis que la clause de « la nation la plus favorisée » ne peut être appliquée lorsqu'il s'agit d'avantages spéciaux faits, non pas à tous les nationaux d'un pays, mais à une compagnie déterminée.

M. Conger. Si les chinois commettent une erreur dans l'interprétation du Protocole, chacun des Gouvernements intéressés est libre de leur faire des observations. Par exemple, pour la question de la franchise demandée pour les médicaments destinés aux œuvres de charité, le Wai-Wou-pou a sollicité l'interprétation du Ministre des Etats-Unis, qui a fait connaître au Gouvernement Chinois l'avis du Corps Diplomatique.

Sir Ernest Satow pense que dans la liste communiquée par Sir Robert Hart, les articles numérotés 1 et 2 (bagages arrivés comme frêt par un navire autre que celui qui a amené le passager auxquels ils appartiennent, et les vêtements, tableaux, livres et mobilier usagés), devraient être exemptés de tout droit d'entrée, mais qu'une telle exemption ne s'expliquerait pas en ce qui concerne les autres articles indiqués dans la liste en question.

Le Doyen fait observer, à propos des bagages, vêtements et mobilier usagés, qu'il est de pratique constante dans tous les pays, que ces articles sont exemptés par la loi d'application de la Douane, même lorsque le tarif n'en fait pas mention. On pourrait donc répondre simplement qu'en ce qui concerne les articles numérotés 1 et 2, le protocole n'a rien changé à la pratique ordinaire.

M. Conger. Si les Chinois avaient appliqué à la lettre les termes du Protocole final, tous les articles auraient dû payer, sans aucune exception. Mais comme les différents Gouvernements admettent généralement en franchise une certaine quantité de bagages et effets personnels, je pense que si les autorités chinoises ne dépassent pas, dans cet ordre d'idées, une certaine limite, il n'y a rien dire. Si toutefois cette limite se trouvait dépassée à un moment donné, chacun des Gouvernements intéressés seraient en droit de protester et de réclamer l'application stricte du Protocole.

M. de Mumm fait observer que l'on doit considérer que Sir Robert Hart a eu en vue, en écrivant sa lettre, de demander un simple *avis personnel* au sujet des articles énumérés dans la liste présentée par le Commissaire des Douanes à Shanghai.

M. Conger propose que la Commission de rédaction soit chargée d'étudier la question et de soumettre au Corps Diplomatique un projet de réponse à l'Inspecteur général des Douanes.

Le Doyen pense que l'on pourrait néanmoins étudier quelques-uns des articles de la liste.

Sur bien des points, il ne peut, en effet, y avoir de doute. C'est ainsi, par exemple, que les billards et les bateaux de course, qui sont au premier chef, des articles de luxe, ne devraient pas être exempts de droits.

Le Baron Czikann fait du reste observer, qu'à son avis, ce que fait actuellement le Corps Diplomatique, n'est qu'un travail provisoire, le règlement définitif de cette question devant être laissé à la commission de révision du tarif.

Le Doyen demande également si la proposition de **M. Conger** au sujet de l'étude de la liste par la Commission de rédaction est acceptée, et si cette commission devra préparer un projet de lettre.

M. de Mumm. Sur les questions posées dans la première lettre de Sir Robert Hart, on ne peut à mon avis, que donner un conseil à Sir Robert Hart. Mais en ce qui concerne la deuxième lettre, il y a une question de droit à laquelle on peut répondre d'une façon positive.

M. Beau appelle à ce moment l'attention de ses Collègues sur l'une des questions posées dans la première lettre de Sir Robert Hart : l'exemption des droits pour les objets destinés aux membres du Corps Consulaire. Il fait valoir à ce propos l'élévation générale des prix qui a suivi de près, dans les différents ports, la taxation des objets autrefois admis en franchise, et d'une façon générale, le renchérissement de la vie qui s'est produit en Extrême-Orient au cours de ces dernières années et qui frappe plus spécialement des agents dont les traitements n'ont pas été augmentées et qui sont tenus à des dépenses de représentation particulièrement onéreuses.

Le Doyen insiste dans le même sens que le Ministre de France, et il fait observer en outre que les Consuls étrangers en Chine ont d'autant plus le droit d'être traités, au point de vue douanier, avec une certaine faveur, qu'ils jouissent en Chine du droit d'exterrioralité et ont des pouvoirs de juridiction très étendus. Ils se trouvent par conséquent, dans une situation analogue aux membres du Corps Diplomatique.

M. de Carcer, tout en se ralliant aux vues de **M. Beau** et du **Baron Czikann**, est d'avis néanmoins que l'on devrait faire sur ce point une distinction entre les Consuls de carrière et les Consuls marchands.

Le Doyen s'associe à cette proposition, qui est acceptée unanimement.

Il ajoute que la Commission de rédaction préparera deux projets de lettres en tenant compte des diverses observations faites dans la séance de ce jour. On aurait soin de faire observer dans les réponses en question, que l'avis donné au sujet de la note annexée à la lettre de Sir Robert Hart n'est que provisoire, et que la Commission de révision du tarif réglera définitivement les points douteux.

M. Beau insiste encore pour que la question de franchise douanière à accorder aux Consuls soit traitée d'une façon définitive dans la lettre à l'Inspecteur général. Les membres du Corps Consulaire, obligés depuis novembre dernier, à payer des droits de douane sur les objets personnels qu'ils feront venir d'Europe ou d'Amérique, se trouvent dans une situation désavantageuses qu'il y aurait lieu de faire cesser le plus tôt possible.

Le Doyen. Sir Ernest Satow m'a fait savoir qu'il désirait exposer à ses Collègues du Corps Diplomatique un incident qui s'est produit récemment à Tientsin à l'occasion de l'importation d'une certaine quantité de plomb.

Ce plomb avait été admis par la Douane, qui en avait autorisé l'importation, mais le Gouvernement Provisoire, croyant que le plomb en question était destiné à la fabrication des balles de fusils, a refusé de délivrer les « passes de transit » nécessaires pour faire circuler dans l'intérieur le chargement dont il s'agit.

Sir Ernest Satow. J'ai en effet été consulté à ce sujet, et il m'a été demandé si l'on devait faire rentrer le plomb parmi les articles considérés comme contrebande de guerre ; J'ai répondu que l'importation et la libre circulation du chargement de plomb en question ne pouvait être interdits par le Protocole du 7 septembre dernier, car ce document ne vise que les articles qui, par leur nature même, sont *exclusivement* destinés à la fabrication des armes et des munitions, comme par exemple les canons de fusils, etc...

A la suite de cette réponse, on m'a affirmé que l'on était absolument certain que le chargement de plomb en question, était destiné à la fabrication de balles.

M. de Mumm pense que le Protocole n'interdit que l'importation des armes et des munitions de guerre mais non leur circulation dans l'intérieur du pays (décision du Corps Diplomatique en date du 6 septembre 1901).

Il rappelle à ce propos quelques précédents, notamment l'autorisation donnée le 6 septem-

bre dernier à Li Hong-tchang, d'importer 700.000 cartouches, et la permission donnée de faire circuler un chargement de plomb entre Tientsin et Shanghai.

Sir Ernest Satow est d'avis que la Douane ayant admis l'entrée du chargement de plomb, le Gouvernement Provisoire n'ayant pas qualité pour empêcher la libre circulation.

Le Baron Czikann est de cet avis et il rappelle à ce propos la réponse qui fut adressée dans ce sens à Sir Robert Hart lors de l'incident récent de l'importation d'armes à Tchefou.

M. Uchida saisit cette occasion pour faire savoir à ses Collègues qu'on vient d'interdire dans des conditions analogues, de laisser circuler un chargement de soufre entre le Chantoung et le Tcheli.

M. de Mumm propose que l'on écrive au Gouvernement Provisoire pour lui faire connaître les décisions du Corps Diplomatique.

Sir Ernest Satow est de cet avis. La lettre en question devrait être écrite et adressée par les soins du Doyen.

Le Doyen informe alors ses Collègues de la réception d'une lettre du Wai-Wou-Pou contenant le texte d'un arrangement récent entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Chine, au sujet de la remise aux autorités chinoises de la ligne de chemin de fer Tientsin à Shanghai-Kouan, à la date du 1er juin prochain.

Le Wai-Wou-Pou prie le **Doyen** de communiquer cet arrangement aux Représentants des Puissances et de leur demander de faire connaître leur réponse.

M. Beau fait observer qu'il n'a pas encore eu connaissance de ce document, et il ne voit d'ailleurs pas quel genre de réponse voudrait recevoir le Wai-Wou-Pou. Selon le Ministre de France, on ne peut envoyer qu'un simple accusé de réception.

M. Lessar partage la même opinion, la communication du Wai-Wou-Pou étant très vague et ne contenant aucun détail précis.

Le Ministre de Russie considère d'ailleurs que chacun devrait répondre séparément au Wai-Wou-Pou en demandant des renseignements sur le nouvel arrangement.

M. de Mumm propose alors que le Doyen réponde simplement au Wai-Wou-Pou qu'il donnera connaissance à ses Collègues du document communiqué.

Accepté.

Le Doyen. Il reste encore à étudier la question du Conseil d'administration du Quartier Diplomatique.

Sir Ernest Satow pense qu'avant de pouvoir se prononcer sur le règlement proposé, il serait nécessaire de savoir exactement quels sont les terrains et les rues du quartier qu'il y aura à entretenir. Il y aurait donc lieu d'établir un cadastre dans lequel seraient indiqués d'une façon précise les terrains appartenant à chaque Légation ainsi que ceux qui appartiennent à des particuliers, l'emplacement et la largeur des rues, etc., etc...

Le Baron Czikann fait observer qu'on a décidé antérieurement l'établissement de ce relevé, qui devra être effectué en tenant compte des dernières modifications qui ont été apportées au quartier.

M. Lessar pose alors la question de savoir s'il est possible de fixer, dès à présent, la propriété des terrains du quartier diplomatique : On voit, en effet, apparaître à chaque instant de nouveaux soi-disant propriétaires inconnus la veille. A quoi bon alors essayer d'établir un cadastre supposé exact ? Il y aurait des Puissances qui se considéreraient liées par lui, d'autres qui ne le reconnaîtraient pas obligatoire pour leurs nationaux. C'est ainsi que la banque Russo-Chinoise a dû payer deux fois le même terrain.

Le Baron Czikann. On a décidé que les titres de propriété ne seraient considérés comme valables que s'ils étaient présentés jusqu'à une certaine date. La banque Russo-Chinoise aurait pu se référer à cette décision déjà ancienne du Corps Diplomatique,

M. de Mumm fait observer qu'en tout état de cause, un cadastre sera toujours utile.

M. Beau considère que « cadastre » est un mot un peu ambitieux pour le moment ; Cela suppose en effet un travail très-complet et très-minutieux. On pourrait faire néanmoins un relevé des rues et des terrains des diverses Légations, dont l'état actuel pourrait être indiqué par chacune d'elles. On aurait de cette façon, un relevé à jour du Quartier Diplomatique. Ce travail donnerait sans doute satisfaction à Sir Ernest Satow.

Le Baron Czikann. Avec une pièce de ce genre en mains, il sera facile d'opposer une fin de non-recevoir à tous les particuliers qui ne présenteront pas des titres en règle.

M. Lessar. La constitution d'un Conseil d'administration pour le Quartier Diplomatique, implique l'acceptation de paiement d'une somme annuelle pour les différents services et travaux. Il y aura donc lieu de soumettre ce projet de dépenses à nos différents Gouvernements, et il n'est

pas certain que le Gouvernement russe s'engage à verser une quote-part annuelle si celle-ci devait être par trop élevée. Il peut se faire en effet, que l'entretien des rues dont l'entretien lui incomberait si nous restions isolés, coûterait moins cher que la part que nous aurions à verser à la caisse du Conseil d'Administration.

M. de Mumm pense que la contribution de chacun ne sera pas très élevée.

Le Baron Czikann revenant sur la question du relevé demandé par Sir Ernest Satow, exprime l'avis que ce travail serait très utile pour l'étude du projet de règlement du Conseil d'Administration,

Le relevé en question pourrait être fait par **MM. de Mumm, Beau, Czikann**, qui forment déjà la Commission actuelle, à laquelle on pourrait adjoindre **Sir Ernest Satow.**

M. Lessar considère qu'il sera nécessaire d'établir dès le début un projet de budjet destiné à être soumis aux divers Gouvernements.

M. Beau pense que l'on pourrait tout au moins dresser un devis approximatif relatif à l'établissement des rues et à l'entretien du quartier. Il est d'avis que la Commission chargée de la rédaction du règlement pourrait compléter utilement son travail par une étude de ce genre.

Sir Ernest Satow. Il ne faut pas oublier d'autre part, qu'il y a des travaux en cours d'exécution comme la rue Linévitch-Gaselee, faite en commun par la Russie et l'Angleterre. Il y a également la question des talus du canal. Ces travaux seront remis, une fois finis, au Conseil d'Administration municipale.

De son côté, **M. Lessar** pense que toutes les routes qui entourent les glacis pourraient être entretenues par les chinois.

Sir Ernest Satow se demande si cela ne serait pas contraire aux stipulations du Protocole, qui interdit aux chinois de faire quoi que ce soit dans le Quartier Diplomatique.

M. Lessar croit que l'on pourrait peut-être s'entendre sur ce point avec les Chinois pour l'entretien des rues en question, puisqu'on leur laisse en échange la faculté de circuler dans le Quartier Diplomatique.

Sir Ernest Satow indique, à propos de l'établissement d'un cadastre sommaire que ce travail pourrait sans doute être effectué par les officiers du génie attachés aux gardes des Légations.

Le Baron Czikann ajoute que la Commission chargée de la rédaction du règlement pourrait établir en même temps un projet du budjet.

M. de Mumm voudrait que ce travail comporte un budget ordinaire et un budget extraordinaire.

M. Beau. Il serait également intéréressant que, dans ce projet, on prévoie les 2 cas : avec ou sans la participation des chinois.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire, — GASTON KAHN.

Le Doyen, — M. CZIKANN.

Séance du 20 Mai 1902.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie, sous la présidence du baron Czikann de Wahlborn, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, des Etats-Unis, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, de Portugal et de Russie, et les Chargés d'Affaires de Belgique et des Pays-Bas. **M. de Carcer**, empêché, a prié **M. de Cartier** de le représenter.

Lecture est donnée du procès-verbal de la séance du 7 mai, qui est adopté, sauf par **MM. Uchida** et **London** qui n'en ont pas encore pris connaissance.

Le Doyen prie **M. Lessar** d'exposer les raisons pour lesquelles il a demandé la réunion du Corps Diplomatique.

Le Ministre de Russie dit que 3 jours seulement restent avant que la Commission de Shanghai prenne une décision à l'égard du prochain versement. Or, trois banques détiennent 23 °/₀ de plus qu'il leur est dû. Il voudrait savoir si ses Collègues ont donné des instructions à leurs banquiers pour qu'ils conforment leur attitude à la décision unanime du Corps Diplomatique d'accepter le partage provisoire pour les versements anciens et futurs, d'après la liste n° 5.

M. de Mumm a constaté, d'après la circulaire 142 du Doyen, que tout le monde avait accepté la répartition provisoire d'après la liste n° 5, pour les versements anciens et futurs jusqu'à la répartition définitive, mais il voudrait que cette décision fût consignée au présent procès-verbal.

Accepté.

M. Lessar demande si ses Collègues ont avisé leurs banquiers, à Shanghai.

Le Doyen a envoyé des instructions au sien dès le 16 mai.

M. Beau également.

MM. de Mumm et **Conger** le feront après la séance.

Sir Ernest Satow n'a pas envoyé d'instructions précises à M. Hillier, parce qu'il savait que les calculs définitifs seraient établis dans la séance d'aujourd'hui, après laquelle il le lui communiquerait ; mais il a notifié au délégué anglais que le Corps Diplomatique s'était à l'unanimité prononcé pour la liste n° 5. Si l'accord se fait aujourd'hui, on aura le temps d'envoyer la liste révisée à Shanghai avant le 1er juin.

M. Uchida attendait pour savoir si l'acceptation était unanime ; il va sans délai prier son Gouvernement d'envoyer des instructions au délégué japonais à Shanghai.

Tous les autres Représentants ont envoyé ou vont envoyer immédiatement des instructions à leurs banquiers.

M. de Mumm rappelle que, sur la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow, les chiffres de la liste n° 5 ont dû être vérifiés. La Commission des indemnités s'est adressée pour cela à M. Hynd, (Hong Kong Shanghai Bank), à M. Pokotilov (banque russo-chinoise) et au représentant de la Specie Bank de Yokohama. M. Pokotilov a calculé avec 6, M. Hynd avec 5 décimales et la concordance existe sauf pour 2 nombres jusqu'aux 5mes décimales. 1° Pour l'Allemagne il y a une légère erreur dans le calcul de M. Pokotilov ; les 2 deuxièmes décimales de la liste à 6 décimales devraient être 74 et non 76. Par conséquent en réduisant à 5 décimales la 5me décimale doit être un 7 — d'accord avec les calculs des banques anglaise et japonaise — et non un 8 comme il résulterait du calcul russe. 2° Pour les réclamations internationales, et suédoises-norvégiennes réunies, les 2 dernières décimales, de la liste à 6 décimales, sont 17. — Si l'on supprime la 6me décimale, la 5me doit devenir un 2. — Mais la 5me décimale du cœfficient des indemnités internationales est un 6, suivi d'un 3, celle du cœfficient des indemnités suédoises-norvégiennes est un 5, suivi d'un 4. — Il faut augmenter d'une unité pour avoir un 2, car 6 et 5 font 1-1 et il faut avoir 1-2 comme 4me et 5me décimales.

M. de Mumm propose d'élever la 5me décimale du coefficient des indemnités suédoises-norvégiennes, car elle est suivie d'un 4 tandis que celle des indemnités internationales n'est suivie que d'un 3. — Ces modifications proposées par le Ministre d'Allemagne sont adoptées ; et il est décidé d'envoyer à la Commission de Shanghai la liste n° 5 avec 5 décimales ; — si elle préfère une liste à 6 décimales, elle l'établira.

La liste n° 5 est ainsi définitivement établie. —

Pays	H. Fls.	H. Fls.	%	%
Allemagne		92.131.409 81		20.01567
Autriche-Hongrie		4.095.517 14		0.88976
Belgique		8.678.450		1.88541
Espagne		138.400		0.03007
Etats-Unis d'Amérique		33.692.722 37		7.31970
France		72.500.000		15.75072
Grande-Bretagne	51.778.784 72	51.873.148 72	11.24901	11.26951
Portugal	94.364		0,02050	
Italie		27.226.002 33		5.91489
Japon		35.589.196 86		7.73180
Pays-Bas		800.000		0.17380
Russie		133.354.107 04		28.97136
Réclam. Internationales	153.109 23	217.339 23	0.03326	0.04722
Suède et Norvège	64.230		0.01396	
Grand total :		460.296.293 90		100.00000

M. de Mumm mettra encore cette liste en circulation par circulaire séparée.

Le Doyen soumet à la décision du Corps Diplomatique un rapport de la Commission des banquiers, concernant une lettre du taotai des douanes à Shanghai, dans laquelle celui-ci, à l'occasion de la question soulevée par la dite Commission, si les versements mensuels représentent l'ensemble des sommes affectées au paiement de la dette, n'avait pas seulement refusé de donner une réponse, mais avait même nié l'obligation de la Chine, de payer les indemnités en or.

M. de Mumm déclare que tout le monde sait que les versements actuels ne représentent pas le total véritablement dû. Le montant qui a été fixé s'en rapproche autant que possible, mais il est clair qu'en fin de semestre, on devra régulariser le paiement, conformément aux stipulations du protocole qui concernent les versements semestriels. Il n'y a pas lieu de répondre au taotai, bien que la Commission ait déclaré qu'elle saisissait le Corps Diplomatique de la question. Sir Robert Hart compte aviser le Ouai ou pou qu'il y aura lieu d'égaliser les différences en fin de semestre ; le protocole est clair, il est évident que ce sont des sommes d'or que la Chine a à payer en taels, à des cours qui varient et seront déterminés par la Commission des banquiers. En somme il est inutile même que le Corps Diplomatique écrive sur le sujet au Ouai ou pou, il n'y a qu'à attendre le résultat de l'intervention de Sir Robert Hart. On pourrait néanmoins aviser la Commission de Shanghai de ce qui a été convenu. Le **Doyen** écrirait alors à M. Sieffert, secrétaire de la Commission, car, il est bon, dit **M. Lessar**, de montrer que le Corps Diplomatique donne des instructions, certains Ministres voulant éviter d'envoyer des directions à leurs délégués, et ceux-ci se plaignant qu'on ne leur en envoie pas.

Ces suggestions sont adoptées.

Sir Ernest Satow se demande si les chinois ont l'intention de payer les arrérages au 30 juin.

M. de Mumm. Sans doute, ils figurent déjà dans les versements effectués pour une somme de 80.000 taels.

Le Ministre d'Allemagne tient à présenter deux remarques : pour que l'encaissement puisse se faire au 30 juin, il faut que les Gouvernements donnent leur avis sur la question des taux qui joue un grand rôle à Shanghai.

No. 1054.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 24th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Fifth partial report of the Claims Commission.

Relating to
Claims Commission
Burma Road
Jan. 17 - 1903

No. 1054.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 24th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the following claims of American citizens, which have been allowed by the United States Claims Commission in China, and approved by me:

No.	1,	La Rhue S. Mateer,	2,307.	2,003.
"	32,	Charles Denby, Jr.,	$8,000 (offset)	$4,616.52
"	55,	Margaret Crofts, formerly Margaret Wilson,	3,810	2,012.80
"	56,	Jane M. Moore,	10,891.93	6,136.69
"	74,	Edward Bangs Drew,	$8,[illegible] (offset.)	2,400.91
"	88,	Joseph Herrings,	—pers. injury	(50,000 — 0)
"	97,	Estate of Zella Maynard, deceased,	677.	507.60
"	112,	Alfred H. Tapley,	$272	$272
"	161,	Miranda Croucher,	7034	5,633
"	163,	Charles Denby, Sr.,	10,[illegible]	2,346
"	192,	Anna Wyett.	858	858

My claim No. 152, also enclosed herewith, I have not approved. Edwin H. Conger 4850 4,850

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures: Claims as above.

No. 1054

July 24th, 1906.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the following claims of American citizens, which have been already by the United States Claims Commission in Cuba, and approved by me:

No. 24, [illegible]

" 32, Charles Young, Jr.,

" 34, Margaret Gracen, formerly Margaret Mahon,

" 69, Dana G. Moore,

" 94, Edward Lange Jnr.,

" 99, Joseph Bertram,

" 97, Estate of Zelia Maynard, deceased,

" 128, Alfred H. Tapley,

" 161, Warren Crewsher,

" 165, Charles Lamby, Jr.,

" 172, Anna Dyett.

My claim No. 128, also enclosed herewith, I have not approved.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures: Claims as stated.

No. 1

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, LaRue S. Maleer, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at St. Thomas in the State of Pennsylvania on or about the 29 day of March, 1848; that my father was a born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Columbia City in the State of Washington that I am temporarily sojourning at ; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a missionary- assistant to my husband, John L. Maleer, who was in charge of the North China Printing Press- under the American Board, Congregational, of Foreign Missions, located in Peking, China.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $2067.300 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Mrs. LaRhue S. Mateer, widow of John L. Mateer, deceased.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

LaRhue S. Mateer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of June, 1902, at Seattle, Washington.

H. H. A. Hastings
Notary Public in and for
State of Washington
Residing at Seattle in
said State

State of Washington
County of King } S.S.

I, H H A Hastings hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Luther Mater the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

H H A Hastings

MRS JOHN LL MATEER.

LIST OF GOODS LOST IN PEKING, CHINA, IN JUNE , 1900.

Family Bible,	$15.00 ✓	
Webster's unabridged dictionary,	$10.00	
Milton's "Paradise Lost," Ills. by Dore,	$10.00	
Chambers Encyclopoedia, full set,	$35.00	
Youmans (?) dictionary of everyday wants,	8.00	
Bible dictionary, 3 cop.	10.00	
History of the World, 2 vol	8.00	
Histories, 12 copies,	25.00	
Conden's Con-	3.00	
More than 15 0 vols Gen. Literature,	150.00	
Poets, at least 20 volumes,	25.00	
Art Galle ry,	25 .00	
Photo-engraving library,	50.00	
Bibles in soft leather, 2,	6.00	
Scientific and Medical works,	30.00 ✓	
C M ateer's lessons,	5.00	
H Dr Goodrich's Sye,	1.00	
I Stent's Dictionary,	3.00	
N Doolittle's Dictionary,	3.00	
E Morrison's Dictionary	4.00	
S 5 Hymn and other books,	10.00	
E		$436.00

Bedroom suite, Bedroom suite,	$30.00	
Mattress - extra hair,	25 .00	
Bed springs, 2 sets, mattreses, 2,	25.00	
Bedstead	10.00	
Bedroom chairs,	10.00	
Feather Beds, 2	12.00	
Feather pillows, 5 ; hair, 1,	11.00	
Comforters, 7 (2 camels hair)	35.00	
Blanke ts, 5,	25.00	
Counterpanes, 3,	10.00	
Mosquito nets, 3 sets,	12.00	
Quilts, 7, rare old ones,	30.00	
Mattress covers, 3,	10.00	
Rubber blankets, 1 fine white, 1 black,	8.00	
Cot and mattress,	4.00	
Carpet, 3 ply, 40 yards,	35.00	
One roll Japanese matting, uncut,	7.00	
One roll Chinese matting, uncut,	6.00	
One roll Chinese matting on floor,	5.00	
Rugs, 8,	25.00	
1 Mirror, french glass,	5.00	
Curtains, 8 pr, lace and combinations,	25.00	
Window shades, 8 sets,	10.00	
1 Parlor chair, upholstered, walnut,	15.00	
Rockers, 3,	30.00	
Straight cane seat parlor chairs, 4,	10.00	
Hassock, Kori's (2) satchels (2)	12.00	
Lacquer table,	4.00	
Parlor table, centre,	9.00	
Fancy tables, 2,	6.00	
Camphorwood tables,	4.00	$465.00

Carried forward, $901.00

Property owned to Aug 17. 1900

MRS JOHN LL MATHER.

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Bibles in soft leather, 2,	6.00
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C M ateer's lessons,	8.00
H Dr Goodrich's Sye,	1.00
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Mosquito nets, 3 sets,	12.00
Quilts, 7, rare old ones,	30.00
Mattress covers, 3,	10.00
Rubber blankets, 1 fine white, 1 black,	8.00
Cot and mattress,	4.00
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1 Mirror, French glass,	5.00
Curtains, 8 pr, lace and combinations,	25.00
Window shades, 8 sets,	10.00
1 Parlor chair, upholstered, walnut,	15.00
Rockers, 3,	30.00
Straight cane seat parlor chairs, 4,	10.00
Hassock, Kort's (2) satchels (2)	12.00
Lacquer table,	4.00
Parlor table, centre,	9.00
Fancy tables, 2,	8.00
Camphorwood tables,	4.00 $465.00
Carried forward,	$901.00

Carried forward,		$901.00
Walnut sewing table ,	$ 4.00	
Rattan table,	4.00	
[illegible]	8.00	
Walnut shelves, 3 sets,	5.00	
Walnut book rack,	3.00	
[illegible] of drawers,	5.00	
Smaller case of drawers,	4.00	
Washstands, 2,	5.00	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Toilet sets, 4, one granite,	14.00	
Hall tables, 2, chairs, 2,	8.00	
[illegible] walnut,	10.00	
Dining room chairs, 12,	15.00	
Sideboard,	5.00	
Clock, eight day, (hangs)	10.00	
Round Oak Stove,	25.00	
Bedroom stoves, 2,	10.00	
Coal and Coil Oil Cook Stoves,	35.00	
Coal Oil Stove,	5.00	
Cooking utensils,	25.00	
Shovel and tongs, 2 sets, etc,	10.00	
Ice cheast, ice cream freezer,	25.00	
Sedan chairs, poles & extra curtains,	25.00	
Washing and Laundry outfit,	15.00	
Soap, starch, blueing, Gold dust, etc,	25.00	
Food stores, ($75.00)	25.00	
Sheets, pillow cases, towels,	25.00	
Table cloths, napkins,	25.00	
John L. Mateer's entire wardrobe,	125.00	
Mrs Mateer's wardrobe,	85.00	
Shoes, overshoes and umbrellas,	35.00	
Dry Goods, uncut,	45.00	
Silver dinner castor,	10.00	
Silver T Spoons, Table spoons, egg spoons,	25.00	
1 Dozen silver forks,	12.00	
T knives, rubber and ivory handle,	12.00	
Carvers, 2 sets,	10.00	
Dishes, dinner set,	25.00	
Tea sets, 4	35.00	
Choice Odd dishes,	25.00	
Glassware,	15.00	
Lamps, 2 hanging, 3 parlor, 5 Sallers,	10.00	
shades, etc,	35.00	
Drugs, paints, oils,	35.00	
Sheet Iron and Zinc,	20.00	
Prepared camels hair,	10.00	
Wire and electric bell apparatus,	25.00	
Stores lost coming from America,	64.00	
Belfast order table linen lost on wayn	25.00	$1,102.00
		$2,003.00
Miscellaneous things that have come to mind,		40.00
Freight, 20 %,		40.00
Grand Total,		$2,083.00

Carried forward, $901.00

UNITED STATES LEGATION, PEKING, CHINA.

Walnut sewing table,	$ 4.00
Rattan table,	4.00
ON THIS SEVENTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1900, PERSONALLY	
Walnut sofa, 3 seats,	5.00
Walnut book rack,	3.00
APPEARED BEFORE ME [illegible], BEING	
Small 7 seat of drawers,	4.00
[illegible]	5.00
DULY SWORN, STATES THAT THE ABOVE LIST OF LOSSES	
Toilet sets, 4; one granite,	14.00
Half tables, 2; chairs, 2,	8.00
SUSTAINED BY HER IS JUST, TRUE AND CORRECT.	
Dining room chairs, 12,	15.00
Sideboard,	6.00
(signed) [illegible]	10.00
Round Oak Stove,	25.00
Bedroom stoves, 2,	10.00
Secretary of Legation.	35.00
Coal Oil Stove,	5.00
Cooking ute nsils,	25.00
Shovel and tongs, 2 sets, etc,	10.00
Ice cheest, ice cream freezer,	25.00
Sedan chairs, poles & extra curtains,	25.00
Washing and laundry outfit,	15.00
Soap, starch, blue ing, gold dust, etc,	25.00
Food stores, ($75.00)	25.00
Sheets, pillow cases, towels,	25.00
Table cloth s, napkins,	25.00
John E. Mateer's entire wardrobe,	125.00
Mrs Mateer's wardrobe,	85.00
Shoes, overshoes and umbrellas,	35.00
Dry Goods, unmade,	45.00
Silve r dinner castor,	10.00
Silver T Spoons, Table spoons, egg spoons,	25.00
1 Dozen silver forks,	12.00
7 knives, rubber and ivory handle,	12.00
Carvers, 2 sets,	10.00
Dishes, dinner set,	25.00
Tea sets, 4	25.00
Choice Odd dishes,	25.00
Glassware,	15.00
Lamps, 2 hanging, 3 parlor, 5 sailor,	35.00
shade s, e tc,	
Drugs, paints, oils,	35.00
Sheet Iron and Zinc,	20.00
Prepared cane in hair,	10.00
Wire and e le ctric bell apparatus,	25.00
Stores lost coming from America,	64.00
Belfast order table linen lost on way	25.00 $1,102.00
	$2,003.00
Miscellaneous things that have come to mind,	40.00
Freight 20 %,	40.00
Grand Total,	$2,083.00

Carried forward, $901.00

COPY.

Columbia City, Wash.
June 16, 1902.

To The U. S. Claims Commissioners
In Peking, China.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of advisement in relation to Peking Claims, dated May 6th, has just reached me and I hasten to meet the requirements.

The enclosed list of losses is, as nearly as I can recall, a duplicate of the one I made affidavit to, and gave into the hands of Mr. Bainbridge, 2nd Sec. of American Legation, Peking, China, before leaving the British Leg. in Aug. of 1900, Adding to that list the value of goods taken from my trunk after that list was handed in and which loss was due entirely to the "Boxer" conditions of the country at that time. It was done (the looting) on board a Transport which I would not have been on under any other conditions.

I made this claim on the Chinese Government because these goods, put at a low estimate, were my personal property and the Government did not protect them according to Treaty promise.

"nd. Because the "Boxers", through and by the instigation of a Prince of the Royal House, did ungrave my dead husband's body, scarce six weeks burried, mutilated and burn it to ashes and the knowledge of this fiendish act coming to me after the heavy loss, and long siege in the British Legation did so break and affect my physical condition that I am unable to return to China to work there, and cannot take up my professional work (Teaching) in America - therefore I claim, not indemnity for my dead - as I might do - but a low money value for money losses. Trusting that this may meet the approval of those in whose hands the Claims rest,

I am, most respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) La Rhue S. Mateer.

COPY.

Columbia City, Wash.

June 16, 1902.

To the U. S. Claims Commissioners

In Peking, China.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of advisement in relation to Peking Claims, dated May 6th, has just reached me and I hasten to meet the requirements.

The enclosed list of losses is, as nearly as I can recall, a duplicate of the one I made affidavit to, and gave into the hands of Mr. Bainbridge, 2nd Sec. of American Legation, Peking, China, before leaving the British Leg. in Aug. of 1900. Adding to that list the value of goods taken from my trunk after that list was handed in and which loss was due entirely to the "Boxer" conditions of the country at that time. It was done (the looting) on board a Transport which I would not have been on under any other conditions.

I made this claim on the Chinese Government because these goods, put at a low estimate, were my personal property and the Government did not protect them according to Treaty promise.

"Mr. Because the "Boxers", through and by the instigation of a Prince of the Royal House, did murder my dead husband's body, some six weeks buried, mutilated and burn it to ashes and the knowledge of this fiendish act coming to me after the heavy loss, and long siege in the British Legation did so break and affect my physical condition that I am unable to return to China to work there, and cannot take up my professional work (Teaching) in America - therefore I claim, not indemnity for my dead - as I might do - but a low money value for money loss-es. Trusting that this may meet the approval of those in whose hands the Claims rest,

I am, most respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) Ia Mae E. Meteer.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 1.

AWARD on Claim of Mrs. JOHN L. MATHER.

ALLOWED.

Books	$ 436.00
Furniture and personal effects	1,567.00
	$ 2,003.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	207.25 ✓
TOTAL.....	$ 2,210.25 ✓

OK J

DISALLOWED.

Freight and miscellaneous	80.00
Trunk (looted en route)	300.00
	$ 380.00

Tientsin, China,
July 15th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James O. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

Approved July 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 1.

AWARD on Claim of Mrs. JOHN L. MARTIN.

ALLOWED.

Books	$ 400.00
Furniture and personal effects	1,400.00
	$ 2,000.00
Interest at 5% from June 30th, 1900	400.00
TOTAL.....	$ 2,400.00

DISALLOWED.

Traveling and miscellaneous	60.00
Trunk (loaned an house)	300.00
	$ 360.00

Tientsin, China,
July 1st, 1902.

CONCURRED.

No. 32.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Charles Denby Jr., being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Evansville in the State of Indiana on or about the 14 day of November, 1863; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Evansville in the State of Indiana; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of merchant.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is Tientsin Taels $20.415.00 (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of my original claim. As claims such as the last two items of my claim viz $5000 damages for attempts on my life and $5000 for attempts on the life of my family $10.000 in all are excluded by the Rules of the Indemnity Commission I withdraw these items reducing my claim to $10.415.00

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Chas. Denby Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of July, 1902, at Tientsin

(S

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I James O. Rapdal, U. S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Chesney Jr the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James O. Rapdal

Tientsin, China,

January 9th. 1901.

Legation of the United States
Received Jan 10 1901
Answered ... 1901
No. 579

Sir:

I beg leave to lay before you, for reference to the United States Government, my claim for losses through the hostilities between the Chinese Government and the Allied Powers during June and July 1900.

These losses are grouped under three sections

(a) Losses at Tientsin

(b) Losses at Peitaiho

(c) Incidental losses.

The losses at Tientsin.(a) are simple, direct losses, due to the attack upon this city and are capable of accurate verification.

The losses at Peitaiho(b) are of a similar nature-The destruction and looting of my house, as well as of others, is susceptible of ample proof-vouchers can be produced for nearly all the items of the cost of construction. The house was well known as a well built house, in which only the best material had been used and on which the best Peking workmanship was employed. At the same time the contract price at which it was constructed was unusually favorable to me, having been made by a contractor with whom I had other business connection. The estimated value in June, over primary cost, is fixed at 70%, in accordance with a formal decision arrived at by a public meeting of Peitaiho Proprietors held at Gordon Hall, Tientsin in October 1900, at which competent building experts were examined, who all testified that no well built house at Peitaiho could be replaced for less than 70% increase on its cost price. The meeting recorded a unanimous opinion that the addition of 70% would be fully justified

Tientsin, China,

January 25th. 1901.

Sir:

I beg leave to lay before you for reference to the United States Government my claim for losses through the hostilities between the Chinese Government and the Allied Powers during June and July 1900.

These losses are grouped under three sections

(a) losses at Tientsin

(b) losses at Peitsang

(c) Incidental losses.

The losses at Tientsin.(a) are simple direct losses due to the attack upon this city and are capable of accurate verification.

The losses at Peitsang(b) are of a similar nature-The destruction and looting of my house as well as of others is susceptible of ample proof-vouchers can be produced for nearly all the items of the cost of construction. The house was well known as a well built house,in which only the best material had been used and on which the best Peking workmanship was employed.At the same time the contract price at which it was constructed was unusually favorable to me having been made by a contractor with whom I had other business connection. The estimated value in June over primary cost is fixed at 70% in accordance with a formal decision arrived at by a public meeting of Peitsang Proprietors held at Gordon Hall,Tientsin in October 1900,at which competent building experts were examined,who all testified that no well built house at Peitsang could be replaced for less than 70% increase on its cost price. The meeting recorded a unanimous opinion that the addition of 70% would be fully justified

and this addition has been generally adopted by claimants of all nationalities. This increase is not due to the present abnormal conditions but to the steady and rapid rise in the price of materials and labor which has been so marked during the last two years. If the cost of immediate reconstruction were considered an advance of several hundred per cent would be inadequate.

The claim for 500 taels rent for one season is justified by the fact that I had offers to rent the house at that figure.

The group of incidental losses(c) are necessarily subject to such decision as the authorities of the United States may arrive at for the consideration of claims of this character. The claim of taels 1400.00 for my family's trip to Japan is below the actual cost and seems fully justified. The journey was taken as a matter of imperative necessity forced upon them by the Chinese attack. They went to the nearest place of safety and returned as soon as conditions permitted. The Chinese Government should be held pecuniarily liable for an unwilling journey rendered necessary by themselves.

The last two items are likewise subject to such general decision as the United States Government may arrive at. I beg respectfully to submit my opinion that they are fully justified-The Chinese, imperial troops, local troops, and Boxers, assaulted us with the determination to kill us. That in the particular case in question they failed does not free them from responsibility. It certainly cannot be maintained that the liability of China ends when, having made a malicious and continued attempt to cause the death of peaceful residents in a treaty port, and having failed to do so, she offers compensation

Tientsin, China,

January 5th. 1901.

Sir:

I beg leave to lay before you for reference to the United States Government my claim for losses through the hostilities between the Chinese Government and the Allied Powers during June

(3)

and this addition has been generally adopted by claimants of all nationalities. This increase is not due to the present abnormal conditions but to the steady and rapid rise in the price of materials and labor which has been so marked during the last two years. If the cost of immediate reconstruction were considered an advance of several hundred per cent would be inadequate.

The claim for 500 taels rent for one season is justified by the fact that I had offers to rent the house at that rate.

The group of incidental losses(c) are necessarily subject to such decision as the authorities of the United States may arrive at for the consideration of claims of this character. The claim of taels 1400.00 for my family's trip to Japan is below the actual cost and seems fully justified. The journey was taken as a matter of imperative necessity forced upon them by the Chinese attack. They went to the nearest place of safety and returned as soon as conditions permitted. The Chinese Government should be held accountably liable for an unwilling journey rendered necessary by themselves.

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sation

strictly limited to what material damage she was able to accomplish. The anxiety and hardship caused by four weeks exposure under the circumstances which prevailed at Tientsin constitute a grievous wrong for which the victims are entitled to demand redress.

I have made no claim for losses in my business, as they may be regarded as too contigent on circumstances to be verified. As a matter of fact Chinese contracts were broken, enterprises upon which months of labor had been bestowed became valueless and years must elapse before losses thus suffered can be made good. If claims of that nature are to be given consideration I beg permission to file a supplementary claim.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Chas. Denby Jr.

To His Excellency

Edwin H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Legation of the United States
Received Jan. 10 1901
Answered ____ 1901

Tientsin, China.

January 8th. 1901.

Sir:

I beg leave to lay before you for reference to the United States Government my claim for losses through the hostilities between the Chinese Government and the Allied Powers during June

(3)

strictly limited to what material damage she was able to accomplish. The anxiety and hardship caused by four weeks exposure under the circumstances which prevailed at Tientsin constitute a grievous wrong for which the victims are entitled to demand redress.

I have made no claim for losses in my business as they may be regarded as too contingent on circumstances to be verified. As a matter of fact Chinese contracts were broken, enterprises upon which months of labor had been bestowed became valueless and years must elapse before losses thus suffered can be made good. If claims of that nature are to be given consideration I beg permission to file a supplementary claim.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Edwin H. Conger

United States Minister

Peking.

To His Excellency

STATEMENT OF LOSSES OF CHARLES DENBY JR.

Due to the hostilities of June-July 1900.

Losses at Tientsin.

	Taels.
1 Cleveland bicycle rear wheel, entirely new burned in repair shop in French concession and one bicycle saddle	25.00
1 Peking carpet destroyed by a shell while hanging in yard at my house at Tientsin to air	95.00
1 mirror broken by concussion	20.00
1 chestnut pony lost	75.00
1 bay pony Twice wounded	50.00
Consumption of stores contributed to general use	250.00
	515.00

Losses at Peitaiho.

Original cost of house at East Cliff Peitaiho-a bungalow, iron roof, Oregon pine floor, American locks and hinges, Portland cement verandahs, built 1899	3500.00
Cost of superintending construction including railroad fare etc.	200.00
Estimated value in June 1900 over primary cost at 70%	2450.00
Addition of stable and carriage house, 1900	250.00
Furniture complete consisting of, three bedroom suites, complete sets China and glassware, dining room suite, bed clothes, tableware, carpets, matting, kitchen ware, hammocks pictures, books, ornaments, curtains, screens, tiled fire place etc. etc.	1500.00
Rent for season of 1900.	500.00
14 foot boat quite new made in Chefoo	100.00
	8500.00

STATEMENT OF LOSSES OF CHARLES DENNY JR.

Due to the hostilities of June-July 1900.

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Losses at Tientsin.

Taels.

1 cleveland bicycle rear wheel,entirely new burned in

repair shop in French concession and one bicycle saddle 25.00

1 Peking carpet destroyed by a shell while burying in

yard at my house at Tientsin to air 95.00

1 mirror broken by concussion 30.00

1 chestnut pony lost 75.00

1 bay pony Twice wounded 50.00

Consumption of stores contributed to general use 250.00

515.00

Losses at Pottsing.

Original cost of house at East cliff Pottsing-a bungalow,iron roof,

Oregon pine floor,American locks and hinges,Portland

cement verandahs,built 1898 $800.00

Cost of superintending construction including

railroad fare etc. 200.00

Estimated value in June 1900 over primary cost at 70% 420.00

Addition of stable and carriage house,1900 250.00

Furniture complete consisting of,three bedroom suites,

complete sets China and glassware,dining room suite,bed clothes,

ironware,carpets,matting,kitchen ware,hammocks

pictures,books,ornaments,curtains,screens,tiled

fire place etc.etc. 1500.00

Rent for season of 1900. 500.00

14 foot boat quite new made in Chefoo 100.00

$3000.00

(2)

Incidental Losses.

Expenses of journey of my wife and child and maid, from Tientsin to Japan and return, July 2nd. to October 10th., necessitated by the unlawful attack of the Chinese Forces 1400.00

Attempts upon my life by the Chinese, mental anxiety, deprivation and hardship unlawfully caused to myself by the Chinese authorities 5000.00

Attempts upon the life of my wife and child by the Chinese Forces and hardship, deprivation and mental anxiety thereby caused them 5000.00

11,400.00

Total 20,415.00

Tientsin, China.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Charles Denby Jr being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Chas. Denby Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of January 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

STATEMENT OF LOSSES OF CHARLES DENBY JR.

Due to the hostilities of June-July 1900.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Losses at Tientsin.

Tools.

1 Cleveland bicycle (very wheel, entirely new burned in
repair shop in Peking) consecration and one bicycle saddle $5.00

(2)

Implements losses.

Expenses of journey of my wife and child and maid from Tientsin
to Japan and return, July 2nd. to October 10th.,
occasioned by the unlawful attack of the Chinese
Forces

1400.00

Attempts upon my life by the Chinese, mental anxiety,
deprivation and hardship unlawfully caused to myself
by the Chinese authorities

5000.00

Attempts upon the life of my wife and child by the
Chinese Forces and hardship, deprivation and mental
anxiety thereby caused them

5000.00

11,000.00

Total $20,215.00

F32
Chas. Denby Jr.
F 20, 1/15

Tien-Tsin
Tien. S. 1901-

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 32.

AWARD on Claim of CHARLES DENBY, Jr.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	Taels 6,789.00 =	U. S. Gold	$ 4,616.52 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900			478.94 ✓
			$ 5,095.46 ✓

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Rent	Taels	500.00
Furniture	"	500.00
Expenses to Japan	"	1,376.00
Last two items (withdrawn)	"	10,000.00
On house (salvage)	"	150.00
Increased cost etc.	"	1,100.00
	"	13,626.00 = U. S. Gold $9,265.68

William E. Bainbridge

Tientsin, China,

July 17th, 1902.

Approved July 23rd 1902 James W. Ragsdale

E. H. Conger COMMISSIONERS.

U.S. Minister.

CHARLES DENBY, Jr., sworn, says: that his house at Peitsiho cost taels 3,500.00 and was entirely furnished; that his family left for Japan on July 2nd and remained until October; that the amount claimed is for actual expenses of their sojourn at a place of safety; that the valuations on property enumerated are just and reasonable.

No. 55

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I Mrs Margaret Griffith formerly Margaret Wilcox, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Washington in the State of District Columbia on or about the 18 day of September, 1869; that my father was a naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at San Francisco in the State of California; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of _____

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is Tls. 3810— (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of my restated claim. My original claim being Tls. 3310—.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me.

The last item of my claim is for clothing of my late mother Mrs Wilson the said property at the time of loss being in my possession and belonging to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

It was not insured against war risk

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Margaret H. Coyle
formerly
Margaret H. Wilson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of July, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Henderson Creek
} S.S.

I, James W Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Margaret N Coffee the affiant above-named, and know her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by ~~him~~ her.

James W Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government

Margret H. Wilson Nee
(formerly) Margret H. Innlett

For losses from looting and fire during the month of June 1900.

		Rs	cts	
1	Silver Tray & Tea Set	300	—	
1	Service Set (Knives)	100	—	
1	Piano Lamp	60	—	
1	Lot Silverware Cake baskets Silver Knives, forks, Cruets Etc	100	—	
2	Dozen Ivory Handled Knives	40	—	
2	" Table Spoons	40		
2	" Tea "	30		
2	" Dessert "	40		
1	Lot woollen Clothing	500	—	
1	" Furs	200	—	
1	" Summer Clothing	500	—	
1	" Bed Linen	300	—	
1	" Table Linen	200	—	
1	" Clothing, Furs Sets belonging to late Mrs Wilson	500	—	
		Rs 3310	—	

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

H.H. Montell attorney in fact for Margaret H. Wilson being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Margaret H. Wilson by H.H. Montell attorney in fact

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of December 1909.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Indemnity Claims

The Chinese Imperial Government

To Margaret L. Crofts Cr.

For losses from looting and fire during the month of June 1900.

		Tls.	
1	Silver tray + tea set	300	—
1	Enamel dessert set	100	-
1	Piano lamp	60	-
1	Lot silver ware, cake basket, Knives + etc	500	-
2	Doz ivory handled Knives	40	-
2	" Tea spoons	30	-
2	" Table "	40	-
2	" Dessert "	40	-
1	Lot winter clothing	500	-
1	" Furs.	200	-
1	" Summer "	500	-
1	" Bed linen	300	-
1	" Table "	200	-
1	" Clothing of children Mrs Wilson including Furs, jewellery + table linen	1.000	-
	Tls.	3810	—

Herewith an account of my last claim of clothing & kitchen giving to my mother in law Mrs. Wilson.

Clothing	Rs 400—
Bedlinen	150—
Table "	200—
Jewelry & furn	250—
	Rs 1000—

All my mothers effects revested to me after her death.

Margaret H. Corpe formerly Margaret H. Wilson

Susie H. Montell
Henry H. Montell

Herewith an account of my last claim of clothing etc. belonging to my mother, the late Mrs. Wilson.

Clothing	Taels	400.00
Bed linen	"	150.00
Table "	"	200.00
Jewelry & furs	"	250.00
	"	1000.00

All my mother's effects reverted to me after her death.

(Signed) Margaret H. Crofts formerly Margaret H. Wilson.

(Signed) Lusie W. Montell

Henry H. Montell.

Herewith an account of my last claim of clothing etc. belonging to my mother, the late Mrs. Wilson.

Clothing	Taels	400.00
Bed linen	"	150.00
Table "	"	200.00
Jewelry & furs	"	250.00
	"	1000.00

All my mother's effects reverted to me after her death.

(Signed) Margaret H. Crofts formerly Margaret H. Wilson.

(Signed) Lucie W. Montell

Henry H. Montell.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.55.

AWARD on Claim of MARGARET H. CROFTS, formerly MARGARET H. WILSON.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	Taels 2960.00	= U.S. Gold	$ 2,012.80
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1902			209.09
		TOTAL.....	$ 2,221.89

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On winter clothing	Taels 150.00		
" summer "	" 200.00		
" effects of late Mrs. Wilson	" 500.00		
	" 850.00 =	U.S. Gold	$ 578.00

Tientsin, China,
July 18th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Substantiated by evidence of claimant.

Approved July 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 56

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Virginia Moore, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Shanghai in the ~~State~~ Empire of China on or about the 26th day of Sept, 1877; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at _____ in the State of _____; that I am ~~temporarily sojourning~~ residing at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of That I am the daughter and duly authorized agent of Jane M. Moore; that I said Jane M. Moore is a citizen of the United States of America.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I said Jane M. Moore have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ her through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Mex 15178 (~~U. S. Gold~~); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ her said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Jane M. Moore and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Jane M. Moore

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was ~~not~~ insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

Only insured against fire.

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Virginia Moore
agent for Jane M. Moore.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of July, 1902, at Tientsin

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, James W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Virginia Moore the affiant above-named, and know ~~him~~ her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know ~~him~~ her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by ~~him~~ her

James W. Ragsdale

Indemnity Claim

The Imperial Chinese Government

Mrs J. M. Moore Dr.

For losses from looting during Month of June 1900

		$	$
	Drawing Room		
1	Plush drawing suite after Louis XIV	400.-	
1	Grand Piano and Stool (Russell)	530.-	
1	Music Stand and Music	20.-	
1	Mosiac Fire Screen	350.-	
1	Brass -.- -.-	4.-	
6	Big Pictures	42.-	
9	Small -.-	18.-	
1	Enlarged Photograph	20.-	✓
1	Pair Skin Rugs (Goat)	4.-	
1	-.- -.- -.- (Wolf)	14.-	
1	Jëehin Carpet (Camelswool)	46.-	
2	Big Chinese Vases	30.-	
1	Big Marbel Clock	10.-	
1	Small Wooden -.-	5.-	
6	Chinese Swords	12.-	
3	pairs Curtains, Poles etc	25.-	
1	Wall Tapestry	45.-	
1	Overmantel with silk drape	35.-	
1	lot of Ornaments	20.-	
1	" " Glass flower Vases	15.-	
1	" " Photographic Frames	15.-	
	Carried Forward	$ 1659.00	

Indemnity to Lessee
The Imperial Chinese Corp
Mrs. J. M. Moore

Lease from Leasing at
Month of June 1900

Leasing Room

		Fr		Frs
	Brought Forward	1659	00	
15	Chinese Bronze and Porcelain Vases	100.	—	
1	Round Table	4.	—	
1	Folding -"-	6.	—	
1	Japanned -"-	6.	—	
2	Plush Wall Brackets	16.	—	
2	Enamelled -"- -"-	10		1801.—
	Dining Room			
1	Extension Table with 12 Chairs	100.	—	
1	Sofa	20.	—	
2	Easy Chairs	30.	—	
1	Side Table	6.	—	
1	Sideboard	20.	—	
1	Cupboard	20.	—	
1	Dinner Waggon	20.	—	
1	Dinner Service (new 180 pieces)	80.	—	
1	-"- -"- (old)	60.	—	
1	lot of Crockery (Tea and Coffee service)	30.	—	
1	" " Table Knives, Forks & Spoons	50.	—	
1	Liqueur Stand with 12 glasses & 2 bottles	20.	—	
4	Glass Dishes	10.	—	
6	Sweetmeat Dishes	10.	—	
1	Pasteur Filter	12.	—	
2	Sets of Decanters	10.	—	
1	Glass Butter Dish	3	—	
1	E. P. -"- -"-	6.	—	
1	E. P. Toast Rack	12.	—	
2	E. P. Meat Carvers	10.	—	
1	Kidderminster Carpet (Camelwool)	30.		
1	Hearth Rug	2.	—	
1	Overmantel with Silk Drape	23.	—	
1	lot of Ornaments	10.	—	
4	Big Pictures	20.	—	
3	pairs Lace Curtains Poles etc	25	—	
	Carried Forward	Fr 644.	00	Frs 1801.—

	Brought Forward		1200	00
12	Glass finger bowls	10	–	
1	Set of Mineer	45	–	
1	Table Cover	12	–	
1	Lamp Shade No 1 and 2 Small ones No 3	9	00	
1	Glass Epergne	7	–	
2	" Table Jugs	11	–	
1	Iron Kettle "	3	–	
4	Trays	6	–	
1	Cruet stand large	4	–	
1	" " Small	3	–	
1	Enamel Coffee Boiler	6	–	
1	" Bread Box	4	–	
1	Fancy Wood Clock	9	–	
1	Four fold Screen	7	–	
1	Set of Table Cloths, Serviettes & Doyleys	45	–	
6	Bone Napkin Rings	9	–	
6	Silver " "	12	–	
1	Silver Cup	10	–	
1	Corner stand with ornaments	30	–	
1	Set soap-stone ornaments	16	–	
1	Bronze Hanging Lamp	10	–	
2	Fancy flower pots with flowers	10	–	
1	Cheese stand	3		925.–
	Store Room.			
5	Iron Stoves	20	–	
4	Reading Lamps	10	–	
9	Stable "	18	–	
1	Safe Hanging Stand	5	–	
2	Shelves	18	–	
1	Set of Local Stores	30	–	
1	" " Wines and Liquors	60	–	
2	Tins of Oil	15	–	
2	Cans of Kerosene	7		193.00
	Carried Forward			1318.00

(1)

(0)

	Brought forward			1019 00
	Bed Room No 1			
1	Double Spring Bed, Mosquito net hair mattress Bolster, Pillows etc	65	00	
1	Iron Safe	30	-	
1	Chest of Drawers	12	-	
1	Wardrobe	22	-	
1	Dressing Table	20	-	
1	Easy Chair	14	-	
2	Chairs and Sofa	20	-	
1	pair Curtains, Poles etc	8	-	
1	lot of pictures	15	-	
1	Mirror	9	-	
1	lot of Combs and Brushes	10	-	
1	Matting	4	-	
1	pair Goat Rugs	4	-	
1	lot of Ladies Dresses, Furs etc	900	-	1133 00
	Bed Room No 2.			
1	Double Spring Bed, mosquito net, hair mattress, Bolsters, Pillows etc	50	-	
1	Wardrobe	24	-	
1	Chest of Drawers	15	-	
1	lot of Ladies Dresses, Furs etc	900	-	
1	Dressing Table	20	-	
1	Mirror with Ornaments	15	-	
1	pair of Curtains Poles etc	8	-	
1	Matting	4	-	
2	pairs of Goat Rugs	8	-	
1	lot of Pictures and Photo Frames	20	-	
1	" Glove Boxes, Jewel Boxes & Perfumery	30	-	
1	" Comb, Brushes and Pins	10	-	
1	Easy Chair	14	-	
1	pr Plush Embroidered Brackets	16	-	
2	Fancy work Boxes	20	-	
1	Fancy Stand Mirror	3	-	1167 00
	Carried Forward			2186 00

	Brought forward		$3219.90
	Bed Room No 2		
1	Iron Bed stead, Mosquito net hair Mattress, Pillows and a Elk	30.-	
1	Chest of Drawers	12.-	
1	Set of Drawers. Jars and a Elk (Rack)	900.-	
1	Matting	4.-	
1	pair Boot Rugs	4	
1	lot of pictures	10.-	
2	Mahogonies	15-	
2	pair skates	12.-	
2	fancy Hand mirrors	6.-	
2	" Book Rests	16.-	
1	Hanging Mirror	5.-	
1	lot of Ornaments	20.-	
1	Patent foot warmer	15.-	
1	Fancy Writing Desk with requisits	20.-	
1	Easy Chair - Rocker -	20.-	
1	lot of Jewellers, Glass Ware - Perfumery	20.-	
1	" Photos and Frames	30.-	
1	" Toilet requisites	20.-	
1	Electric Hand Rattler	9.-	1165.-
	Bath Room No 1		
1	Bent Cane Chair	10.-	
1	Towel Rack Set	6.-	
1	Tin Rack Set	4.-	
1	Foot Rest	3.-	
2	Linen Basket	6.-	
1	Matting and Curtains	9.-	
1	Toilet Set	10.-	
1	Towel Horse	4.-	
1	Clothes "	5.-	
1	lot of Mats and Rugs	5.-	62.-
	Carried forward		4446.90

	Brought Forward				600.-
	Bed Room No 1				
1	Double spring bed, Mosquito net Pillows &c &c		30.-		
1	Two fold Japanese Screen		7.-		
1	Chest of Drawers		12.-		
1	Iron Bedstead Mosquito net &c		30.-		
1	Matting		4.-		
2	pairs Scotch Rugs		8.-		
2	Rattan Chairs		4.-		
1	Round Table		6.-		
1	Arm Chair		10.-		131.-
	Bath Room No 2				
1	Hard Robe with Sundries		25.00		
1	Matting		4.-		
1	Soiled Linen Basket		6.-		
1	Bracket Hand stand		6.-		
1	Toilet set		15.-		
1	Pedestal		5.-		
1	Zinc Bath Tub		4.-		
1	pair door Curtains		15.-		82.-
	Sewing Room.				
1	Sewing Machine		30.-		
1	Rattan Suite - Chairs, Sofas &c		30.-		
1	Card Table		10.-		
1	Box of Games		20.-		
1	Mirror and Mantel Drape		25.-		
1	Lot of Mantel Ornaments		25.-		
1	Marble Clock		12.-		
1	pair of Curtains Poles &c		17.-		
1	Matting		8.-		
2	Easy Chairs		16.00		
1	Lot of Embroid & Cushions		20.-		
1	Lot of Pictures and Photos (frames)		30.-		
	Carried Forward	£	842.-	£	682.-

		£	s	£	s
	Brought forward	243	-	6662	-
1	Buffalo Desk with Sundries	16	-		
1	Fancy work Baskets	15	-		
1	Box of Silk Embroidery Threads	4/0	-		
2	Fancy steel knit Cages with Canaries	20	-		
1	Easel stand	5	-		
1	Set Chinese boxes	20		359	-
	Kennel				
1	Sewing Machine	25	-		
1	Wooden bed and Bedding	10	-		
2	large wooden Boxes	30	-		
1	Wood Robe with Linens etc	35	-		
1	Set of Chinese Lanterns	5	-		
1	" " Japanese "	5	-		
1	" " Blinds	10	-		
1	" " Chairs & pairs	20	-		
3	Tennis Rackets	16	-	150	-
	Outer Hall				
1	Safe	15	-		
1	Rack Case	10	-		
1	Set of Books at least 350 Volumes	600	-		
1	octagonal Table	5	-		
2	Cake Chairs	6	-		
1	Hat stand	20			
6	Pictures	12	-		
1	Chinese Silk Scroll 8'6" by 4'6	55	-		
1	Coir matting	16	-		
2	Door Mats	9	-		
1	Silver Card Receiver	12	-	766	-
	Inner Hall				
1	Table	10	-		
1	Wood Robe with Linens etc	35	-		
1	Desk with requisites & Chair	40	-		
1	Clothes Press and 3 Trays	10	-		
1	Pair Curtains Poles & Separating Wall	60	-	155	-
	Carried forward			7431	-

[illegible] above		25-	
2 Water Mains		6-	
1 Slop Bucket		3-	
4 Water Kegs		6-	
1 Dresser		6-	
1 Table		4-	
1 Ice Cream Freezer		8-	
1 Ice Chest		12-	
1 Meat safe		7-	
2 Lamps		2-	
1 Scale		3-	
1 Chinese Scale		3-	
1 lot of Pans, Pots, Knives, Pudding moulds, Cakes moulds etc		15-	120-
Creamery			
1 Dairy outfit		300-	
1 lot of Pans		10-	
1 lot of Empty bottles		20-	
1 lot of Corks		20-	
1 Iron Stove and boiler		6-	356-
			1572-
Loss on Cows		2500-	
Loss on Pigs and Poultry		400-	
Damage on Property		3500-	
Loss on Hay and Corn		200-	6600-
		Fire Loss	15172-

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Mrs. J. M. Moore being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Jane M. Moore,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of December 1900.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 56.

AWARD on Claim of JANE M. MOORE.

ALLOWED.

68

On Claim	Taels 8179.00 = U.S. Gold	$ 5,561.72
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		574.97
	TOTAL.....	$ 6,136.69

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

On cows	Taels 1750.00		
" clothing	" 1335.00		
" repairs	" 3000.00	(Damages on property and Repairs)	
" furnishings	" 908.00		
	" 6993.00	= U.S. Gold	$ 4,755.24

Tientsin, China,
July 18th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

Substantiated by the evidence of VIRGINIA MOORE.

approved July 23rd, 1902)

E. H. Conger

U. S. Minister.

No. 74.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Edward Bangs Drew, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Orleans in the State of Massachusetts on or about the 24th day of August, 1843; that my father was a native-born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at West Newton in the State of Massachusetts; that I am temporarily sojourning at Foochow, China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. During the "Boxer" troubles I was Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Tientsin Taels 4010.75 plus interest at 5% (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

My claim with proofs was formally deposited at the United States Consulate, Tientsin, on the 20th December 1900; and I assume that it is now in the hands of the United States Claims Commission, Peking. My claim amounts to Tientsin Taels 4010.75 plus interest at Five per cent. I am unable to state the U. S. Gold equivalent, and am therefore obliged to request the Commission to fix the exchange.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

E.B.D. 5.—~~I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.~~

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

I further say on oath that the property at my Peitaiho house enumerated in my said claim was insured, including said house, at the time of its loss; but that the Policy is not valid against loss by Insurrection, etc. Policy attached.

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

E.B. Drew.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June, 1902, at Tientsin, China.

(Seal)

Samuel L. Gracey
U.S. Consul
Tientsin
China

Foochow China
23 June 1902 } S.S.

I, John R. Putnam hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Edward Banyo Drew the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

John R. Putnam

Original.

Tientsin, China, 2o December, 1900.

Claim of Mr. Edward B. Drew, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at present in Tientsin, and being at times a resident of the City of Newton in the State of Massachusetts.

This claim is calculated as follows:

Paid by me on 7th October 1899 to Rev. Marcus L. Taft, D.D., for his House and eight mow of Land at East Cliff, Peitaiho, plus his Furniture at Tientsin, Tientsin Tls. 4,500.00

[For proof of payment, Dr. Taft's original receipt is enclosed, marked Exhibit A.]

Deduction No. 1.

Deduct the value of the 8 mow of Land on which the

Forward Tls. 14,500.00

House stands at Peitaiho, and which remains mine, say, @ 30 Tls. a mow, Tm. Tls. 240.

Deduction, Tls. 240.00

Remainder of claim, Tls. 4,260.00

[Explanation. The land cost me 720 taels; and this sum forms part of the sum of 4500 taels paid for house plus land. The destruction of all the houses at Peitaiho has greatly reduced the value of the land there; and I would now gladly sell mine at 30 taels per mow, i.e. 240 taels for the entire lot. This amount, representing the present worth of the land, should be deducted from the total amount paid by me to Dr. Taft. As proof of value of land at time I bought it, see Exhibit B.]

Forward, Tls. 4,260.00

Deduction No. 2.

Deduct value of Furniture, at Tientsin and not destroyed, bought of Dr. Taft and forming part of original payment of 4500 taels, say Tls. 300.

Deduction, Tls. 300.00

Remainder of claim, Tls. 3,960.00

[Explanation. I paid Dr. Taft a lump sum of 4500 taels for Peitaiho house and land and his Tientsin furniture. This furniture remained at Tientsin; it was not destroyed. I bought it to put in my Peitaiho house, but that house was destroyed before the furniture was sent there. In November 1900 I sold this furniture at auction. It fetched only taels 169.50. This was below its value; and therefore in the present claim I

Forward, Tls. 3960.00

value the furniture at Tls. 300.
There is no list of it; but I enclose herewith Dr. Jaffé's original letter telling what it consisted of, and the auctioneer's 'Ape Sales' showing what it actually fetched. It was all old furniture, having been in Dr. Jaffé's use some time. See Exhibit C.]

Addition.

Add to claim the value of certain furniture in the house at time of its destruction, which was bought from Mrs. Rocher at Peitaiho, viz. $72.50 @ ex 70 - In. Tls. 50.75
[Copy and original of list of this Furniture is Exhibit D.]

Total amount of Principal of Claim, In. Tls. 4010.75

Further and finally, I claim interest on above principal sum at Five Per Cent for the period from 1 July 1900 to date of settlement of this claim.

Summary of Claim:

1: Principal, Tientsin Taels, 4010.75

2: Interest from 1 July 1900 @ @5%, _____

Total, Tn. Tls. _____

E. B. Drew.

United States Consulate,
TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Edward B. Drew being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief E. B. Drew

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of December 1900.

James D. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

7 4010 13

Tientsin, China, 30 December, 1900.

CLAIM of Mr. Edward B. Drew, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at present in Tientsin, and being at times a resident of the City of Newton in the State of Massachusetts.

This claim is calculated as follows:

Paid by me on 7th October 1899 to Rev. Marcus L. Taft, D.D., for his House and eight mow of Land at East Cliff, Peitaiho, plus his Furniture at Tientsin, Tientsin Tls. 4,500.00

(For proof of payment, Dr. Taft's original receipt is enclosed, marked Exhibit A)

Deduction No.1.

Deduct the value of the 8 mow of land on which the House stands at Peitaiho, and which remains mine, say, @ 30 Tls. a mow, T. Tls.240

Deduction Tls. 240.00

Remainder of claim, Tls. 4,260.00

(Explanation. The land cost me 720 taels; and this sum forms part of the sum of 4500 taels paid for house plus land. The destruction of all the houses at Peitaiho has greatly reduced the value of the land there; and I would now gladly sell mine at 30 taels per mow, i.e. 240 taels for the entire lot. This amount, representing the present worth of the land, should be deducted from the total amount paid be me to Dr. Taft. As proof of value at Time I bought it, see Exhibit B.)

Forward Tls. 4,260.00

Tientsin, China, 30 December, 1900.

DEATH of Mr. Edward B. Drew, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at present in Tientsin, and being at times a resident of the City of Newton in the State of Massachusetts.

This claim is calculated as follows:

Paid by me on 7th October 1899 to Rev. Marcus L. Taft, D.D., for his House and eight mow of land at Mast Gate, Peitsang, plus his Furniture at Tientsin, Tientsin Tls. 4,500.00

(For proof of payment, Mr. Taft's original receipt is enclosed, marked Exhibit A)

Deduction No.1.

Deduct the value of the 8 mow of land on which the House stands at Peitsang, and which remains mine, say, @ 30 Tls. a mow, T. Tls.240

Deduction Tls. 240.00

Remainder of claim, Tls. 4,260.00

(Explanation. The land cost me 720 taels; and this sum forms part of the sum of 4500 taels paid for house plus land. The destruction of all the houses at Peitsang has greatly reduced the value of the land there; and I would now gladly sell mine at 30 taels per mow, i.e. 240 taels for the entire lot. This amount, representing the present worth of the land, should be deducted from the total amount paid by me to Mr. Taft. As proof of value at time I bought it, see Exhibit B.)

Returned Tls. 4,260.00

Forward Tls. 4,260.00

Deduction No. 2.

Deduct value of Furniture, at Tientsin and not destroyed, bought of Dr. Taft and forming part of original payment of 4500 taels, say Tls.300.

Deduction, Tls. 300.00

Remainder of claim, Tls. 3,960.00

(Explanation. I paid Dr. Taft a lump sum of 4500 taels for Peitaiho house and land and his furniture This furniture remained at Tientsin; it was not destroyed. I bought it to put in my Peitaiho house, but that house was destroyed before the furniture was sent there. In November 1900 I sold this furniture at auction. It fetched only taels 169.80. This was below value; and therefore in the present claim I value the furniture at Tls. 300. There is no list of it; but I enclose herewith Dr. Taft's original letter telling what it consisted of, and auctioneer's "a/c Sales" showing what it actually fetched. It was all old furniture, having been in Dr. Taft's use some time.
See Exhibit C)

Addition.

Add to claim the value of certain furniture in the house at time of its destruction, which was bought from Mrs. Rocher at Peitaiho, viz.
$72.50 @ ex 70 = T. Tls. 50.75 50.75
(Copy and original of list of this Furniture is Exhibit D.)

Total amount of Principal of Claim T. Tls. 4,010.75

Tientsin, China, 30 December, 1900.

Amount Tls. 4,260.00

CLAIM of Mr. Edward B. Drew, a citizen of the United States
[illegible] residing at present in Tientsin, and being at times
[illegible] Deputy Consul-General at Tientsin and Vice-Consul at
Peking, for Furniture, at Tientsin and not
destroyed, bought of Mr. Taft and forming part of
original payment of 4500 taels, say Tls.300.

Deduction, Tls. 300.00

Remainder of claim, Tls. 3,960.00

(Explanation. I paid Mr. Taft a lump sum of 4,500.00
4500 taels for Peitsiho house and land and his furniture
This furniture remained at Tientsin; it was not de-
stroyed. I bought it to put in my Peitsiho house,
but that house was destroyed before the furniture was sent
there. In November 1900 I sold this furniture
at auction. It fetched only taels 180.80. This
was below value; and therefore in the present
claim I value the furniture at Tls. 300. There
is no list of it; but I enclose herewith Mr. Taft's 240.00
original letter setting what it consisted of, and 4,260.00
auctioneer's "a/c Sales" showing what it actually
fetched. It was all old furniture, having been in
Mr. Taft's use some time. [illegible] for house
[illegible] Exhibit [illegible] destruction of all the houses at
Peitsiho has greatly reduced the value of the
additions; and I would not gladly sell mine at
[illegible] to claim the value of certain furniture
in the house at time of its destruction, which
was bought from Mr. Hooker at Peitsiho, viz. amount
(1)300.0 ex 75. Tls. 60.75 of value at 50.75
(copy and original of list of this furniture
in Exhibit B.)

Amount Tls. 4,260.00

Total amount of Principal of Claim T. Tls. 4,010.75

Forward Tls. 4,010.75

Further and finally, I claim interest on above principal sum at Five per Cent for the period from 1 July 1900 to date of settlement of this Claim.

SUMMARY OF CLAIM.

1°	Principal,	Tientsin Taels	4,010.75
2°	Interest from 1 July 1900 @5%		
	Total T. Tls.		

Further and finally, I claim interest on the above principal sum at five per Cent for the period from 1 July 1900 to date of settlement of this Claim, or Partition, at Plaintiff's option.

Deduction.

1. Principal Sum of Claim 1. Tls. 4,010.75
2. Interest from 1 July 1900 only

Total 2. Tls.

Deduction. I paid Mr. Tarl a lump sum of 1500 taels for Patatio house and had his furniture this furniture remained at Tientsin it was not destroyed. I bought it to put in my Patatio house, but that house was destroyed before the furniture was sent there. In November 1900 I sold this furniture at auction. It fetched only taels 180.00. This was below value, and therefore in the present claim I value the furniture at Tls. 300. There is no list of it, but I enclose herewith Mr. Tarl's original letter stating what it consisted of, and mentioning "big Safe" forming part as usually fetched. It was old furniture, having been in Mr. Tarl's use since

Add to claim the value of certain furniture in the house at time of its destruction, which was bought from Mrs. Foster at Peitsang, viz.

Copy and original of list of this furniture is Exhibit D.)

Total amount of Principal of Claim 2. Tls. 4,010.75

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 74.

AWARD on Claim of EDWARD B. DREW.

ALLOWED.

@ 68

On Claim Taels 3530.75 = Gold	~~$ 2,410.91~~ 2,400 91
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	249.43
TOTAL	~~$ 2,660.34~~ 2,650.34

Counter Berman Pleas Jan. 17-1903 S

DISALLOWED.

On land	Taels 720.00
" furniture	" 300.00
	" 1020.00

Tientsin, China,
July 15th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

Approved July 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 74.

AWARD on Claim of EDWARD B. DREW.

ALLOWED.

On Claim Tsela 3240.75 - Gold $ 3,410.91

Interest at 5% from June 30th, 1900 [illegible]

TOTAL..... $ 3,480.04

DISALLOWED.

On Land Tsela 720.00

" Furniture " 300.00

" 1020.00

Tientsin, China,
July 12th, 1902.

CONCURRED.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION.

IN CHINA.

NO. 96.

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF JOSEPH HERRINGS.

In the matter of personal damages
which were sustained by Joseph Herring
citizen of the United States of America
while he was in China through no fault of
his, but by the fault of the Chinese Govern-
ment and in conflict with the treaties
then existing between said two countries.
c/o H.E. E.H. Conger E.E.M.P. U.S.A.

U.S.A. Consulate General } ss
Shanghai China

I Joseph Herring being first
duly sworn, upon my oath say,

That I am a citizen of the United States
of America, thirty five years of age, that
I am a journalist by profession and
in the employ of the firm of Arnhold Kar-
berg & Co who are German subjects that
I arrived at Taku June 13th A.D. 1900
on the steamer Lin Shing as a passenger
that at that time and until the injuries
hereinafter described were sustained,
I was in perfect health and physical

condition, that at that time and since
then the United States of America and
the Imperial Chinese Government
have sustained peaceful relations
with others save that certain Chinese
subjects have killed & wounded certain
citizens and destroyed much property
belonging to citizens of the United States
of America contrary to the law of Na-
tion and of the treaties existing at that
time between said two Governments
that upon said 15th day of June 1900
I was invited to go on board of the Germa
war Ship Iltis by the captain then in
Command, and as I could not get
proper accommodation on shore, I
accepted the said invitation and on
the morning of the 17th of June 1900
at 12 45 I was awakened from my sle
by heavy Cannonade, I then learned
that the Taku forts had opened fire
on the ships of foreign nations then
assembled among others the Iltis in

was then impossible for me to go to any other place of safety. At about 4 to 5 a.m. a shell from the said Chinese forts at Taku struck a smoke stack on the Illis an exploded and a fragment hit me in the chest cutting through the 1st and 2nd ribs and entered my lung causing a wound larger than a dollar. For a period of three days I was near the point of death and suffered intense mental & physical pain — but under the expert medical care of Dr. Meyer of the German warship Skanta and Dr Schrader of the Illis and afterwards Dr. Mixius at Tientsin for about six weeks I recovered sufficient for me to travel to Shanghai where I am now under the medical care of Dr. Von Schaap and Dr Paulun who have directed me to go to Europe for medical attendance & surgical operations not to be had here. I am permanently disabled having lost the use of my left arm and am totally unfitted by reason of said wounds

Affidavit of Claim $50,000.00

and great nervous shattering and ill
bad health sustained as herein related
from practising my said profession
as a journalist and further I am unfit
for duty of any kind on account of
said injuries so sustained in consequence
whereof. I demand damages from the
said Chinese Government in the sum
of fifty thousand Mexican dollars or
the equivalent thereof in U.S. Gold
coin.

Said sum to be compensation.

1st For permanent physical injuries sus
tained such as to incapacitate me
from working or earning a living hand.

2nd For the great mental and physical
pain and agony suffered by reason
of said injuries.

3rd For moneys spent and to be spent in
order to prolong life and allay pain
and regain health if possible

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand this 22nd of January 1908 A.D.

J. Jennings

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 22 day of January A.D. 1908

Deputy Consul-General,
U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 88.

OPINION of William R. Bainbridge and James W. Ragsdale, Commissioners, on the indemnity claim of JOSEPH HERRINGS.

The memorialist, JOSEPH HERRINGS, claiming to be a citizen of the United States of America, sets forth, under oath, that he is a journalist by profession and that on June 15th, 1900, he arrived at Taku, China, as a passenger on the steamer Lien Shing; that upon said 15th day of June, 1900, he was invited to go on board the German warship Iltis by the Captain then in command; that he accepted said invitation and that on the morning of June 17th he was awakened from sleep by heavy cannon fire and then learned that the Taku forts had opened fire on the foreign ships assembled there, among others the Iltis; that it was then impossible for him to go to any other place of safety; that about 4:45 A.M. a shell from the Chinese forts at Taku struck the Iltis and exploded and that a fragment thereof hit the memorialist, causing a painful and dangerous wound, which has permanently disabled him and incapacitated him from earning a livelihood by the practice of his profession as journalist; and he claims indemnity from the Chinese Government in the sum of fifty thousand Mexican dollars.

Memorialist states that at the time of the injury complained of and since then the United States of America and the Imperial Chinese Government have sustained peaceful relations. It is, however, well known that on June 16th, 1900, the Admirals of the foreign fleets at Taku (excepting the Admiral in command of the naval force of the United States) demanded from the Chinese military authorities the surrender of the forts at Taku

et

at
on or before two o'clock A.M. the following day. This demand, construed by the Chinese authorities as a declaration of war, resulted in the subsequent engagement and capture of the forts on the morning of June 17th.

The demand for surrender of the forts was participated in by the officer commanding the German naval force, including the warship Iltis. At such a time and under such circumstances the memorilaist may be presumed to have ascertained such important facts as the demand for surrender and the impending action. It then became his duty as a neutral to take immediate steps to remove from belligerent territory, which he obviously had ample time and opportunity to do during the afternoon and evening of the 16th. Remaining, he voluntarily assumed the status of a temporary subject of the belligerent power within whose territory he was and the risks of war incident to such status. He cannot justly complain that under these conditions the Chinese Government regarded and treated him as an enemy.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the memorial does not set forth a valid claim against the Chinese Government. The claim is therefore in its entirety

DISALLOWED.

Tientsin, China,
July 18th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

Approved July 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister

Dresden, Saxony,
July 15th, 1940.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 97.

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF ESTATE OF ZELLA MAYNARD, DECEASED.

[illegible] o'clock A.M. the following day. This surrender was followed by the Chinese authorities as a declaration of war resulted in the subsequent occupancy and capture of the Forts on the morning of June 17th.

The demand for surrender of the Forts was participated in by the officer commanding the German naval force, including the gunboat Iltis. At 4p.m a time and proper date allowance the ultimatum may be presented to [illegible] and that in the demand for surrender and the subsequent action, it then became his duty as a neutral to take immediate steps to remove from belligerent territory, which is obviously and people then and apparently to be during the hostilities and evacuation of the line. Therefore, he voluntarily removed the ships of a temporary asylum of the belligerent power within whose territory he was and the right of any insurgent to grab vessels. He cannot justly complain that under these conditions the Chinese Government regards and treated him as enemy.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the neutral does not set forth a valid claim against the Chinese Government. The claim is therefore in the entirety

RECOMMENDED.

Shanghai, China,
July 16th, 1900.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 97.

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF ESTATE OF ZELLA MAYNARD, DECEASED.

INDEMNITY CLAIM.

The Chinese Imperial government,

To Miss Zella Maynard, Dr.

To Losses sustained by reason of the uprising of the Chinese in June, July and August, 1900.

To	Wardrobe, carpet, 7 pairs of lace curtains, marble top wash stand, large mirror, and lamp in room 3 of my house in the French Concession--- ----------	$329.00
"	Washstand, carpet, 4 pairs lace curtains, one lamp, complete toilet set, one chest of drawers, in room 5----------	140.00
"	Crockery, glassware, etc; in dining room----- -	75.00
"	240 panes of glass broken and replaced by me------	96.00
"	Repairing roof and shutters----------	250.00
"	Rebuilding fence destroyed ----------	90.00
"	ONE trunk looted at Tangku containing a complete wardrobe just purchased at Shanghai and on the way up----------	350.00
	Total losses in Mexican dollars	$1330.00

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Zella Maynard being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Zella Maynard

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of February 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Copy

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Tientsin, Nov. 14 1898 1898.

Personally appeared before me Zealles Maynard now residing at Tientsin who declared that he is a ____ citizen of the United States having been born at Marbleton, Logan Co, Illinois, on the 20 day of November 1870, that he was naturalized by the ____, and that his last place of residence in the United States was Seattle Washington.

In accordance with his declaration I hereby declare the undersigned Zealles Maynard to be duly registered at this Consulate in accordance with the laws of the United States for the protection of its citizens residing abroad.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 14 day of November 1898.

Zealles Maynard

James W. Ragsdale
United States Consul.

REGISTRATION RECORDED
PAGE ____
CONSULAR REGISTER.

United States Consulate,
TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Tientsin, Nov 17 1898.

Personally appeared before me Wallace Haywood
now residing
at Tientsin who declared
that he is a citizen of the United States
having been born at Healdsburg Cpan C, California,
on the 20 day of November 1870, that he was
naturalized by the

, and that his
last place of residence in the United States was Seattle
Washington Ter.

In accordance with his declaration I hereby declare the
undersigned Wallace Haywood to be duly registered
at this Consulate in accordance with the laws of the United States
for the protection of its citizens residing abroad.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 17
day of November 1898.

Wallace Haywood Everett Frederick
United States Consul.

REGISTRATION RECORDED
PAGE
CONSULAR REGISTER

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tientsin, China. } s s

I, JAMES W. RAGSDALE, United States Consul at Tientsin, China, do hereby certify that ZELLA MAYNARD, a native citizen of the United States, died at Tientsin, China, December 23rd, 1901; that by virtue of my office as Consul I have in charge the settlement of the estate of said Zella Maynard and that for and in behalf of said estate I do hereby make claim for indemnity for losses sustained by the said Zella Maynard during and as a result of the "Boxer" uprising at Tientsin in the summer of 1900 as set forth in the statement of said claim filed by the said Zella Maynard prior to her decease.

James W. Ragsdale
U. S. Consul

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tientsin, China.

I, JAMES W. MADDOCK, United States Consul at Tientsin, China, do hereby certify that NELLA MAYNARD, a native citizen of the United States, died at Tientsin, China, December 23rd, 1901; that by virtue of my office as Consul I have in charge the settlement of the estate of said Nella Maynard and that for and in behalf of said estate I do hereby make claim for indemnity for losses sustained by the said Nella Maynard during and as a result of the "Boxer" uprising at Tientsin in the summer of 1900 as set forth in the statement of said claim filed by the said Nella Maynard prior to her decease.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 97.

AWARD on Estate of ZELLA MAYNARD, deceased.

ALLOWED.

On Claim Mexican $1,080.00 = U. S. Gold	$507.60 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	51.95 ✓
TOTAL.....	$559.55 ✓

ORB

DISALLOWED.

On Claim Mexican $250.00 = U. S. Gold	$117.50

6771 0

Tientsin, China,
July 17th, 1902.

William E. Barrondy Jr.
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE CROFTS, a respectable citizen of Tientsin, sworn, says: that he was familiar with premises occupied by Zella Maynard, deceased; that shells entered almost every room in the house, many exploding, to the detriment of furniture and fixtures; that the crockery and glassware in the dining room was completely ruined; that the shell which entered room No.3 completely demolished the furniture therein; that the roof was completely riddled with shells and bullets and the glass in the windows was broken by bullets and the concussion from exploding shells and that the fencing was completely destroyed; that the amount claimed could not replace the building and furniture;

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

that he heard of the loss of the trunk at Taku, but knew nothing of the value of the contents personally; that Miss Maynard had told him that the contents consisted of new wardrobes that cost $350.00 Mexican and that in his judgment the claim in its entirety is just and reasonable.

Approved July 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 112

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I Constance Talbey, being duly sworn on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Cape Neddick in the State of Maine on or about the 6th day of Jan., 1862; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Boston in the State of Mass; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of pilot

I Constance Talbey am the wife and legally appointed Guardian of the person and estate of said Ernest and Alfred N. Talbey insane

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $1,400 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of A. N. Caffey, and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to him and is payable to me as guardian aforesaid

A. N. Caffey has

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which ~~my~~ his said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Constance Caffey
Guardian of the person & estate of
A. N. Caffey, insane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of July, 1902,
at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin. China } S.S.

I, James W. Ragsdale United States Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Constance Talpey the affiant above-named, and know her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by her.

James W. Ragsdale

United States Consulate }
Tientsin. China } ss

I hereby certify that on July 2. 1902
duly appointed Constance Talpey guar-
dian of the person and estate of Alfred H.
Talpey an insane person

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Taku North-China, Feby 22. 1901.

Claim for damage and loss
to my house and property
during bombardment of Taku
Forts in June 1900.

T. Tael

Repairs to House, damaged by Shell coming from the Taku Forts and striking wall	50 00
Window glass.	20 00
Carpenters putting in window-glass; Repairing doors and windows, burst open during the bombardment.	25 00
Cooking Utensils; looted from Cook-house	50 00
Servants bedding and clothing	20 00
Furniture, Bedding & other Valuables.	
1. Toilet set	20 00
1. Mirror	15 00
3. Eider down Quilts @ Hs 20 ea. =	60 00
Blankets and Sheets	50 00
2. Doz' pots flowers broken & destroyed	20 00
2. Bird-cages, with two Valuable birds	20 00
Silver mounted Glove and Handkerchief box (in set)	50 00
Total T. Hs.	400 00

Alfred H. Talpey,

I certify I was in charge of the Works
belonging to Captain Talpey while he was
at Home & that the above is a correct Statement.
Taku February 22nd 1901. H. J. Macrae

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

H. J. Macrae being duly sworn depose and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his nowledge and belief Heelir John Macrae

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of February 1907.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Taku, North China, Feb'y 22d, 1901.

Claim for damage and loss to my house and property during bombardment of Taku Forts in June, 1900.

	T. Taels
Repairs to House, damaged by shell coming from the Taku Forts and striking wall	50.00
Window Glass	20.00
Carpenters putting in window glass; Repairing doors and windows, burst open during the bombardment	25.00
Cooking utensils, looted from Cook-house	50.00
Servants bedding and clothing	20.00
Furniture, Bedding and other valuables;	
1 Toilet set	20.00
1 Mirror	15.00
3 Eider down Quilts @ Tls. 20 ea.-	60.00
Blankets and sheets	50.00
2 Doz. pots flowers broken & destroyed	20.00
2 Bird cages, with two valuable birds	20.00
Silver mounted Shove and handkerchief box	50.00
Total T. Tls.....	400.00

Claim for damage and loss to my house and property during pos-
session of Ohio State in June, 1898.

sworn deposes and says that the foregoing

knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

Repairs to House, damaged by mobs

Tearing from the front door and entering hall $20.00

Window glass 20.00

Carpenter working in window glass; Repairing doors and
windows, broke open during the bombardment 20.00

Heating stoves, looted from Coal-house 20.00

Servants bedding and clothing 20.00

Furniture, Bedding and other valuables

1	Sofa	20.00
1	Mirror	20.00
2	Rocker Cane Seats @ $10. 20.00	15.00
	Blankets and sheets	20.00
		20.00
2	Pcs. Rich Flowers Drapes & Cornices	20.00
2	Silver cages with two valuable birds	20.00
	Silver mounted Gloves and Handkerchief Box	20.00

Total $. 400.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.112.

AWARD on Claim of ALFRED H. TALPEY.

ALLOWED.

In full Taels 400.00 = Gold $272.00 ✓

Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900 ..... 28.12 ✓

TOTAL..... $300.12 ✓

Tientsin, China,
July 15th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved, July 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA

No.113.

AWARD on Claim of ALFRED K. TALPEY.

ALLOWED.

In full Texts 100.00 = gold $

Interest at 8% from June 30th, 1900

TOTAL..... $

Tientsin, China,
July 15th, 1902.

COMMISSIONERS.

No. 152

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, E. H. Conger, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Galesburg in the State of Illinois on or about the 7th day of March, 1843; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Des Moines in the State of Iowa; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 48350.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of ~~myself, my family~~ and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself and family, and is to be paid to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

Except against fire; and this property was not burned.

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

E. H. Conger

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of June, 1902, at Pekin, China

W. E. Beinbridge
Second Secretary of Legation

United States Legation
Peking, China
S.S.

I, W. E. Bainbridge 2nd Secy Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with E. H. Bourgeois the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. E. Bainbridge

Revised List of Losses of E. H. Conger, during and because of the Boxer Troubles of 1900.

1 Mule, ...		$ 90.00
3 Horses, ...		120.00
Saddle, harness, halters and bridles, ...		110.00
Horse blankets, ...		35.00
Chinese official cart, damaged, ...		45.00
Foreign cart, damaged, ...		25.00
Furniture lost, destroyed and damaged,		
At Western Hills, ...	$170.00,	
In Legation, ...	190.00,	360.00
Carpets, rugs and matting destroyed and dmgd.		450.00
Curtains and portiers, ...		225.00
Table spreads and draperies, ...		175.00
Table linen, ...		300.00
New goods, dress goods, silks, etc., ...		400.00
Bedding, blankets, pillows and towels, ...		240.00
Bedsteads, bed springs, mattresses and mosquito netting, ...		190.00
Clothing of wife, daughter, niece and self,		350.00
Cooking utensils, ...		130.00
Dishes, glassware and lamps, ...		375.00
Bric-a-brac and curios, ...		350.00
Books, ...		120.00
Pictures (oil paintings and Japanese pictures)		90.00
4 clocks, ...		45.00
Jewelry, 1 lady's hair ornament, ...	$100.00,	
3 scarf pins, ...	50.00,	
3 pins, 3 rings, 1 set studs,	50.00,	
2 watches, ...	75.00,	
Society badges, insignia, and medals, ...	150.00,	425.00
1 field and marine glass, ...		50.00
Repair and rent of temple at Western Hills,		150.00
Total, ...		$4850.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 152.

AWARD on Claim of EDWIN H. CONGER.

ALLOWED.

In full	$ 4,850.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	482.30 ✓
Total	$ 5,332.30 ✓

OKB

Peking, China,
June 16th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge,

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

EDWIN H. CONGER, sworn, says: that in changing his original claim he has divided the furniture, a part of which was destroyed in temple at Western Hills; (the items of jewelry and marine glass are added, the loss not having been discerned when original claim was made out; rent of temple amount prepaid and temple not occupied; certain property of niece included as she was a member of family when loss occurred;] that t the valuations are just and reasonable and in conformity with the real expenditure necessary to replace the property enumerated.

The assignment of the above award to Leigh Hunt, Seattle, Washn. which accompanied the award - attached - filed in Bureau of Accts. Oct. 20-1902.

Fitzsimmons
Bureau of Accts.

No. 132.

AWARD on Claim of HENRY H. COOPER.

ALLOWED.

In full	$ 4,800.00
Interest at 6% from June 30th, 1900	482.30
Total	$ 5,282.30

Public, Claim.
June 14th, 1902.

COMMISSIONER.

HENRY H. COOPER, owner, says: that in changing his original claim in lieu divide the fractions, a part of which was destroyed in temple at Western Mills; the items of jewelry and marine glass are added, the loss not having been discovered when original claim was made out; part of temple ground property and temple not occupied; certain property of minor importance as she was a member of family when loss occurred; the valuations are just and reasonable and is conferred with the real expenditure necessary to replace the property enumerated.

No. 161

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Miranda Crouch, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Boston in the State of Massachusetts on or about the 31 day of Oct. 1869; that my father was a Naturalized citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Medford in the State of Mass; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin China that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $7034.49 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Miranda Crouchen

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Miranda Crouchen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of July, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale

United State Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I James W Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Miranda Gooden the affiant above-named, and know ~~him~~ her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know ~~him~~ her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by ~~him~~ her

James W Ragsdale

#161
$7034.49

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Feb. 18, 1901.

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I enclose herewith, property sworn to, list of property belonging personally to Miss Miranda Croucher, destroyed in Tsunhua, China. Miss Croucher is a missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Very respectfully,

H. K. CARROLL.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
150 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Feb.18, 1901.

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

S i r :

I enclose herewith, property sworn to, list of property belonging personally to Miss Miranda Crowther, destroyed in Taunhua, China. Miss Crowther is a missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Very respectfully,

H. K. CARROLL.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

1 Desk	$ 9
1 Table	7
1 Table	5.85
1 Chair	6.
1 Couch	8.90
8 Couch pillows	16.
1 Book-case	15.
1 Book-case	8.
1 Book-case	4.
1 Chair	3.20
5 Wicker chairs	15.
3 Wicker stools	1.20
1 Fire-place outfit	5.
2 Screens	13.
1 Rug	12.
1 Rug	15.
1 Goatskin rug	1.80
4 Dogskin rugs	3.20
1 Tientsin rug	6.70
5 Small rugs	9.50
2 Medium rugs	4.80
1 silk quilt	30.
1 silk quilt	10.
1 pr. blankets	6.
1 Folding rocker	3.
1 Camp Chair	1.
1 Steamer chair	4.
1 Hammock	1.50
1 Fur travelling robe	5.
1 Couch cover	5.25
2 White spreads	6.
4 Bureau scarfs	6.
3 Quilts	6.
12 Sheets	10.25
6 Sheets	3.90
12 Pillow cases	3.
1 pr. Pillows	5.
12 Towels	3.
6 Towels	3.
12 Towels	2.25
1 Table cover	5.20
1 Table cover	1.50
1 Table cloth	3.50
2 Table cloths	5.60
2 Table cloths	6.20
1 doz. Napkins	4.25
2 doz. Napkins	7.
2 doz. Napkins	4.
	$ 321.75

1 doz. Doylies	$1.50
6 Tray cloths	1.72
1 doz. doylies	1.10
2 Stoves	25.
Heaters	10.
1 Chest of drawers	10.
1 Rocker (large)	3.
Toilet set	5.25
2 Hassocks	1.
Mosquito netting	10.
2 Rolls Matting	5.
6 Chairs	18.
4 Tables	5.
1 Rug	4.
Curtains	8.60
1 Set China	23.
1 Set China	11.50
China, odd pieces	8.
2 doz.cups & saucers	12.
14 Bowls	4.50
1 large bowl	2.
Glassware	6.80
1 doz. knives	6.
1 doz. Spoons	3.
1 doz. Spoons	5.
½ doz. Spoons	4.50
Kitchen utensils	12.
1 Oil stove	2.
3 doz flower pots	2.50
Bracketts	4.10
Coal	14.
Stores, flour, etc.	120.
Water-colors, paper, brushes, studies,&c.	8.40
2 Terra cotta jars	4.
3 Terra cotta tea-pots	2.50
7 Pearl salt spoons	2.80
4 " "	1.60
Photograph frames	5.
Stationery,pencils, &c.	8.
Embroideries	25.
Embroidery silks	6.
2 Clocks	10.
Lamps	6.
Mirror, triple	6.
Trunk	12.
Dress-suit case	4.
Chest	6.
Water bags	3.
Baskets, work, etc.	4.
Brushes, all kinds	2.
Country bedding	6.
3 Fountain and stylo pens	7.
	$ 801.12

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

1 Desk	$ 9
1 Table	7
1 Table	5.85
1 Chair	6.
1 Couch	8.90
8 Cotton pillows	16.
1 Book-case	15.
1 Book-case	8.
1 Book-case	4.
1 Chair	3.20
5 Wicker chairs	15.
3 Wicker stools	1.20
1 Fire-place outfit	5.
2 Screens	12.
1 Rug	12.
1 Rug	15.
1 Goatskin rug	1.80
4 Dogskin rugs	3.20
1 Tientsin rug	6.70
5 Small rugs	9.50
2 Medium rugs	4.80
1 silk quilt	30.
1 silk quilt	10.
1 pr. blankets	6.
1 Folding rocker	3.
1 Camp Chair	1.
1 Steamer chair	4.
1 Hammock	1.50
1 Fur travelling robes.	
1 Couch cover	5.25
2 White spreads	6.
4 Bureau scarfs	6.
3 Quilts	6.
12 Sheets	10.25
6 Sheets	3.90
12 Pillow cases	8.
1 pr. Pillows	6.
12 Towels	3.
6 Towels	3.
12 Towels	2.25
1 Table cover	6.20
1 Table cover	1.50
1 Table cloth	8.50
2 Table cloths	6.50
2 Table cloths	6.20
1 doz. Napkins	4.25
2 doz. Napkins	7.
2 doz. Napkins	4.
	$ 321.75

1 doz. Doylies	$1.50
6 Tray cloths	1.72
1 doz. doylies	1.10
2 Stoves	25.
Heaters	10.
1 Chest of drawers	10.
1 Rocker (large)	3.
Toilet set	5.25
2 Hassocks	1.
Mosquito netting	10.
2 Rolls Matting	5.
6 Chairs	18.
4 Tables	5.
1 Rug	4.
Curtains	8.80
1 Set China	23.
1 Set China	11.50
China, odd pieces	8.
2 doz.cups & saucers	12.
14 Bowls	4.50
1 large bowl	2.
Glassware	6.80
1 doz. knives	6.
1 doz. Spoons	3.
1 doz. Spoons	5.
½ doz. Spoons	4.50
Kitchen utensils	12.
1 Oil stove	2.
3 doz Flower pots	2.50
Brackets	4.10
Coal	14.
Stores, flour, etc.	120.
Water-colors, paper, brushes, studies,&c.	8.40
2 Terra cotta jars	4.
3 Terra cotta tea-pots	2.50
7 Pearl salt spoons	2.80
4 " "	1.60
Photographs frames	6.
Statuary,pencils, &c.&.	
Embroideries	25.
Embroidery silks	6.
2 Clocks	10.
Lamps	6.
Mirror, triple	6.
Trunk	12.
Dress-suit case	4.
Chest	6.
Water bags	3.
Baskets, work, etc.	4.
Brushes, all kinds	2.
Country bedding	6.
3 Fountain and style pens	7.
	$ 801.12

Amt .brt. forward $301.12

BRIC A BRAC:-

1 Cloisonné vase	$ 10.
1 Bronze vase	12.
1 Yellow vase	1.40
1 Red jar	8.
1 Peking Dragon	12.
1 Cloisonné jar	10.
1 Cloisonné plaque	7.
1 Small satzuma	4.
3 Small vases	7.50
4 glass vases	6.80
1 Peking bracket	5.
1 Bust	3.
1 China box	1.50
1 China Box	.50
2 Laquer boxes	3.50
2 Carved boxes	7.
1 Inlaid stool	4.
1 Photogravure	5.
1 Photogravure	3.
1 Water color	8.
1 Water color	2.50
1 Etching	8.
2 doz. Photographs	4.
1 Photograph	1.50
1 Photograph	1.80
Odd pictures	6.
Curios	25.
	$ 970.12

Amt. brt. forward $801.12

BRIC A BRAC:-

1 Cloisonne vase	$ 10.
1 Bronze vase	12.
1 Yellow vase	1.40
1 Red jar	8.
1 Peking Dragon	12.
1 Cloisonne jar	10.
1 Cloisonne plaque	7.
1 Small statuue	4.
3 Small vases	7.50
4 glass vases	6.80
1 Peking bracket	5.
1 Bust	3.
1 China box	1.50
1 China Box	.50
2 Lacquer boxes	3.50
2 Carved boxes	7.
1 Inlaid stool	4.
1 Photogravure	8.
1 Photogravure	3.
1 Water color	8.
1 Water color	2.50
1 Etching	8.
2 doz. Photographs	4.
1 Photograph	1.50
1 Photograph	1.80
odd pictures	6.
Curios	25.
	$ 970.12

Amt. brt. forward.	$970.12		$1,382.87

CLOTHING:-

Black silk	$15.
Brown silk	16.
Lavender silk	15.
Fur garment	25.
Fur garment	32
Fur garment	10
Underclothing	24.
Green woollen dress	12.
Green woollen dress	15.60
Red woollen dress	14.50
Stockings	7.50
Boots and shoes	25.
Robbons	4.
Lace	4.50
Handkerchiefs	7.50
Silk	28.
Cotton goods	8.90
Woollen goods	30.
Hats	14.20
Mittens and gloves	8.50
Aprons	5.
Skirts	6.40
Woollen under-clothing	20.
Trimming, buttons &c.	14.
Wool	3.40
Thread (cotton)	2.25
Linen thread	7.
Needles	1.
Linen (cloth)	4.
Pins	.50
Sundries, tapes, Braids, buckles,	15.
Collars and cuffs	3.
Shell combs and pins	7.
Soap, toilet articles etc.	7.
	$1,382.87

MISCELLANEOUS:

Bicycle	$ 65.
Camera	10.
Plates	4.50
Chemicals	3.50
Simplex Duplicator	10.
L I B R A R Y	650.
(itemized list furnished if desired.)	
Real Estate H O U S E at Pei-tai-ho	3,000.
Advance in price of materials and labor, to replace the same	600.
R E N T for 2 years	600.
	$6,325.87
33 1/3 per cent. on personal property for things forgotten, for loss of use of things and replacing value.	708.62
	$7,034.49

MIRANDA CROUCHER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Middlesex SS. Feb. 21, 1901.

There personally comes before me the above named Miranda Croucher, and made oath that the above list is a true and perfect inventory of the goods and chattels lost by her in the insurrection in Tsun Hua in China.

Before me

FRED H. KIDDER

Seal. Notary Public.

Amt. brt.

Forward. $970.12 $1,382.87

CLOTHING:-

Black silk	$15.
Brown silk	16.
Lavender silk	15.
Fur garment	25.
Fur garment	32
Fur garment	10
Underclothing	24.
Green woollen dress	12.
Green woollen dress	15.60
Red woollen dress	14.50
Stockings	7.50
Boots and shoes	25.
Bobbons	4.
Lace	4.50
Handkerchiefs	7.50
Silk	28.
Cotton goods	8.90
Woollen goods	30.
Hats	14.20
Mittens and gloves	8.50
Aprons	5.
Skirts	6.40
Woollen under-	
clothing	20.
Trimming, buttons &c.	14.
Wool	3.40
Thread (cotton)	2.25
Linen thread	7.
Needles	1.
Linen (cloth)	4.
Pins	.50
Sundries, tapes,	
Braids, buckles,	15.
Collars and cuffs	3.
Shell combs and pins	7.
Soap, toilet articles	7.
etc.	
	$1,382.87

MISCELLANEOUS:

Bicycle	$ 85.
Camera	10.
Plates	4.50
Chemicals	3.50
Simplex Duplicator	10.
L I B R A R Y	650.
(itemized list furnished if desired.)	
Real Estate	
H O U S E st	
Pei-tai-ho	3,000.
Advance in price of materials and labor, to replace the same	600.
R E N T for 2 years	600.
	$6,325.87
33 1/3 per cent. on personal property- erty for things forgotten, for loss of use of things and replacing value.	708.62
	$7,034.49

MIRANDA CROUCHER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Middlesex ss. Feb. 21, 1901.

There personally comes before me the above named Miranda Croucher, and made oath that the above list is a true and perfect inventory of the goods and chattels lost by her in the insurrection in Tsun Hua in China.

Before me

FRED H. KIDDER

Seal. Notary Public.

Things forgotten to put in claim

Saddle + Blanket	17.00
Lantern	.65
9 Felt Screens + door	18.00
1 Mirror	4.00
4 pr. Muslin curtains	8.00
1 Towel Rack	.50
2 Candle sticks	.50
1 Country cooking kit	4.00
1 Storm coat	16.00
1 Shovel	8.00
1 Bathing suit	3.00
3 lil clothes @ 2.00	6.00
2 Boxes (travelling)	3.00
1 Louis Kang	6.00
shirt + clothing framed (4)	2.00
Skates	3.50
Tennis Racket	4.50
" net	2.00
" Ballast	1.50
3 "	15.00
1 Fur muff	9.00
18 souvenir spoons	6.00
600 Perry Pictures	2.00
50 mounts	4.50
1 Selzogene	6.60
2 Umbrellas 4.60 2.00	6.50
Bulbs + Flower seeds	2.00
2 Claironne Rugs	169.75
	10.00
	159.75

Library Property

Room No. Cleaner

Table & Benches	17.00	$ 65.
Counters	6.-	10.
Tall Reference Index	18.00	4.50
Shelves	4.00	3.80
Mrs. Burdett Wilson	8.00	10.
Round Desk	3.00	650.
Small Desks	2.00	
Revolving Book Rack	4.00	
Steam Coal	16.00	3,000.
Stove	8.00	
Reading Lamps	8.00	600.
Oil Globes & Lamps	6.00	
Chairs (Reading)	3.00	800.
Waste Basket	6.00	$6,326.87
Paint + Glazing (Annex)	25.00	708.52
Shelves	3.50	$7,034.47
Lamps Desk	4.50	
" Wall	2.00	
" Table	15.00	
Mrs. Merritt	1.00	
Newspaper Stand	6.00	
Book Shelves	2.00	
Telephone	4.50	
Wastebaskets $2.00	6.60	
Map Case	6.50	
Office Furniture	4.00	

Public

to be used

it is a

ile lost by

Pelican House built in Spring of 1900
Miranda Cruelles

Contract	$ 2015	10	Brought forward	2788	19
Digging Foundations	20	51	Dining Room Furnishings		
Plbg & Stm, Sewer & Paint	461	47	1 Table 10.00	42	85
Hardware	94	52	6 Chairs 12.00		
Grates (4)	20	00	Chandelier 4.00		
Brick Mantel	8	75	Table 2.00		
Paint	44	05	1 Set dishes 8.75		
Glass	65	80	Tumblers .60		
Terrace & Grading	32	50	Berry Glass .60		
Kitchen Furnishings.	28	49	Water Pitcher .50		
Stove outfit 4.50			Coffee Pot .50		
Egg Beater & Spoons .35			Tea Pot .40		
Forks & Graters .20			1 Fireplace set 1.50		
3 Buckets 1.90			1 Coal Hod 2.00		
Washboard .20			Bedroom Furnishings	168	00
Potato Masher .05			4 Beds 19.60		
Meat Pans 1.45			4 Springs 28.00		
Frying Pan .30			3 Mattress 24.00		
Waffle Iron .65			1 " 5.00		
Cake Tins .39			9 Chairs 13.50		
Moulds .25			3 Toilet Sets 15.00		
Pots 1.60			3 " Stands 6.00		
Knives .30			3 Small tables 6.00		
Urn (C. Kettle) 1.80			1 Rug 10 x 8 10.00		
Kettles Tubs 4.90			10 pr Curtains 14.70		
Irons 3 .95			Window covers & Seats 4.20		
Clothes Iron .90			3 Mirrors 6.00		
Ironing Board .20			8 Pillows 16.00		
" " Felt 1.30			6 Lamps	12	00
Ice Chest 4.50			1 Lamp Electric	5	00
Ice Cream freezer 2.00			1 "	1	70
			3 Stoves	16	20
				8033	99

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 161.

AWARD on Claim of MIRANDA CROUCHER.

ALLOWED.

On Claim	$ 5,635.62
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	583.89
TOTAL.....	$ 6,219.51

OKS

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN.

Rent	$ 600.00
Unenumerated	548.87
Clothing	100.00
Furniture	150.00
	$ 1,398.87

Tientsin, China,
July 16th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

MIRANDA CROUCHER, sworn, says: that valuations made from Mission order lists and dealers' catalogues; had 521 volumes in library; Peitaiho property cost $3033.99 not including land; withdraws from last item $548.87.

approved July 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 192

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, W. S. Ament, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Owosso in the State of Michigan on or about the ~~day of ; ;~~ that my father was a ~~citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at in the State of ; that I am temporarily sojourning at ;~~ that my occupation is ~~and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was~~ that of I am the duly authorized Agent of Anna Wyatt for presenting her claim for indemnity against the Chinese Government; that said Anna Wyatt was brought in infancy to the United States by her parents who became naturalized citizens of the United States, during claimant's minority.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ her through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 855.10 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ her said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose ~~I~~ she was a citizen of the United States of America.

Miss Wyatt is domiciled in the United States; her permanent residence being at Oberlin, in the State of Ohio.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Anna Wyatt; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to herself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

W. S. Arnett.
Agent for Anna Wyatt.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of June, 1902,
at Peking, China

W. E. Bainbridge
Second Secretary of Legation

United States Legation
Peking China
} S.S.

I, W E Bainbridge 2nd Secy Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with W S Cumming the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W E Bainbridge

Tea set of fine English china. White ground, with decorations in dark blue and gold,

$100.00

Dessert service by Spode, nearly a hundred years old, $500.00

Silver tea pot, 9.00

Silver cake basket, 6.00

silver castor, 4.00

Silver (pair) candlesticks, 10.00

Antique coffee pot, 5.00

Cut glass salt cellars, 6.00

Two oil paintings, 60.00

Solid black walnut bureau, 15.00

Black walnut chair, covered with Chinese embroidery, 5.00

Feather bed, 9.00

Bedroom curtains, 2.50

BOOKS.

Large bible in three volumes, leather-bound, With notes, illustrated with engravings from paintings by old masters, 30.00

Bryant's library of poerty and song, illustrated, 6.00

Home Affections by the Poets, finely illustrated, bound in Russia leather, 8.00

Motley's Dutch Republic, 3 vols, leather bound, 6.00

Ancient history, 2 vols, 4.00

Plutarch's Lives, 4 vols, 16th & 17th Centuries, 25.00

Views in the Isle of Wight, 4.00

Tea set of fine English china. White ground, with
decorations in dark blue and gold,
$100.00

Dessert service by Spode, nearly a hundred
years old, $300.00
Silver tea pot, 9.00
Silver cake basket, 6.00
silver castor, 4.00
Silver (pair) candlesticks, 10.00
Antique coffee pot, 8.00
Cut glass salt cellars, 6.00
Two oil paintings, 60.00
Solid black walnut bureau, 15.00
Black walnut chair, covered with Chinese
embroidery, 5.00
Feather bed, 9.00
Bedroom curtains, 2.50

BOOKS.

Large bible in three volumes, leather-bound,
With notes, illustrated with engravings from
paintings by old masters, 30.00
Bryant's library of poetry and song, illustrated, 6.00
Home Affections by the Poets, finely illustrated,
bound in Russia leather, 8.00
Motley's Dutch Republic, 3 vols, leather bound, 6.00
Ancient history, 2 vols, 4.00
Plutarch's Lives, 4 vols, 16th & 17th Centuries, 25.00
Views in the Isle of Wight, 4.00

Worcester's Unabridged dictionary,	$ 5.00
French dictionary, large size,	5.00
Companion to the bible,	1.50
Sacred Geography and Antinquities, richly bound and profusely illustrated,	6.00
Robertson's Life,	1.50
Robertson's Sermons,	1.50
Bushnell's Sermons,	1.50
Scott's poems,	1.00
Willis' poems,	1.00
Mrs Browning's poems,	1.00
Tennyson's poems,	.50
Golden treasury of song, etc,	1.00
Large atlas,	3.00
Large photograph album, bound in fine stamped leather, and filled with pictures,	10.00
Smaller album and quantity of photographs,	4.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 192.

AWARD on Claim of ANNA WYATT.

ALLOWED.

On Claim $600.00
Interest at 8% from June 30th, 1900 79.13
Total $679.13

DISALLOWED ON WITHDRAWAL.

On English Claim Ten Pct $ 80.00

Peking, China.
June 30th, 1902.

CONSIDERATION.

W. B. AIDEN, sworn, on behalf of ANNA WYATT says: That he is authorized to act as the agent of Miss Wyatt in connection with her claim for indemnity; that the said Miss Anna Wyatt was born in England; came to the United States with her parents in infancy; that her father was a naturalized citizen of the United States; that the claimant is domiciled in the United States, her permanent residence being at Oberlin in the State of Ohio; deponent served by Speedy, Watanabe Fixed by estimation of destance in New York City; all pertaining her own work; China

and dessert service complete sets; the Spode dessert set could have been sold for the amount claimed; values just and reasonable.

Approved July 23rd. 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

and dessert service complete sets; the Spode dessert set could have been sold for the amount claimed; values just and reasonable.

No. 163

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Charles Denby Jr., being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; ~~that I was born at _____ in the State of _____ on or about the _____ day of _____, _____; that my father was a _____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at _____ in the State of _____; that I am temporarily sojourning at _____; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of~~ that I am the duly authorized agent of Charles Denby (Sr) that said Charles Denby is a native citizen of the United States born in Bottetourt County, Virginia on or about the 6th day of June 1829

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States ~~I have~~ he has filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ him through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is Taels $15.000 ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ his said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose ~~I~~ he was a citizen of the United States of America.

That the above claim is for injury to the buildings and premises of the United States Legation at Pekin, China, property of said Charles Denby and that the amount of the claim is based on an estimate of the injuries suffered by said property

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Charles Denby; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Charles Denby

4.—I further say on oath that ~~I~~ the said Charles Denby have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss ~~for~~ any sum except for

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

fire and that no loss from fire is covered by the above claim

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of ~~my~~ said claim.

Chas Denby Jr
agent for Charles Denby

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of July, 1902, at Tientsin

James O Rapsdal
Viscons

United State Consulate
Tientsin, China

} S.S.

I James Ragsdale, U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Lee Seeley Jr the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James Ragsdale

Evansville, Ind., March 5th, 1901.

Hon. John Hay,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

I beg to present the enclosed bill for damages done to the premises occupied by the United States Legation at Peking, China, during the recent disturbances in that city.

The said premises are owned by me. I am unable to make the account more specific, because I cannot communicate with Mr. F. D. Gamewell, who was my agent in China. Mr. Gamewell is now in the United States, but I do not know his address. However he wrote to me soon after his arrival in this country stating generally that the damages were Taels 15000. I understand that Mr. Gamewell will shortly return to China, and then an itemized bill - if necessary - can be filed.

I beg that you will transmit the enclosed bill to the Acting Minister at Peking directing him to file it with the other bills of the same nature and to take such steps as may be necessary to secure its payment.

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES DENBY.

Evansville, Ind., March 8th, 1901.

Hon. John Hay,

Secretary of State.

Sir:

I beg to present the enclosed bill for damages done to the premises occupied by the United States Legation at Peking, China, during the recent disturbances in that city.

The said premises are owned by me. I am unable to make the account more specific, because I cannot communicate with Mr. F. D. Gamewell, who was my agent in China. Mr. Gamewell is now in the United States, but I do not know his address. However he wrote to me soon after his arrival in this country stating generally that the damages were Taels 15000. I understand that Mr. Gamewell will shortly return to China, and then an itemized bill - if necessary - can be filed.

I beg that you will transmit the enclosed bill to the Acting Minister at Peking directing him to file it with the other bills of the same nature and to take such steps as may be necessary to secure its payment.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES DENBY.

The Government of China

To Charles Denby Dr.

To damages done to the premises occupied by the United States Legation at Peking, China, during the months of June, July and August, 1900, by bombarding and injuring the said premises by the troops of the Empire of China and by a mob Taels 15000.

State of Indiana, } SS:
County of Vanderburgh. }

Charles Denby, the above named claimant, to me well known, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing account is correct, just and owing, and that the damages therein stated have been fixed on information and belief.

CHARLES DENBY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1901.

My commission expires Oct. 6th, 1901.

Witness my hand and Notorial Seal.

GRAHAM F. DENBY.

Seal. Notary Public.

The Government of China

To Charles Denby Dr.

To damages done to the premises occupied by the United States Legation at Peking, China, during the months of June, July and August, 1900, by bombarding and injuring the said premises by the troops of the Empire of China and by a mob Taels 15000.

State of Indiana, } SS:
County of Vanderburgh. }

Charles Denby, the above named claimant, to me well known, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing account is correct, just and owing, and that the damages therein stated have been fixed on information and belief.

CHARLES DENBY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1901.

My commission expires Oct. 6th, 1901.

Witness my hand and Notorial Seal.

GRAHAM F. DENBY.

Seal. Notary Public.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.163.

AWARD on Claim of CHARLES DENBY, Sr.

ALLOWED.

Damages to property used as the United States Legation at Peking, weakening of buildings by shot and shell, destruction of trees etc. Taels 3,450.00 = U.S.Gold $2,346.00 ✓

OKB

DISALLOWED.

On Claim Taels 11,550.00=U.S.Gold $7,854.00

Tientsin, China,
July 17th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

NOTE.

No interest is allowed on this award inasmuch as the property continued to be occupied and rent paid thereon.

CHARLES DENBY, Jr., sworn, on behalf of CHARLES DENBY, Sr. says: he is the duly authorized agent of the latter in the presentation of his claim for indemnity; that since the filing of said claim the property in question has been sold to the Korean Government; that this claim for indemnity was expressly reserved in the contract of sale of said property and such reservation entered into the consideration of said sale; that

just compensation is asked for injury to the buildings and grounds as a result of the bombardment of the Legations in Peking; that said buildings were materially weakened by shells and had only been temporarily repaired; that trees were cut down and the grounds injured by the military operations.

Approved July 23rd 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 1055.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Ack. 4 Sept 6
Smith

July 25th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Provisional arrangement defining jurisdiction of

French and International Mixed Courts at Shanghai.

No. 1035.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 25th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the 28th ultimo, the Diplomatic Corps approved, as a provisional arrangement, certain Rules defining the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts of the French and International Settlements at Shanghai, which had been prepared and unanimously agreed upon by the Consular Body of that city.

I enclose copy of said provisional Rules, also copies of explanatory correspondence between Consul General Goodnow and the Committee of Consuls who framed the Rules.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Copy of Rules as above.
2. Mr. Goodnow to Baron Czikann, June 14th, 1902.

1052

July 28th, 1908.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the 26th ultimo, the Diplomatic Corps approved, as a provisional arrangement, certain Rules defining the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts of the French and International Settlements at Shanghai, which have been framed and adopted by the Consular Body of that city.

I enclose copy of said provisional Rules, also copies of explanatory correspondence between Consul General Goodnow and the Committee of Consuls who framed the Rules.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Copy of Rules as above.

2. Mr. Goodnow to Baron Calmann, June 24th, 1908.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1055.

Provisional Rules for defining the respective jurisdictions of the Mixed courts of the International and French Settlements adopted by the Consular Body of Shanghai, June 10th, 1902, for reference to the Diplomatic Body at Peking.

****

1. In all civil cases between Chinese, the plaintiff will follow the defendant, and will sue him before the Mixed Court of his, the defendant's residence.

2. In all criminal cases where foreigners are not concerned, and in all Police cases against Chinese residents in the Settlements, The Mixed Court of the Settlement in which the crime or contravention has been committed, is alone competent.

N.B. The above two clauses include cases where the defendant or accused is in the employ of a foreigner, the countersignature of the Consular representative of the national concerned being as heretofore to be obtained.

3. In Mixed Civil cases.

a. If the Plaintiff is a foreigner-not of French nationality-and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the International Settlement, he is to be sued before the Mixed Court of the International Settlement.

b. If the Plaintiff is French and the Chinese Defendant is a resident of the French Settlement, he is to be sued before the Mixed Court of the French Settlement.

c. If the Plaintiff is a foreigner-not of French Nationality-and the Chinese Defendant is a resident of the French Settlement, the latter shall be sued before the Mixed Court of the International Settlement whose warrant or summons for his appearance atfer countersignature by the French Consul General will be executed or served by the runners of the International Mixed Court, wit h the assistance of the Police of the French Settlement, without previous hearing in the Mixed Court of t h e French Settlement.

Provisional Rules for defining the respective jurisdictions of the Mixed courts of the International and French Settlements adopted by the Consular Body of Shanghai, June 10th, 1902, for reference to the Diplomatic Body at Peking.

****

1. In all civil cases between Chinese, the plaintiff will follow the defendant, and will sue him before the Mixed Court of his, the defendant's residence.

2. In all criminal cases where foreigners are not concerned, and in all Police cases against Chinese residents in the Settlements, The Mixed Court of the Settlement in which the crime or contravention has been committed, is alone competent.

N.B. The above two clauses include cases where the defendant or accused is in the employ of a foreigner, the countersignature of the Consular representative of the national concerned being as heretofore obtained to be obtained.

3. In Mixed Civil cases.

a. If the Plaintiff is a foreigner-not of French nationality-and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the International Settlement, he is to be sued before the Mixed Court of the International Settlement.

b. If the Plaintiff is French and the Chinese Defendant is a resident of the French Settlement, he is to be sued before the Mixed Court of the French Settlement.

c. If the Plaintiff is a foreigner-not of French Nationality-and the Chinese Defendant has resident of the French Settlement, the latter shall be sued before the Mixed Court of the International Settlement whose warrant or summons for his appearance after countersignature by the French Consul General will be executed or served by the runners of the International Mixed Court, with h the assistance of the Police of the French Settlement, without previous hearing in the Mixed Court of the French Settlement.

d. If the Plaintiff is French and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the International Settlement, the latter shall be sued before the Mixed Court of the French Settlement whose warrant or summons for his appearance after countersignature by the Senior Consul will be executed or served by the runners of the French Mixed Court with the assistance of the Police of the International Settlement, without previous hearing in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement.

4. In criminal cases where a foreigner-not of French Nationalty-iscomplainant, the Mixed Court of the International Settlement is competent; if a Frenchman is the complainant the Mixed Court of the French Settlement is competent.

The provisions under Clause 3, c and d, as to executing warrants also apply under this clause.

(Signed) John Goodnow,
Senior Consul.

The Taotai of Shanghai has expressed to me his approval of above.

June 11th, 1900.

(Signed) John Goodnow,

Senior Consul.

d. If the Plaintiff is French and the Chinese defendant is a resident of the International Settlement, the latter shall be sued before the Mixed Court of the French Settlement whose warrant or summons for his appearance after countersignature by the Senior Consul will be executed or served by the runners of the French Mixed Court with the assistance of the Police of the International Settlement, without previous hearing in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement.

4. In criminal cases where a foreigner-not of French Nationality-is complaint, the Mixed Court of the International Settlement is competent; if a Frenchman is the complainant the Mixed Court of the French Settlement is competent.

The provisions under Clause 3, c and d, as to executing warrants also apply under this clause.

(Signed) John Goodnow,
Senior Consul.

The Taotai of Shanghai has expressed to me his approval of above.

June 11th, 1900.

(Signed) John Goodnow,
Senior Consul.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1055.

Mr. Goodnow to Baron Czikann.

****

No. 5037.

Consular Service, U. S. A..

Shanghai, June 14th, 1902.

Excellency:

In connection with the proposed Rules defining the jurisdictions of the Mixed Court in the International and French Settlements of Shanghai, sent to you in my letter of June 11th for the approbation of the Diplomatic Body, I beg to hand you herewith a copy of two explanatory letters in that connection, These letters have been submitted to the Consular Body and received their unanimous approval.

I am, Excellency,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Goodnow,

Senior Consul.

To H. E. Baron Czikann von Wahlborn,

His Apostolic Majesty's E. E. & M. P.,

Doyen Corps Diplomatique, etc., etc., etc.,

Peking, China.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1093.

Mr. Goodnow to Baron Ozikamm.

****

No. 5037.

Consular Service, U. S. A..

Shanghai, June 14th, 1902.

Excellency:

In connection with the proposed Rules defining the jurisdictions of the Mixed Court in the International and French Settlements of Shanghai, sent to you in my letter of June 11th for the approbation of the Diplomatic Body, I beg to hand you herewith a copy of two explanatory letters in that connection. These letters have been submitted to the Consular Body and received their unanimous approval.

I am, Excellency,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Goodnow,

Senior Consul.

To H. E. Baron Ozikamm von Wahlborn,

His Apostolic Majesty's E. & M. P.,

Royal Corps Diplomatique, etc., etc., etc.,

Peking, China.

C O P Y

Shanghai, June 10th, 1902.

Sirs and dear Colleagues:

It was my understanding yesterday that your report only dealt with matter affecting the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts as between the two Settlements, and that it did not affect nor change in any way the present system whereby all warrants of the Mixed Court of the International Settlement are to be countersigned by the Senior Consul before their execution by the Yamen runners with the aid of the Police.

As I note in the report that you expressly provide for the countersignature of the Senior Consul in one case, I think it best to write you for your records asking whether it was your intention by your report to change in any way the present method of countersigning and executing warrants in the International Settlement.

I am, Sirs and dear Colleagues,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Goodnow,

Senior Consul.

To Dr. Knappe,

M. L. Ratard,

R. W. Mansfield.

COPY

Shanghai, June 10th, 1902.

Sire and dear Colleagues:

It was my understanding yesterday that your report only dealt with matter affecting the jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts as between the two Settlements, and that it did not affect nor change in any way the present system whereby all warrants of the Mixed Court of the International Settlement are to be countersigned by the Senior Consul before their execution by the Yamen runners with the aid of the Police.

As I note in the report that you expressly provide for the countersignature of the Senior Consul in one case, I think it best to write you for your records asking whether it was your intention by your report to change in any way the present method of countersigning and executing warrants in the International Settlement.

I am, Sire and dear Colleagues,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Goodnow,

Senior Consul.

To Dr. Knappe,

M. L. Ratard,

R. W. Manfield.

C O P Y.

Shanghai, June 11th, 1902.

Sir and dear Colleague:

In reply to your letter of 11th instant, we beg to state that it was not our intention to affect or change by our report in any way the present system whereby all warrants of the Mixed Court of the International Settlement are to be countersigned by the Senior Consul before their execution by the Yamen Runners with the assistance of the Police.

We are, Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) Dr. Knappe,

Consul General for Germany.

R. W. Mansfield,

Acting Consul General for

Great Britain.

L. Ratard,

Acting Consul General for France.

COPY.

Shanghai, June 11th, 1902.

Sir and dear Colleague:

In reply to your letter of 11th instant, we beg to state that it was not our intention to affect or change by our report in any way the present system whereby all warrants of the Mixed Court of the International Establishment are to be countersigned by the Senior Consul before their execution by the Yamen runners with the assistance of the Police.

We are, Sir and dear Colleague,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) Dr. Knappe.

Consul General for Germany.

R. W. Mansfield,

Acting Consul General for

Great Britain.

L. Batard,

Acting Consul General for France.

No. 1056.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 25th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Confirming Department's cipher telegram of July 25th, 1902. Likin.

1881.

No. 1054.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 26th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I confirm, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram of the 25th instant, concerning the Likin question, which I have repeated to Messrs. Goodnow and Seaman, at Shanghai.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

1052.

Telegram received, (Cipher).

Washington, July 25th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

We think adjustment of likin question should defer as far as practicable to Imperial considerations rather than local interests at Nanking. Advise Goodnow.

(Signed) Hill.

No. 1057.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 4 1902
BUREAU.

Rec'd by tel. Sept 5

RECEIVED
SEP 2
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

July 29th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : The new Legation. Exchange of properties with the Russo-Chinese Bank and Chinese Eastern Railway. Latter's claim of failure of consideration. Adjustment.

(Despatch No. 663, July 3rd, 1902.)

1281.

Assistant Solicitor,
SEP 3 1902
Department of State

Dear Mr. Adee:-

Good faith would seem to require us to adopt the suggestion made by Mr. Conger. I suggest therefore, that he be cabled as follows:

"Your proposition to surrender occupancy of strip of land mentioned in despatch 1057 approved."

J.H.

Mr. Smith

Please prepare telegram.

Sept 3.

No. 1057.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that during my absence last year, Mr. Squiers, for the purpose of better shaping the new Legation grounds, made an exchange of the right of occupancy of certain properties with the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, and gave them an agreement on behalf of the United States, a copy of which he forwarded to the Department in his despatch No. 663, of July 3rd, 1901.

The property, the right of the undisturbed occupancy of which Mr. Squiers conceded to the Bank and Railroad Company, was, at the time, supposed to have all been Chinese owned; but it turned out that one small piece was, in fact, owned by a Mr. Childs, an Englishman in the employment of the Imperial Chinese Customs, who was, at the time, at his home in England. On his return he found the Russo-Chinese Bank in possession; the Manager of which showed him the

agreement

No. 1057

agreement of Mr. Squiers. He then wrote me the note of January 27th, 1902, of which I enclose a copy. In an interview I told him that we had not transferred or guaranteed any title to the Bank, and that his only remedy was against the Bank which was now in possession of his property.

The Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank also called on me, claiming that it absolutely owned the land which it exchanged, and that if the United States was not to carry out its guarantee, then the consideration had failed, and it desired to be placed again in statu quo ante. This was impossible, as a street had been laid out over the property given in exchange by the Bank. I distinctly told the Manager of the Bank that I could not agree that the United States had any liability whatever, since all that was intended by the agreement was an exchange of occupancy guaranteed to be undisturbed by each other, but no title was guaranteed by either. Mr. Childs then laid his case before the British Minister who took it up with the Minister from Russia, and as a result the Russo-Chinese Bank paid Mr. Childs, for his land, about $6,000 Mexican.

After this followed the correspondence which is enclosed, between Mr. Pokotilow, the Representative of the

Bank,

Bank, and the Railroad Company, with this Legation.

This so-called "Bath Shop" property was only a part of that which Mr. Squiers conceded the occupancy of to the Bank, so that the consideration did not entirely fail. It is to be regretted that the agreement carried even the semblance of a guarantee of any kind. I enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Squiers giving his understanding of the matter.

In view of the impossibility of restoring the status quo ante, and the fact that the Russo-Chinese Bank was compelled to have this Childs tract to carry out their plans for their new Bank building, and was forced by Mr. Childs to pay much more than the property was really worth, I am inclined to think that, under all the circumstances, it might be well to grant them the occupation of a strip of ground along the east side of our tract marked "C" on the map heretofore sent you, of an area equal to the area of the Childs tract.

I have told Mr. Pokotilow that under no circumstances would I recommend the payment of any money to the Bank by the United States, but I would recommend the granting of a strip of the area mentioned. If the Department approves this

this compromise settlement, I beg that you will reply by telegraph, and I shall collect the cost of telegram from Mr. Pokotilow as soon as informed of the amount.

I have had the Childs tract measured and find that it contains 6,000 square feet. It will, therefore, take a strip 15 feet in width along the east side of tract "C", which is 400 feet in length, to equal the area of the Childs tract.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Childs to Mr. Conger, Jan. 27th, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to Mr. Childs, Jan. 28th, 1902.
3. Mr. Conger to Mr. Squiers, Feb. 3rd, 1902.
4. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Conger, March 17th, 1902.
5. Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Conger, June 12th, 1902.
6. Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow, June 14th, 1902.
7. Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Conger, June 20th, 1902.
8. Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow, June 21st, 1902.
9. Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow, June 27th, 1902.
10. Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Conger, July 25th, 1902.
11. Sketch of proposed exchange.

Ephesians

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Child to Mr. Conger.

Peking, January 27th, 1902.

Major Conger,

etc., etc., etc.

Sir:

I beg to enclose a memo. of a plot of property which I own, but now held by the Russo-Chinese Bank, Peking.

The representative of the Bank informs me that they hold the property on a deed of exchange signed by the American Minister, Mr. Squiers.

I beg your assistance and good offices to help me to recover the value of this land.

Trusting your favorable consideration,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Alfred W. Child.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Child to Mr. Conger.

Peking, January 27th, 1902.

Major Conger,

etc., etc., etc.

Sir:

I beg to enclose a memo. of a plot of property which I own, but now held by the Russo-Chinese Bank, Peking.

The representative of the Bank informs me that they hold the property on a deed of exchange signed by the American Minister, Mr. Squiers.

I beg your assistance and good offices to help me to recover the value of this land.

Trusting your favorable consideration,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Alfred W. Child.

M E M O.

(Copy)

To H. E.,

The United States Minister.

Sir:

The plot of property adjoining the Russo-Chinese Bank, on the West side and facing Legation Street, lately used as a bath shop, has been in my possession for four years.

On my return from Europe in Sept. last, I found the Bank in occupation, and was told that Mr. Pokotilow would shortly return, when the matter would be arranged. The Russo-Chinese bank now informs me that the place was given to them in exchange for other land, by the American Minister, and that they hold a deed to that effect.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Alfred W. Child.

M E M O.

(Copy)

To H. E.,

The United States Minister.

Sir:

The plot of property adjoining the Russo-Chinese Bank, on the West side and facing Legation Street, lately used as a bath shop, has been in my possession for four years.

On my return from Europe in Sept. last, I found the Bank in occupation, and was told that Mr. Pokotilow would shortly return, when the matter would be arranged. The Russo-Chinese bank now informs me that the place was given to them in exchange for other land, by the American Minister, and that they hold a deed to that effect.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Alfred W. Child.

Enclosure No. 9 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Childs.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, January 28th, 1902.

Mr. Alfred W. Childs,

I. M. C., Peking.

Dear sir:

Replying to your note of yesterday concerning the property on Legation Street known as the "old bath shop," and now occupied by the Russo-Chinese Bank, I have to request that you will, at your convenience, come to the Legation and more fully explain the situation.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Childs.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, January 28th, 1902.

Mr. Alfred W. Childs,

I. M. C., Peking.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your note of yesterday concerning the property on Legation Street known as the "old bath shop," and now occupied by the Russo-Chinese Bank, I have to request that you will, at your convenience, come to the Legation and more fully explain the situation.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Squiers.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, February 3rd, 1902.

Herbert G. Squiers, Esquire,

c/o State Department,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Squiers:

Referring to the exchange of property which you made with the Russo-Chinese Bank, a Mr. A. W? Childs now comes forward and claims the tract known as the "Bath House lot," and the Russo-Chinese Bank presents the agreement between you and Mr. Posdneeff, in which theUnited States concedes to the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway the "undisturbed occupancy," so long as they shall continue the use of their present premises, etc., (describing property) and demands that we carry out the agreement and give them the undisturbed possession.

The agreement is rather an unusual one, and the conditions surrounding all the transactions here were, at the time, anomalous; and I presume there were discussions and conferences leading up to the exchange which may help to explain the real meaning of the instrument. If anything happens to prevent your starting back very soon, please write me as fully as your memory permits, just what was the understanding had with Mr. Posdneeff and Mr. Kroupensky. Did you agree to give any title, or in any way guarantee the undisturbed occupation of the property except as plainly stated in the instrument? Mr. Posdneeff claims that because they owned and were conveying the title to the property they gave you, that it was understood that you were guaranteeing them in their permanent right of occupancy in the property transferred by you. It will be necessary to hear from you before I can intelligently and satisfactorily discuss the question with them. Mr. Childs has not

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1057

Mr. Conger to Mr. Squiers.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, February 3rd, 1902.

Herbert G. Squiers, Esquire,

c/o State Department,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Squiers:

Referring to the exchange of property which you made with the Russo-Chinese Bank, & Mr. A. W. Childs now comes forward and claims the tract known as the "Bath House lot," and the Russo-Chinese Bank presents the agreement between you and Mr. Poodneeff, in which the United States concedes to the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway the "undisturbed occupancy," so long as they shall continue the use of their present premises, etc., (describing property) and demands that we carry out the agreement and give them the undisturbed possession.

The agreement is rather an unusual one, and the conditions surrounding all the transactions here were, at the time, anomalous; and I presume there were discussions and conferences leading up to the exchange which may help to explain the real meaning of the instrument. If anything happens to prevent your returning back very soon, please write me as fully as your memory permits, just what was the understanding had with Mr. Poodneeff and Mr. Kroupensky. Did you agree to give any title, or in any way guarantee the undisturbed occupation of the property except as plainly stated in the instrument? Mr. Poodneeff claims that because they owned and were conveying the title to the property they gave you, that it was understood that you were guaranteeing them in their permanent right of occupancy in the property transferred by you. It will be necessary to hear from you before I can intelligently and satisfactorily discuss the question with them. Mr. Childs has not

yet proven his title, but the probability is that he will be able to do so.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Squiers and the children, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

yet proven his title, but the probability is that he will be able to do so.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Squiers and the children, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Conger.

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Hot Springs, Va.,

March 17th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Conger:

Your letter (No. 1091) of February 3rd last, regarding exchange made by me with the Russo-Chinese Bank of a certain piece of property known as the "bath house lot" has been received.

I expect to sail on either the China or Doric so will not reply now. On my return I will do what I can to clear the matter up.

As Mr. bainbridge may have explained, the trouble originated with Knobel. He claimed that your exchange with him carried him through to the wall. The bank property (stable) stood in the way. He also claimed and put up his flag on a piece of property in rear of our new Legation and which he refused to vacate until the terms (as he claimed) of your t rade were complied with. The Russians naturally would not vacate their stable without some compensation, hence my agreement with them. We had sent out two circulars requeting all American owners of property within our Legation Quarter to file their deeds. No one put in a claim for the property in question and we naturally supposed it was Chinese owned.

As I remember I did not agree to give any title nor t didi I in any way guarantee the undisturbed occupation of the property except as plainly stated in the instrument. If this agreement had not been made no road could have been made along the wall and we would have ha d no end of trouble with Knobel. If Child's claim is a good one and he will accept of a small and reasonable compensation for the piece of property now occupied by the Russians, I will pay him on my arrival at Peking, if the matter can not be settled

in

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1037

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Conger.

****

Hot Springs, Va.,

March 17th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Conger:

Your letter (No. 1091) of February 3rd last, regarding exchange made by me with the Russo-Chinese Bank of a certain piece of property known as the "bath house lot" has been received.

I expect to sail on either the Ohina or Doric so will not reply now. On my return I will do what I can to clear the matter up.

As Mr. Bainbridge may have explained, the trouble originated with Knobel. He claimed that your exchange with him carried him through to the wall. The bank property (stable) stood in the way. He also claimed and put up his flag on a piece of property in rear of our new Legation and which he refused to vacate until the terms (as he claimed) of your trade were complied with. The Russians naturally would not vacate their stable without some compensation, hence my agreement with them. We had sent out two circulars requesting all American owners of property within our Legation Quarter to file their deeds. No one put in a claim for the property in question and we naturally supposed it was Chinese owned.

As I remember I did not agree to give any title nor did I in any way guarantee the undisturbed occupation of the property except as plainly stated in the instrument. If this agreement had not been made no road could have been made along the wall and we would have had no end of trouble with Knobel. If Child's claim is a good one and he will accept of a small and reasonable compensation for the piece of property now occupied by the Russians, I will pay him on my arrival at Peking, if the matter can not be settled

in

in any other way.

Faithfully Yours,

H. G. Squiers.

in any other way.

Faithfully Yours,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Conger.

Peking, June 12th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister at Peking,

etc. etc.

Sir,

Refering to the "exchange" effected between the United States of America and ourselves of the "right of occupancy" of certain tracts of land in the immediate Legation quarter" in Peking, which is evidenced by an instrument, bearing date, the 27th day of June, 1901, we regret to have to say that the United States of America appear to have had no title to that portion of land transferred to us which was known as the Bath house lot.

We understand that the claim of the United States of America was based upon proceedings which received their confirmation in the Protocol of Sept. 7th, 1901, Art. 7. But all foreign rights which became vested prior to June 2o, 1900, were to remain undisturbed. In March, 1902, a British subject named Child, in the Customs service, registered in the British Legation a Chinese deed bearing date some several years ago. We are informed by the British authorities that before admitting the deed to register they satisfied themselves by the examination of witness of the genuineness of the transaction and of its alleged date. At the time therefore of the transfer by the United States of America to us, the right of occupancy of the land in question was vested in this Child and could not be the subject of a transfer by the United States of America.

The implied warranty of the United States of America being thus broken, and both parties having been mistaken as to this title in question, we now appeal to you for an adjustment of the loss we have sustained, since we do not imagine that your Government will desire to enjoy the occupancy of the land we have transferred to them without due

Enclosure No. 3. In Despatch No. 1017.

Mr. Poxtillow to Mr. Conger.

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Peking, June 12th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister at Peking,

etc. etc.

Sir,

Referring to the "exchange " effected between the United States of America and ourselves of the "right of occupancy" of certain tracts of land in the immediate Legation quarter" in Peking, which is evidenced by an instrument, bearing date, the 27th day of June, 1901, we regret to have to say that the United States of America appear to have had no title to the portion of land transferred to us which was known as the Bath House lot.

We understand that the claim of the United States of America was based upon proceedings which received their confirmation in the Protocol of Sept. 7th, 1901, Art. 7. But all foreign rights which became vested prior to June 20, 1900, were to remain undisturbed. In March, 1902, a British subject named Child, in the Customs service, registered in the British Legation a Chinese deed bearing date some several years ago. We are informed by the British authorities that before admitting the deed to register they satisfied themselves by the examination of witness of the genuineness of the transaction and of its alleged date. At the time therefore of the transfer by the United States of America to us, the right of occupancy of the land in question was vested in this Child and could not be the subject of a transfer by the United States of America.

The implied warranty of the United States of America being thus broken, and both parties having been mistaken as to this title in question, we now appeal to you for an adjustment of the loss we have sustained, since we do not imagine that your Government will desire to enjoy the occupancy of the land we have transferred to them without due

due compensation to us for the failure of the consideration of that transfer.

Awaiting the favor of your kind attention, we have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servants,

Chinese Eastern Railway Administration.

(Signed) Pokotilow.

Imagine that your Government might desire to enjoy the occupancy of the land we have transferred to them without due

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 14th, 1902.

Mr. D. Pokotilow,

Chinese Eastern Ry. Administration,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, concerning the title to certain property of which Mr. Squiers, while Charge d'Affaires, exchanged with you the occupancy in June, 1901.

It being necessary to consult with Mr. Squiers as to all the facts concerning this exchange, and since it has just been learned that he is not to return here, it will be necessary for me to refer the whole matter to Washington for instructions. Before doing so, I will thank you to inform me, if possible, what was the exact area of the tract of which you surrendered the occupancy to the United States.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E.H.Conger.

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 1057

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 14th, 1902.

Mr. D. Pokotilow,

Chinese Eastern Ry. Administration,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, concerning the title to certain property of which Mr. Squiers, while Charge d'Affaires, exchanged with you the occupancy in June, 1901.

It being necessary to consult with Mr. Squiers as to all the facts concerning this exchange, and since it has just been learned that he is not to return here, it will be necessary for me to refer the whole matter to Washington for instructions. Before doing so, I will thank you to inform me, if possible, what was the exact area of the tract of which you surrendered the occupancy to the United States.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E.H.Conger.

Enclosure No. 7 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Conger.

Peking, June 20th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

at Peking, etc., etc.

Dear sir:

In reply to your esteemed favor of the 14th instant, we beg to say that we have never had exact surveys of the land in question. The exchange was effected on the basis of an approximate estimate of equality in values and without exact calculation of areas. We can only say that the area about which you inquire is as nearly as we can now ascertain 7,200 square feet.

With respect to your proposed reference of the matter to Washington we beg to suggest that much unnecessary delay should be avoided by a precedent tentative understanding between ourselves, so that your reference to Washington may be accompanied by recommendations. Otherwise the delays of correspondence may be interminable.

The case is quite simple, and our rights upon examination must appeal to you as quite convincing. We suggest therefore that you go with all details with us in conference before making any reference to your Government.

Awaiting the favor of your attention, we have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servants,

Chinese Eastern Railway Administration,

(Signed) D. Pokotilow.

Enclosure No. 7 In Despatch No. 1017

Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Conger.

Peking, June 20th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

at Peking, etc., etc.

Dear sir:

In reply to your esteemed favor of the 14th instant, we beg to say that we have never had exact surveys of the land in question. The exchange was effected on the basis of an approximate estimate of equality in values and without exact calculation of areas. We can only say that the area about which you inquire is as nearly as we can now ascertain 7,200 square feet.

With respect to your proposed reference of the matter to Washington we beg to suggest that much unnecessary delay should be avoided by a precedent tentative understanding between ourselves, so that your reference to Washington may be accompanied by recommendations. Otherwise the delays of correspondence may be interminable.

The case is quite simple, and our rights upon examination must appeal to you as quite convincing. We suggest therefore that you go with all details with us in conference before making any reference to your Government.

Awaiting the favor of your attention, we have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servants,

Chinese Eastern Railway Administration,

(Signed) D. Pokotilow.

Enclosure No. 8 In Despatch No. 1057

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow.

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Mis. 1264.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China.

June 21st, 1902.

Mr. D. Pokotilow,

Peking.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your esteemed favor of the 20th of June in regard to the exchange of occupations of property in the Legation Quarter, and suggesting that we should hold a conference over the matter before forwarding the case to the Government at Washington, I have to say that I shall be glad to hold such a conference with you at any time after Monday next, which may suit your convenience.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 8 In Despatch No. 1057

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow.

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Enclosure No. 9 In Despatch No. 1057

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow.

Mis. No. 1274.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. June 27th, 1902

Mr. D. Pokotilow,

Chinese Eastern Ry. Administration,

Peking.

Sir:

In view of our conversation of this morning concerning your communication of the 20th instant, in which you requested that I should, in referring to my Government the matter of the exchange of occupancy of certain properties in the Legation Quarter at Peking, make some recommendation which might tend to bring about an amicable settlement of the affair, I have concluded as follows:

While I can not agree with your view of the question, and do not recognize any legal liability on the part of my Government in the matter, yet since the transaction and the circumstances surrounding it were unusual, and an evident misunderstanding has resulted, I am willing, if such a settlement would be entirely satisfactory to you, to recommend to my Government that it surrender to you the occupancy of a strip of land running along the West wall of your property, from Legation Street to the street along the wall, of sifficient width, to equal, in total area, the superficial area of the so-called "bath shop lot or "Child's property" in question.

I will thank you for an early reply, as I shall not make the above stated recommendation to my Government until I am assured that it will be satisfactorily accepted by you.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1057

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pokotilow.

No. 1274.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. June 27th, 1902

Mr. D. Pokotilow,

Chinese Eastern Ry. Administration,

Peking.

Sir:

In view of our conversation of this morning concerning your communication of the 20th instant, in which you requested that I should, in referring to my Government the matter of the exchange of occupancy of certain properties in the Legation Quarter at Peking, make some recommendation which might tend to bring about an amicable settlement of the affair, I have concluded as follows:

While I can not agree with your view of the question, and do not recognize any legal liability on the part of my Government in the matter, yet since the transaction and the circumstances surrounding it were unusual, and an evident misunderstanding has resulted, I am willing, if such a settlement would be entirely satisfactory to you, to recommend to my Government that it surrender to you the occupancy of a strip of land running along the West wall of your property, from Legation Street to the street along the wall, of sufficient width, to equal, in total area, the superficial area of the so-called "bath shop lot or "Child's property" in question.

I will thank you for an early reply, as I shall not make the above stated recommendation to my Government until I am assured that it will be satisfactorily accepted by you.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 10 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Conger.

****

Peking, July 25th , 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister at Peking,

etc. etc.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 27th June sub No. 1274, I now have the honor to inform you that, according to telegraphic information received by me from St. Petersburg, the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company are willing to accept the compromise which you suggested in the above letter, i.e. that you surrender to us the occupancy of a strip of land running along the west wall of our property from Legation Street to the street along the City wall, of sufficient width to equal in total area the superficial area of the so called "Bath Shop lot", or Child's property.

I beg to further state that the area of above lot is 56,50 Chinese Chang or 560 square metres.

Owing to the necessity for us to proceed to the building of our main house before the commencement of which work it is most important for us to ha ve the area of our land exactly determined I will consider it a great favor if you could give me a definite answer in the shortest possible time and I would be quite willing to refund any telegraphic expenses which you might incur in the matter.

Awaiting the favour of your reply, I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) D. Pokotilow.

Enclosure No. 10 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Pokotilow to Mr. Conger.

****

Peking, July 25th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

United States Minister at Peking.

etc. etc.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 27th June and No. 1274, I now have the honor to inform you that, according to telegraphic information received by me from St. Petersburg, the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company are willing to accept the compromise which you suggested in the above letter, i.e. that you surrender to us the occupancy of a strip of land running along the west wall of our property from Legation Street to the street along the City wall, of sufficient width to equal in total area the superficial area of the so called "Bath Shop lot", or Child's property.

I beg to further state that the area of above lot is 56,80 Chinese Chang or 560 square metres.

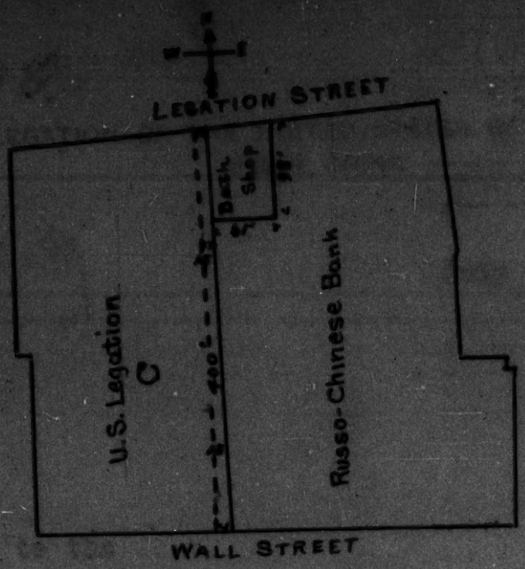
Owing to the necessity for us to proceed to the building of our main house before the commencement of which work it is most important for us to have the area of our land exactly determined I will consider it a great favor if you could give me a definite answer in the shortest possible time and I would be quite willing to refund any telegraphic expenses which you might incur in the matter.

Awaiting the favour of your reply, I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) D. Pokotilow.

Enc. No. 11 to Desp. #1057.



Sketch of proposed exchange.

Sketch of proposed changes.

telegraphic expense which you might incur in the matter.

Awaiting the favour of your reply, I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) D. Pokotilow.

No. 1058.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
2
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
SEP
2
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

Tell Director Neil Francis, Ack with gratification at cordiality shown Hon. Barrett.

July 29th, 1902.

I to Asst Francis
4 Ack. 8 Sept 6
L.M.S.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Visit to Peking of Mr. John Barrett, Commissioner General to Asia of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

No. 1058.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the arrival and departure of Mr. John Barrett, Commissioner General to Asia of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

I secured, for Mr. Barrett, an Imperial Audience, gave him a dinner at which were present the members of the Imperial Cabinet and Ministers of the Foreign Office, presented him to the Inspector General of Customs, and did all that seemed possible to further his desires and efforts in behalf of the Exposition.

I enclose copies of the correspondence with Prince Ch'ing concerning the Audience, and of the speeches there made.

I simply introduced Mr. Barrett, saying that he would himself explain his important mission. The Empress Dowager also made some unimportant but courteous inquiries, to which Mr. Barrett and I respectively gave polite

replies.

No. 1058.

July 28th, 1898.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the arrival and departure of Mr. John Barrett, Commissioner General to Asia of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

I escorted Mr. Barrett, an imperial Customs Commissioner at Wuhu and Chinkiang, and a member of the Imperial Cabinet and Minister of the Foreign Office, presented him to the Inspector General of Customs, and did all that seemed possible to further his desires and efforts in behalf of the Exposition.

I received copies of the correspondence with Prince Ch'ing concerning the Audience, and of the speeches there made.

I simply introduced Mr. Barrett, saying that he would himself explain his important mission. The Emperor therefore also made some unimportant but courteous inquiries, to which Mr. Barrett and I respectively gave replies

replies.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, July 21st, 1902.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, July 23rd, 1902.
3. Itineraire and Programme of Etiquette for Audience.
4. Address of Hon. John Barrett at Audience, July 26th, 1902.
5. Reply of Throne to address of Hon. John Barrett.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1058.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, July 21st, 1902.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to report the arrival in Peking of the Honorable John Barrett, ex-Minister of the United States to Siam, and late Plenipotentiary to the International Congress of American Republics in Mexico.

He comes to your Capital as the Commissioner General for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in commoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the purchase of the Great Western portion of the United States of America.

As I have hitherto informed your Highness, this Exposition is established by Act of the United States Congress, and upon which the Government is expending many millions of dollars. It will undoubtedly be the largest and most important exposition ever held.

Mr. Barrett is the official bearer of a formal invitation, engraved on a plate of silver, to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, cordially inviting him and the people of the Empire to be present, if possible, and take an important part in this great celebration of the United States. I therefore have the honor to respectfully request Your Highness to pray His Imperial Majesty to grant a special audience at which I may have the honor of presenting Mr. Barrett, for the purpose of fulfilling his high mission. This will give additional evidence of the mutual friendship and interest which is daily increasing between our two countries.

Mr. Barrett has just come from Japan and Korea where he was most graciously received by the Emperors of those countries, and he goes from China to Siam, Persia, India and Australia where like courtesies will be accorded him.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1028.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, July 21st, 1903.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to report the arrival in Peking of the Honorable John Barrett, ex-Minister of the United States to Siam, and late Plenipotentiary to the International Congress of American Republics in Mexico.

He comes to your Capital as the Commissioner General for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the purchase of the Great Western portion of the United States of America.

As I have hitherto informed your Highness, this Exposition is established by Act of the United States Congress, and upon which the Government is expending many millions of dollars. It will undoubtedly be the largest and most important exposition ever held.

Mr. Barrett is the official bearer of a formal invitation, engraved on a plate of silver, to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, cordially inviting him and the people of the Empire to be present, if possible, and take an important part in this great celebration of the United States. I therefore have the honor to respectfully request Your Highness to pray His Imperial Majesty to grant a special audience at which I may have the honor of presenting Mr. Barrett, for the purpose of fulfilling his high mission. This will give additional evidence of the mutual friendship and interest which is daily increasing between our two countries.

Mr. Barrett has just come from Japan and Korea where he was most graciously received by the Emperors of those countries, and he goes from China to Siam, Persia, India and Australia where like courtesies will be accorded him.

Trusting that Your Highness will be able to arrange an early date for this audience, I improve the opportunity to re-assure you of my very high consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

The United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Trusting that Your Highness will be able to arrange an early date for this audience, I improve the opportunity to re-assure you of my very high consideration.

(Signed) W. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

The United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1068.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 397.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's dispatch with reference to His Excellency Barrett who has come to Peking as the Commissi oner General for t h e Louisiana Exposition. Your Excellency requests me to pray His Imperial Majesty to grant a special Audience, to present the renowned Commissioner Barrett, for the purpose of fulfilling his high Mission; and that this will give additional evidence of the mutual friendship and interest which is dai ly increasing between the two countries.

The Prince and Ministers accordingly memorialized the Throne, on the 19th of the 6th moon, and had the honor of receiving t h e following Edict:

Let the Audience take place on the 22nd of the curremt Moon (July 26th, 1902), at half past ten.

As in duty bound, we have copied the Edict and send it to Your Excellency that you may communicate this to His Excellency Barrett, and that, conforming with the above Your Excellency may bring him to the Audience at the time appointed.

A Necessary Dispatch.

Dated, 19th of the 6th Moon,
28th Year of Kuang-hsu.
(July 23rd, 1902).

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1068.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

T. O. No. 397.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's dispatch with reference to His Excellency Barrett who has come to Peking as the Command over General for the Louisiana Exposition. Your Excellency requests me to pray His Imperial Majesty to grant a special Audience, to present the renowned Commissioner Barrett, for the purpose of fulfilling his high Mission; and that this will give additional evidence of the mutual friendship and interest which is daily increasing between the two countries.

The Prince and Ministers accordingly memorialized the Throne, on the 19th of the 6th moon, and had the honor of receiving the following Edict:

Let the Audience take place on the 22nd of the current Moon (July 28th, 1902), at half past ten.

As in duty bound, we have copied the Edict and send it to Your Excellency that you may communicate this to His Excellency Barrett, and that, conforming with the above Your Excellency may bring him to the Audience at the time appointed.

A Necessary Dispatch.

Dated, 19th of the 6th Moon,

28th Year of Kuang-hsu.

(July 28rd, 1902).

Enclosure No. 8 In Despatch No. 1058.

Itineraire and Programme of Etiquette for the Audience of the 22nd of the 6th Moon(July 26th, 1902).

The Foreign Office will, on the appointed day, depute Officials to escort Your Excellency, together with His Excellency Barrett, in chairs to the Tung-hua Men.

The Attaches and Interpreters will leave their chairs outside the Shang-sze yuan, and walk to the Ching yuen Men, where Your Excellency and His Excellency Barrett will change to Palace Chairs, provided by the Imperial Household, and proceed to the steps of the Ch'ien-ch'ing Gate, where you leave the chairs, and walk through the Ch'ien-ch'ing Gate to the Library. There sit a little while till their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor shall have ascended the Throne, at half past ten o'clock.

The High Minister of the Foreign Office will then conduct Your Excellency and His Excellency Barrett, the Attaches and the Interpreter to the Middle Throne Hall, which enter, making a bow; after proceeding a few steps make another bow, and a third bow in front of the Throne.

Your Excellency and His Excellency Barrett will then address the Throne. After the Interpreter has interpreted into Chinese, Their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor will respond, and the high Minister of State will transmit the reply to the Interpreter to be reverently interpreted.

This being accomplished, Your Excellency and His Excellency Barrett will retire with a bow, after a few steps make a second bow, and a third bow on reaching the door of the Throne Hall.

The Ceremony now ended, Your Excellency will lead the way out of the left door, the Attaches and Interpreter following, and bowing as they recede.

Your Excellencies will, as before, rest a while at

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1028.

Itinerarie and Programme of Etiquette for the Audience of the 22nd of the 6th Moon(July 26th, 1902).

The Foreign Office will, on the appointed day, despute Officials to escort Your Excellency, together with His Excellency Barrett, in chairs to the Tung-hua Men.

The Attaches and Interpreters will leave their chairs outside the Sheng-sze Yuan, and walk to the Ching Yuan Men, where Your Excellency and His Excellency Barrett will change to Palace Chairs, provided by the Imperial Household, and proceed to the steps of the Ch'ien-ch'ing Gate, where you leave the chairs,and walk through the Ch'ien-ch'ing Gate to the Library. There sit a little while till their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor shall have ascended the Throne, at half past ten o'clock.

The High Minister of the Foreign Office will then conduct Your Excellency and His Excellency Barrett, the Attaches and the Interpreter to the Middle Throne Hall, which enter, making a bow; after proceeding a few steps make another bow, and a third bow in front of the Throne.

Your Excellency and His Excellency Barrett will then address the Throne. After the Interpreter has interpreted into Chinese, Their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor will respond, and the high Minister of State will transmit the reply to the Interpreter to be reverently interpreted.

This being accomplished, Your Excellency and His Excellency Barrett will retire with a bow, after a few steps make a second bow, and a third bow on reaching the door of the Throne Hall.

The Ceremony now ended, Your Excellency will lead the way out of the left door, the Attaches and Interpreter following, and bowing as they recede.

Your Excellencies will, as before, rest a while at

the Library, then go through the middle gate of the Ch'ien-ch'ing Men, and proceed in Palace chairs through the Ching-yun Men, where you will leave the Palace chairs and proceed in sedans.

The Attaches and Interpreter will walk as far as the Shang-sze yuan, outside of which they will take their sedans or ponies for the Legation.

the Library, then go through the middle gate of the Ch'ien-
on'ing Men, and proceed in Palace chairs through the Ching-
yun Men, where you will leave the Palace chairs and proceed
in sedans.

The Attaches and Interpreter will walk as far as
the Shang-sze yuan, outside of which they will take their
sedans or ponies for the Legation.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1058.

COPY OF ADDRESS TO BE DELIVERED TO THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES, THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS-DOWAGER OF CHINA, BY JOHN BARRETT, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL TO ASIA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE AUDIENCE GRACIOUSLY GRANTED BY THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES.
(PEKING, CHINA, JULY 26, 1902)

YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES:

By official act of the United States Congress, followed by a proclamation of the President of the United States, there will be held during 1904 in St. Louis, one of the chief cities of America, a great International Exposition. It is my distinguished privilege, as Commissioner-General to China and other nations of Asia, to confirm to Your Imperial Majesties the invitation of the Directorate of the Exposition to Your Imperial Majesties' Government to take part therein. As a tangible manifestation of the deep interest which is felt throughout America in Chinese participation in this Worlds Fair, it is my high honor to deliver to Your Majesty a silver plate having engraved thereon an expression of the earnest hope that Your Majesty will graciously favor the Exposition by directing Your Government and people to participate on a scale worthy of so great a nation.

As this Exposition will commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the purchase from France by the United States of the Louisiana Territory, comprising one-third of the total area of the United States, and as this purchase was one of the most important events in American history, the Government and people have determined that its celebration shall surpass all similar undertakings of the past. It will, therefore, be appropriately known as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. While commemorating a vital occurrence in American history, this Worlds Fair will be thoroughly international in character, and every principal foreign nation will be worthily represented there.

In view of the friendly relations existing between China and the United States, and of the desire of both countries to promote lasting comity and confidence and to develop mutually beneficial interchange of commerce and trade, I respectfully beg to express to Your Majesties the confident hope of all Americans that Your Majesties' Government will participate on such a scale in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that these high ends will be achieved for the permanent good of both nations. In conclusion, permit me to extend felicitations on behalf of the American people for the welfare of Your Majesties and the prosperity of Your Majesties' Government and people.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1078

COPY OF ADDRESS TO BE DELIVERED TO THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES, THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS-DOWAGER OF CHINA, BY JOHN BARRETT, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL TO ASIA, ON THE OCCASION OF THE AUDIENCE GRACIOUSLY GRANTED BY THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES.
(PEKING, CHINA, JULY 26, 1902)

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In view of the friendly relations existing between China and the United States, and of the desire of both countries to promote lasting comity and confidence and to develop mutually beneficial interchange of commerce and trade, I respectfully beg to express to Your Majesties the confident hope of all Americans that Your Majesties' Government will participate on such a scale in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that these high ends will be achieved for the permanent good of both nations. In conclusion, permit me to extend felicitations on behalf of the American people for the welfare of Your Majesties and the prosperity of Your Majesties' Government and people.

Enclosure No. 5 In Despatch No. 1058.

The answer of the Throne at the Audience granted to

Hon. John Barrett.

July 26th, '02.

We are highly pleased with the address of the Hon. John Barrett, whom Your Excellency has introduced.

As he is a man of renown and ability, he is evidently the one to be the Commissioner-General of the Hundred Years Commemoration Exposition, which is to be held in Your Honorable Country.

As the two countries are on very friendly and cordial terms, it is but proper that we should appoint a High Official to represent us at the Exposition.

From this time forth, commerce shall be promoted; and that this may result in the increase of Peace, for all to enjoy, is our earnest hope.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1052.

The answer of the Throne at the Audience granted to

Hon. John Barrett.

July 26th, '02.

We are highly pleased with the address of the Hon.

John Barrett, whom Your Excellency has introduced.

As he is a man of renown and ability, he is evidently

the one to be the Commissioner-General of the Hundred

Years Commemoration Exposition, which is to be held in

Your Honorable Country.

As the two countries are on very friendly and cordial

terms, it is but proper that we should appoint a High Offi-

cial to represent us at the Exposition.

From this time forth, commerce shall be promoted;

and that this may result in the increase of Peace, for

all to enjoy, is our earnest hope.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To War Dept. Ack.

No. 1059.

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 1902 2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU SEP 2 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU SEP 2 1902

July 29th, 1902.

To War Dept. Sept 5 Ack'd. Sept 8 S. Ex. H

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Appointment of Captain A. W. Brewster as Military Attaché of this Legation vice Captain J. H. Reeves.

(Instructions No. 525, June 6th, 1902.)

No. 1039.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department instructions No. 525, of the 6th ultimo, informing me of the appointment of Captain A. W. Brewster as Military Attache of this Legation, vice Captain J. H. Reeves.

I have notified the Chinese Government, as well as my Colleagues, of Captain Brewster's appointment.

While I am sure that Captain Brewster will make a most acceptable and efficient Attache, yet in parting with Captain Reeves, it is to me a most agreeable duty to certify to his unusual industry and acuteness in accumulating valuable military information, and at the same time, to his perseverance and progress in the study of the Chinese language. I believe if he could spend another six months here he could easily pass the examination and receive the certificate given to the English Officers, one or more of whom are continuously on duty here for the sole purpose

of

No. 1053

July 24th, 1918.

To the Superwiso

Yoke Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Instructions No. 828, of the 6th ultimo, informing me of the appointment of Captain A. W. Brewster as Military Attache of this Legation, Vice Captain J. F. Downs.

I have notified the Chinese Government, as well as my colleagues, of Captain Brewster's appointment.

While I am sure that Captain Brewster will make a most acceptable and efficient Attache, yet in parting with Captain Downs, it is to me a most agreeable duty to certify to his unusual industry and aptitude in accumulating valuable military information, and at the same time, to his perseverance and progress in the study of the Chinese language. I believe it to would speed another six months here he could easily pass the examination and receive the certificate given to the English Officers, one or more of whom are continuously on duty here for the sole purpose

of studying the Chinese language.

It might be of great advantage to us to have even one Military Officer who is familiar with the language and things Chinese generally.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. Conger

No. 1060.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
2
1902
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack + file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 2 1902
BUREAU

RECEIVED
SEP
2
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

July 29th, 1902.

Ack. 1 Sept 6.
J. M. H.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Appointment of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung as Superintendent of Commerce.

No. 1060.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that by Imperial Edict on the 27th instant, His Excellency, Chang-chih-tung, Viceroy of Hu-kuang, was appointed Superintendent of Commerce, a post created for Li Hung-ch'ang some months before his death, and made vacant by that event, the duties of which have never been clearly designated; and it is not known just what he is expected to do.

The Viceroy Liu Kun-yi is Superintendent of Southern, and the Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai Superintendent of Northern trade. It is probable, therefore, that on the more important general matters the General Superintendent will be consulted by them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1060.

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
2
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
and
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECTD.
OCT
2
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

August 1st 1902.

BUREAU.
OCT 3 1902

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

(Through the United States Minister, Peking, China.)

Sir :-

Having been relieved from duty as Military Attaché at this Legation and ordered to transfer all property and funds to my successor, Captain André W. Brewster 9th Infantry, I have the honor to inform you that I have accordingly transferred to him the balance on hands of funds allowed me by the Department of State. I enclose herewith Captain Brewster's receipt for the same, which sets forth in detail the purposes for which the said sum of money was allowed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James A. Ryan
Captain 14th Cavalry.

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 26 1902
FILED

Enclosure--

Receipt of Captain André W. Brewster for one hundred and ninety-one dollars and one cent ($191.01).

Office-Military Attache.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PEKING, CHINA.

July 31st 1902.

Received of Captain James H. Reeves, 14th Cavalry, the sum of one hundred and ninety-one dollars and one cent ($191.01), funds allowed by The Honorable The Secretary of State, to be used in payment of expenses over and above those met by the mileage allowance of the War Department, in a trip through the northern part of Korea and up the Yalu River as per request in letter from this office dated January 31st 1902, and approved March 29th 1902, by The Honorable The Secretary of State.

Captain 9th Infantry,
Military Attache.

Office-Military Attache.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PEKING, CHINA.

July 31st 1902.

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Captain 9th Infantry,

Military Attache.

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

CHIEF CLERK,
AUG 4 1902
Department of State.

BUREAU
REC'D
AUG
4
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 4 1902
BUREAU.

From Peking,

August 2, 1902.

Received 6.37 P. M.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

To Treasury Aug. 5

Ask Treasury's views, requesting early answer.

ahk

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
4
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Secretary of State,

Washington.

British Minister proposes that Chinese government be invited to authorize bankers commission and some designated Chinese official to sign fractional bonds in Shanghai, and that bonds of Anglo-German loan of 1896 serve as model. Is there any objection?

CONGER

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

August 3, 1903.

Received 6.37 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

British Minister proposes that Chinese Government be invited to authorize bankers commission and name designated Chinese official to join Presidential bonds in Shanghai, and that bonds of Anglo-German loan of 1898 serve as model. Is there any objection?

COMBE.

Delivered by the Under Clerk.

No. 1061. FOR RELS. 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP 17 1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack. with #1063, approving rec. Conger's representations.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D SEP 17 1902 DEPT

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 19 1902
BUREAU

August 6th, 1902.

Ack'd Sep. 23 ads

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Disturbances in the Province of Szechuan. Correspondence with Foreign Office.

INDEX BUREAU
JUN 29 1903
FILED

No. 1061.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 6th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report recent serious anti-foreign riots near Chentu, in the Province of Sze-ch'uan, in which a number of native Christians have been massacred and chapels destroyed.

My only information from our missionaries is contained in two telegrams from Dr. Canright, which I enclose, together with copy of my telegraphic reply.

However, the situation may be pretty well understood from the correspondence had with the Foreign Office, copies of which I enclose.

I have had, besides, two personal interviews at the Foreign Office, in which I have endeavored to impress upon them the importance of immediate and effective action, and that it was useless to be sending out orders to officials which were not obeyed.

I told the Ministers that judging from past experience it was my opinion that the delinquent officials

ought

No. 1551.

August 4th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report recent serious anti-foreign riots near Chentu, in the Province of Sze-ch'uan, in which a number of native Christians have been massacred and chapels destroyed.

My only information from our missionaries is contained in two telegrams from Dr. Canright, which I enclose, together with copy of my telegraphic reply.

However, the situation may be pretty well understood from the correspondence had with the Foreign Office, copies of which I enclose.

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I told the Ministers that judging from past experience it was my opinion that the delinquent officials

ought to be removed, and others sent who could and would suppress the riots, preserve order, and protect life and property. They said they were taking every means possible, and that I might rely upon the early restoration of order.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Dr. Canright to Mr. Conger, (Tel.) June 20th, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to Dr. Canright, (Tel.) June 23rd, 1902.
3. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, June 23rd, 1902.
4. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, June 26th, 1902.
5. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, July 3rd, 1902.
6. Dr. Canright to Mr. Conger, (Tel.)July 29th, 1902.
7. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, July 30th, 1902.
8. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Aug. 2nd, 1902.

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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1. Dr. Cantlay to Mr. Conger. (Tel.) June 20th, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to Dr. Cantlay, (Tel.) June 23rd, 1902
3. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, June 22rd, 1902.
4. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, June 26th, 1902.
5. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, July 3rd, 1902.
6. Dr. Cantlay to Mr. Conger, (Tel.)July 29th, 1902.
7. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, July 30th, 1902.
8. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, Aug. 2nd, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1061.

Dr. Canright to Mr. Conger. (Telegraphic).

Chentu, June 20th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Szechuen repeating nineteen hundred. Chapel burned, ten Christians killed. Boxers multiplying four months, officials tax.

(Signed) Canright.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 1061.

Dr. Cantlie to Mr. Conger. (Telegraphic).

Chentu, June 20th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Seventeen regenting nineteen hundred. Chapel burned, ten Christians killed. Boxers multiplying, four months, officials two.

(Signed) Cantlie.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1061.

Mr. Conger to Dr. Canright. (Telegraphic)

Peking, June 23rd, 1902.

Canright,

Chentu.

Telegram received. Demand from local officials adequate protection for missionaries and native Christians, and keep me fully advised.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1061.

Mr. Conger to Dr. Cantlie. (Telegraphic)

Peking, June 25rd, 1902.

Cantlie,

Chentu.

Telegram received. Demand from local officials adequate protection for missionaries and native Christians, and keep me fully advised.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1061.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 23rd, 1902.

Your Highness:

I have this day received telegraphic information from Dr. Canright, an American Medical Missionary at Chentu, Sze-ch'uan, that ten Christians have been killed and a chapel burned by Boxers who are multiplying.

There are several American Missionaries with many Chapels and converts in the Province of Sze-ch'uan, and it is my duty to bring this matter at once to the attention of Your Highness, in order that necessary and adequate measures may be quickly taken to preserve life and property there.

Experience has taught us that the only safety is in stamping out these troubles at their very inception.

I improve this opportunity to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and,

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1061.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 23rd, 1902.

Your Highness:

I have this day received telegraphic information from Dr. Cantlight, an American Medical Missionary at Chentu, Sze-ch'uan, that ten Christians have been killed and a chapel burned by Boxers who are multiplying.

There are several American Missionaries with many Chapels and converts in the Province of Sze-ch'uan, and it is my duty to bring this matter at once to the attention of Your Highness, in order that necessary and adequate measures may be quickly taken to preserve life and property there.

Experience has taught us that the only safety is in stamping out these troubles at their very inception.

I improve this opportunity to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Envoy Extraordinary and,
Minister Plenipotentiary of
the United States.

To His Highness,
Prince of Ch'ing.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1061.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I beg to inform your Excellency that we had the honor of receiving the following Imperial Edict:

"Some time ago a number of local outlaws banded together in the District of Tze-yang, and made trouble; Whereupon, I despatched troops to disperse them. The leading criminal, Li Kang-chung, and others were arrested and executed; but now the Magistrate of the place, Ma Ch'eng-chi, reports that at T'ien-ku-chiao, in his district, outlaws over a thousand strong suddenly made a night attack and destroyed a church which the British or American Society had built. The preacher, Chu-ch'eng-wei, and four church members, were killed. They also burned some houses and killed three Christians. I sent troops in all haste, and deputed besides an official with rank of Taotai, to proceed with braves to attend to this matter."

Such fierce and lawless outbreaks should certainly be quickly put down. They must on no account be allowed to spread. We command Kwei-chun to strictly order the troops to disperse the rebels and their followers quickly; to seize the ringleaders and to punish them according to the rigor of the law, and so nip the rebellion in the bud.

We feel great pity for the missionary or preacher, and others who, for no fault of theirs, have lost their lives, and command that adequate relief may at once be given.

As for Ma Ch'eng-chi, the Magistrate of Tze-yang, who, it is said, has not been long in the office, because he was remiss in taking precautionary measures we command that he be removed from office, and that he be given a limited time within which to capture the criminals.

As there may be outlaws in other places who rouse the suspicions of people, spread rumors and make trouble, the local authorities should be sternly instructed to make

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 1061.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Cooper.

I beg to inform your Excellency that we had the honor of receiving the following Imperial Edict:

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As there may be outlaws in other places who rouse the suspicions of people, spread rumors and make trouble, the local authorities should be sternly instructed to make

careful search and put a stop to all such things; to take special precautions so as to get rid of bad characters and to encourage the law-abiding people. They must give real protection to the chapels and to the missionaries without the least remissness."

Besides sending a telegram to the Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan, that he should at once carry out the Imperial will, as in duty bound we have reverently copied the Edict and send it for Your Excellency's information.

With compliments of the season,

Cards of,

Prince of Ch'ing,

Ministers of the Board of

Foreign Affairs.

Dated 21st day of the 5th Moon,

(June 26th, 1902).

careful search and put a stop to all such things; to take special precautions so as to get rid of bad characters and to encourage the law-abiding people. They must give real protection to the chapels and to the missionaries without the least remissness."

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With compliments of the season,

Cards of,

Prince of Ch'ing,

Ministers of the Board of

Foreign Affairs.

Dated 21st day of the 5th Moon,

(June 26th, 1902).

Enclosure No. 5 In Despatch No. 1061.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

We have received a telegram from the Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan, to the effect that Chu ch'en wei was a Chinese, and that during the last few days telegrams from various officials report the capture and punishment of quite a number of the leading Boxers, and that they are on the sharp look-out for those still at large.

As in duty bound we send this for Your Excellency's information, and with compliments of

Wang wen shao,

Ch'u hong chi,

Natung,

Lien-fang.

Dated 2nd of 6th Moon,

(July 3rd, 1902).

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 1061.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

We have received a telegram from the Viceroy of Szechuan, to the effect that Chu ch'en wei was a Chinese, and that during the last few days telegrams from various officials report the capture and punishment of quite a number of the leading Boxers, and that they are on the sharp look-out for those still at large.

As in duty bound we send this for Your Excellency's information, and with compliments of

Wang wen shao,

Ch'u hung ch'i,

Hsiung,

Lien-fang.

Dated 2nd of 6th Moon,

(July 3rd, 1902).

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 1061.

Dr. Canright to Mr. Conger. (Telegraphic)

Chentu, July 29th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Demanded protection in vain. Massacre and robberies daily. All in great danger.

(Signed) Canright.

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 1061.

Dr. Cantlight to Mr. Conger. (Telegraphic)

Chentu, July 29th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Demanded protection in vain. Massacre and robberies daily. All in great danger.

(Signed) Cantlight.

Enclosure No. 7 In Despatch No. 1061.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, July 30th, 1902.

Your Highness:

On the 23rd of June I called the attention of Your Highness to the burning of a chapel and the murder of a number of Christians in the Province of Sze-chuan, near Chentu.

On the 25th of June, Your Highness replied, sending me a copy of an Edict ordering the Viceroy Kwei-chun to seize and punish the criminals, nip the rebellion in the bud, restore order, and give real protection to the Missionaries, their chapels, etc.

But I regret to inform Your Highness that this Edict has not answered the purpose, for I am just in receipt of a telegram from Dr. Canright, from Chentu, saying that he has demanded protection in vain; that robberies and massacres are occurring daily, and that all are in great danger.

It is evident, then, that some more effective measures must be taken by the Imperial Government, in order to avoid the fearful responsibility of a further loss of life and property.

There are many American Missionaries in that Province, and it is my duty to demand their full and complete protection.

I will thank your Highness, also, to ascertain quickly the actual situation, and to inform me of the real condition of affairs there.

Confident that Your Highness will appreciate the necessity of prompt and effective action, I improve the occasion to reassure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen.
of the United States.

To His Highness,
Prince of Ch'ing.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1041.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, July 30th, 1902.

Your Highness:

On the 23rd of June I called the attention of Your Highness to the burning of a chapel and the murder of a number of Christians in the Provinces of Sze-chuan, near Chentu.

On the 25th of June, Your Highness replied, sending me a copy of an Edict ordering the Viceroy Kwei-chun to seize and punish the criminals, nip the rebellion in the bud, restore order, and give real protection to the Missionaries, their chapels, etc.

But I regret to inform Your Highness that this Edict has not answered the purpose, for I am just in receipt of a telegram from Dr. Cantlight, from Chentu, saying that he has demanded protection in vain; that robberies and massacres are occurring daily, and that all are in great danger.

It is evident, then, that some more effective measures must be taken by the Imperial Government, in order to avoid the fearful responsibility of a further loss of life and property.

There are many American Missionaries in that Province, and it is my duty to demand their full and complete protection.

I will thank your Highness, also, to ascertain quickly the actual situation, and to inform me of the real condition of affairs there.

Confident that Your Highness will appreciate the necessity of prompt and effective action, I improve the occasion to reassure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

To His Highness, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen.
Prince of Ch'ing. of the United States.

Enclosure No. 8 In Despatch No. 1061.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

We are in receipt of Your Excellency's letter, drawing our attention to the burning of a chapel, and the murder of a number of Christians in Chen-tu, Province of Sze-ch'uan; and that according to a telegram from Dr. Canright, who demanded protection, robberies and massacres are of daily occurrence, and that all are in great danger. Your Excellency points out that some more effective measures must be taken to avoid the fearful responsibility of a further loss of life and property, and asks us to ascertain quickly the actual situation, and to let you know the real condition of affairs there.

With regard to the above, several Edicts have been issued, instructing the Viceroy of Sze-chuan, to take strong measures for the capture of the leading criminals, and to suppress the troubles at an early date, and not to be again remiss in his duty.

We are now in receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan who states that the rebel, Hsiung Ch'ing-he, of Jen-shou-hsien made his appearance suddenly at the head of a crowd, and burned a chapel and some thirty odd (chien) houses, early in the present Moon, and also killed a Christian.

That the same crowd also disturbed the peace of P'eng shan hsien, killing in that place three members of the family of a Christian, Yuan Tsu-sheng.

Whereupon, the Viceroy instructed Taotai Ts'ao wei to proceed without delay at the head of a squad of soldiers, to capture and punish these outlaws; and as there were Boxers at Hwa-yang, Chin-t'ang, and Ch'ien-chow, committing plunder andmurder, he dispatched troops to those places, who killed some twenty or more people.

According to a later telegram, the leader of the riot against the church at Jen-shou hsien, Hsiung Ch'ing-he, was captured by Ts'ao Taotai, and orders were given to

Enclosure No. 8 in Despatch No. 1061.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

We are in receipt of Your Excellency's letter, drawing our attention to the burning of a chapel, and the murder of a number of Christians in Shen-tu, Province of Sze-chuan; and that according to a telegram from Dr. Canright, who demanded protection, robberies and massacres are of daily occurrence, and that all are in great danger. Your Excellency points out that some more effective measures must be taken to avoid the fearful responsibility of a further loss of life and property, and asks us to ascertain quickly the actual situation, and to let you know the real condition of affairs there. With regard to the above, several Edicts have been issued, instructing the Viceroy of Sze-chuan, to take strong measures for the capture of the leading criminals, and to suppress the troubles at an early date, and not to be again remiss in his duty. We are now in receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy of Sze-chuan who states that the rebel, Hsiung Ch'ing-hsi, of Jen-shou-hsien made his appearance suddenly at the head of a crowd, and burned a chapel and some thirty odd (civil) houses, early in the present Moon, and also killed a Christian. That the same crowd also disturbed the peace of P'eng shan Hsien, killing in that place three members of the family of a Christian, Yuan Tsu-sheng. Whereupon, the Viceroy instructed Tsotai Te'ao wei to proceed without delay at the head of a squad of soldiers, to capture and punish these outlaws; and as there were Boxers at Hwa-yang, Chin-t'ang, and Ch'ien-chow, committing plunder andmurder, he dispatched troops to those places, who killed some twenty or more people. According to a later telegram, the leader of the riot against the church at Jen-shou hsien, Hsiung Ch'ing-hsi, was captured by Te'ao Tsotai, and orders were given to

have him beheaded, and his head exposed.

The rebels at Hwa-yang, Chin-t'ang, and Ch'ien-chow were, on the same day, attacked by the Government troops, who fought all day and routed the rebels, killing from three to four hundred of them.

The Judge of the Province is superintending the suppression of the rioters, and he has given strict orders to afford adequate protection.

He further states that there is no need for the Missionaries to seek temporary refuge.

As in duty bound, we send this for Your Excellency's information.

With compliments,

Cards of Prince of Ch'ing,

and Members of the Board.

Dated 29th of 6th Moon,

(Aug. 2nd, 1902).

have him beheaded, and his head exposed.

The rebels at Hwa-yuan, Chin-t'ang, and Ch'ien-chow were, on the same day, attacked by the Government troops, who fought all day and routed the rebels, killing from three to four hundred of them.

The Judge of the Province is superintending the suppression of the rioters, and he has given strict orders to afford adequate protection.

He further states that there is no need for the Missionaries to seek temporary refuge.

As in duty bound, we send this for Your Excellency's information.

With compliments,

Garde of Prince of Ch'ing,

and Members of the Board.

Dated 29th of 6th Moon,

(Aug. 2nd, 1902).

No. 7

Mr. Morrison

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 6th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ordered Sept 15, 1902
to be sent from Sept
18, 1902 to June 30, 1903
Bur of accts

Subject : Request for newspapers for the year ending June 30th,

1903.

No.

August 6th, 1902.

Mr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Requests for newspapers for the year ending June 30th, 1903.

No. ~

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 6th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to request that the newspapers heretofore received to-wit: The Washington Post and The San Francisco Chronicle, may be continued for the use of the Legation during the year ending June 30th, 1903.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. —

August 6th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that the newspapers hereto-
fore received to-wit: The Washington Post and The San Fran-
cisco Chronicle, may be continued for the use of the Legation
during the year ending June 30th, 1903.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1062.

DEPT OF STATE SEP 17 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS will note. ack

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC SEP 17 1902 BUREAU.

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RECEIVED. SEP 1902 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS DEPT OF STATE

Ack'd Sept 20 J.W.F.

August 7th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Arrival of Mr. J. G. Coolidge, Secretary of the Legation.

No. 1662

August 7th, 1907.

Mr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Arrival of Mr. J. G. Coolidge, Secretary of the

Legation.

No. 1062.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 7th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the arrival at his post on yesterday, of Mr. J. G. Coolidge, Secretary of this Legation.

Mr. Bainbridge can now be spared to give the most of his time to the Claims Commission, the work of which has been seriously interferred with by the imperative demands of his regular Legation duties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1054.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 7th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the arrival at this post on yesterday, of Mr. J. G. Coolidge, Secretary of this Legation.

Mr. Bainbridge can now be spared to give the most of his time to the Claims Commission, the work of which has been seriously interferred with by the imperative demands of his regular Legation duties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1063. FOR RELS. 1902.

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 17 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack by subject with #1061.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D SEP 17 1902 DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC SEP 19 1902 BUREAU.

August 7th, 1902.

Dec'd Sep 23
Bmst

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Disturbances in Szechuan. Removal of Viceroy Kw'ei Chun. Appointment of Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan. Official history of the latter. Other new appointments.

(Despatch No. 1061 August 6th, 1902.)

INDEX BUREAU JUN 29 1903 FILED

No. 1063.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 7th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit translation of two Imperial Edicts published in the Official Gazette yesterday, making several changes among Provincial Officials.

The most important is the removal of Kw'ei-chun as Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan, and the appointment of Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan instead, occasioned, no doubt, by the failure of the former to suppress the recent serious disturbances there. See my despatch No. 1064 of this date.

It will take the new Viceroy three months to reach his post, but it is to be hoped that even the news of his coming will tend to improve the present situation.

The following is a very brief official history of the new appointees:

Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan, Governor of Shan-si, was recently appointed Governor of Kuang-tung. He is now suddenly appointed acting Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan.

Li Hsing-jui was Minister to Japan, 1887; retired to

be

No. 1013

No. 1063.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 7th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit translation of two Imperial Edicts published in the Official Gazette yesterday, making several changes among Provincial Officials.

The most important is the removal of Kw'ei-chun as Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan, and the appointment of Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan instead, occasioned, no doubt, by the failure of the former to suppress the recent serious disturbances there. See my despatch No. 1064 of this date.

It will take the new Viceroy three months to reach his post, but it is to be hoped that even the news of his coming will tend to improve the present situation.

The following is a very brief official history of the new appointees:

Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan, Governor of Shan-si, was recently appointed Governor of Kuang-tung. He is now suddenly appointed acting Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan.

Li Hsing-jui was Minister to Japan, 1887; retired to

be

No. 1064

August 7th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit translation of two Imperial Edicts published in the Official Gazette yesterday, making several changes among Provincial Officials.

The most important is the removal of Hu'ei-chun as Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan, and the appointment of Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan instead, occasioned, no doubt, by the failure of the former to suppress the recent serious disturbances there. See my despatch No. 1061 of this date.

It will take the new Viceroy three months to reach his post, but it is to be hoped that even the news of his coming will tend to improve the present situation.

The following is a very brief official history of the new appointees;

Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan, Governor of Shan-si, was recently appointed Governor of Kuang-tung. He is now suddenly appointed acting Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan.

Li Hung-tsao was Minister to Japan, 1897; retired to

be Taotai of Shantung, 1895; became Salt Commissioner, 1896; Judicial Commissioner Fu-kien, 1897; Financial Commissioner Fu-kien, 1899; Governor of Keang-si.

Ko Feng-shih, Compiler Han-lin, Literary Chancellor Shensi, 1888.

Ting Chen-toh, Governor of Yunnan, 1898; appointed Governor of Shan-si, 1902.

Chao Erh-hsun, Taotai of Kwei-chow, 1893; Judicial Commissioner of An-hui, 1895; Judicial Commissioner of Shan-si, 1898; Financial Commissioner of New Dominion, 1898.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Translation from Peking Gazette of Aug.5th, 1902.
2. " " " " " "

Be Taotai of Shantung, 1898; became Salt Commissioner, 1899; Judicial Commissioner Yu-hsien, 1899; Financial Commissioner Yu-hsien, 1899; Governor of Kwang-si.

Ho Feng-shih, Compiler Han-lin, Literary Chancellor Shensi, 1898.

Ting Chen-tuh, Governor of Yunnan, 1898; appointed Governor of Shan-si, 1902.

Chao Erh-hsun, Taotai of Kwei-chow, 1898; Judicial Commissioner of An-hui, 1898; Judicial Commissioner of Shan-si, 1898; Financial Commissioner of New Dominion, 1899.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Denby.

Enclosures:

1. Translation from Peking Gazette of Aug.5th, 1902.

2. " " " " " "

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1063

Translation from the Peking Gazette of August 5th, 1902.

E d i c t.

Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan is hereby commanded to come to Peking for Audience.

Ting Chen-toh, not having as yet reached his post as Governor of Shan-si, we command Chao Erh-hsun to be Governor of that Province for the time being.

Respect this.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1053

Translation from the Peking Gazette of August 5th, 1902.

E d i c t.

Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan is hereby commanded to come to Peking for Audience.

Ting Chen-tao, not having as yet received his post as Governor of Shan-si, we command Chao Erh-hsun to be Governor of that Province for the time being.

Respect this.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1063

Translation from the Peking Gazette of Aug. 8th, 1902.

E d i c t.

Kw'ei-chun (Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan) is hereby commanded to vacate his post.

We command Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan (late Governor of Shan-si) to be Acting Viceroy of Sze-Ch'uan, and command Li Hsing-jui (Governor of Kiang-si) to be acting Governor of Kuang-tung, instead of Ts'en.

Ko Feng-shih is commanded to take the place of Li as Governor of Kiang-si as locum tenens.

Respect this.

Enclosure No. 2 , In Despatch No. 1643

Translation from the Peking Gazette of Aug. 5th, 1902.

E d i c t.

Kwei-shun (Viceroy of Sze-ch'uan) is hereby commanded to vacate his post.

We command Te'en Ch'un-hsuan (late Governor of Shan-si) to be Acting Viceroy of Sze-Ch'uan, and command Li Hsing-yu (Governor of Kiang-si) to be acting Governor of Kuang-tung, instead of Te'en.

Ko Feng-shih is commanded to take the place of Li as Governor of Kiang-si as locum tenens.

Respect this.

No. 1064

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 8th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Indemnity claims of Mrs. Lydia Lord Davis and Rufus Morrill.

(Instructions No. 532, dated June 25th, 1902.)

No. 1064

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 8th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Department's instructions No 532, dated June 25th, 1902, enclosing copies of papers relating to the indemnity claims of Mrs. Lydia Lord Davis and Rufus Morrill.

I have, as instructed, referred these documents to the Commission on Claims.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

August 27th, 1944.

To the Records:

This Day,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Department's

instruction No. 6842, June 28th, 1944, relating

copies of papers relating to the indemnity claims of

Mrs. Julia Ford Davis and Burke Davis.

I have, as instructed, referred these papers to

the Commission in Chile.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1065

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
18
1902
2ND ASSISTSECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack. The Dept sees no reason to question Mr. Conger's conclusion.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 19 1902
BUREAU

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1902

August 9th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Thos and
Jo. D. Roberts Coltman Jr.
Sept. 22

Subject : Dr. Robert Coltman's claim to property in United States Legation Quarter. Not recognized.

(Despatch No. 879, January 11th, 1902: Instructions No. 531, June 23rd, 1902.)

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SEP 19 1902
FILED

No. 1615.

No. 1065

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 9th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Instruction No. 531, of June 23rd, last, concerning the claim of Dr. Robert Coltman, Jr., to an equity in the Temple situated at the corner of the Canal and Wall Street, now included within the limits of the United States Legation Quarter in this City.

You instruct me, "if possession was taken of this property for Legation purposes, to reimburse him for any necessary expenses incurred, and so far as they would have been otherwise necessarily incurred by you, if at all, for cleaning, repairing, etc., for Legation uses and purposes."

This property was, for a long time, occupied by Dr. Coltman as a residence, and the money which he expended thereon was simply for his use, and was of no value whatever to the United States Legation. Besides, in my judg-

ment,

August 8th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Instruction No. 851, of June 23rd, inst, concerning the claim of Dr. Robert Goldman, Jr., to an equity in the Tenpin situated at the corner of the Canal and Wall Street, now included within the limits of the United States Legation Quarter in this City.

You instruct me, "if possession was taken of this property for legation purposes, to reimburse him for any necessary expenses incurred, and so far as they would have been otherwise necessarily incurred by you, if at all, for cleaning, repairing, etc., for legation uses and purposes."

This property was, for a long time, occupied by Dr. Goldman as a residence, and the money which be expended thereon was simply for his use, and was of no value whatever to the United States Legation. Besides, in my judgment,

ment, he was fully repaid therefor by its occupation and rental received from tenants while he was in America. I do not think, therefore, that he is entitled to any reimbursement from the United States, and I shall pay him nothing unless further instructed by the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

ment. He was fully repaid therefor by its occupation and rental received from tenants while he was in America. I do not think, therefore, that he is entitled to any reimbursement from the United States, and I shall pay him nothing unless further instructed by the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1066.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 18 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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RECD.
SEP
17
1902

August 9th, 1902.

Recd Sept. 24.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Transmitting, under separate cover, duplicate copies of Minutes of Meetings of Commission on Indemnities and Commission on the Amelioration of the Whangpoo.

Minute of Meeting of Comm's. in Library. A.H.G.

BUREAU OF
ROLLS & LIBRARY.
SEP 24 1902
Department of State.

No. 1066.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 9th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit under separate cover, duplicate copies of the Minutes of the Commission charged with the study of the question of payment of Indemnities; and also duplicate copies of the Minutes of the Commission for the Amelioration of the Whangpoo,

and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 1067.

FOR RELS. 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT. OF STATE
OCT 11 1902
SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ask Mr. Conger's representations appear to have been disregarded - ans

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 11 1902
BUREAU.

August 11th, 1902.

Ans. Oct. 13

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Proposed monopoly of the camphor trade in the Province of Fukien.

Dec 13 Aug 18/02 from Consul at Amoy.

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DEC 15 1902
FILED

No. 1047.

August 11th, 1902.

Mr. Cartwright to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Proposed monopoly of the camphor trade in the

Province of Fukien.

No. 1067.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 11th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In reference to the monopoly of the camphor trade in the Province of Fu-kien, concerning which Consul Fesler has already given you the detailed facts, I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of all the correspondence had with this Legation in relation thereto.

The Regulations appear nominally to provide for a Chinese Board only, yet the details as set forth therein practically grant a monopoly to the Japanese expert and the Japanese Company which furnishes the money.

On the 22nd ultimo I telegraphed Mr. Fesler to file a protest, referring to Article XIV of the French Treaty of 1858, which provides:

"Henceforth no specially privileged commercial association shall be allowed to establish itself in China, and this applies also to all combinations organized for the purpose of exercising a commercial monopoly. In case of contravention of this Article, the Chinese authorities will, at the instance of the Consul or Consular agent, de-

vise

No. 1051

August 11th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In reference to the monopoly of the camphor trade in the Province of Yunnan, concerning which Consul Mealer has already given you the detailed facts, I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of all the correspondence had with this Legation in relation thereto.

The Regulations appear nominally to provide for a Chinese Board only, yet the details as set forth therein practically grant a monopoly to the Japanese expert and the Japanese Company which furnishes the money.

On the 22nd ultimo I telegraphed Mr. Mealer to file a protest, referring to Article XIV of the French Treaty of 1858, which provides:

"Henceforth no specially privileged commercial association shall be allowed to establish itself in China, and this applies also to all combinations organized for the purpose of exercising a commercial monopoly. In case of contravention of this Article, the Chinese authorities will, at the instance of the Consul or Consular agent, de-

vise

vise means to dissolve combinations of this nature, whose formation moreover they shall try to prevent by previous prohibitions, in order to avoid everything which might be prejudicial to free competition."

To-day I am in receipt of his despatch saying he has done so. I shall forward, as soon as received, a copy of his protest and reply, and await your instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Mr. Fesler to Mr. Conger, June 14th, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to Mr. Fesler, June 27th, 1902.
3. Mr. Fesler to Mr. Conger, July 10th, 1902.
4. Mr. Conger to Mr. Fesler, (Tel) July 22nd, 1902.
5. Mr. Conger to Mr. Fesler, July 22nd, 1902.
6. Mr. Fesler to Mr. Conger, July 23rd, 1902.

vide means to discuss combinations of this nature, whose formation moreover they shall try to prevent by previous prohibitions, in order to avoid everything which might be prejudicial to free competition."

To-day I am in receipt of his despatch saying he has done so. I shall forward, as soon as received, a copy of his protest and reply, and await your instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Dealer to Mr. Conger, June 14th, 1902.
2. Mr. Conger to Mr. Dealer, June 17th, 1902.
3. Mr. Dealer to Mr. Conger, July 10th, 1902.
4. Mr. Conger to Mr. Dealer, (Tel) July 22nd, 1902.
5. Mr. Conger to Mr. Dealer, July 22nd, 1902.
6. Mr. Dealer to Mr. Conger, July 23rd, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1067

Mr. Fesler to Mr. Conger.

Amoy, June 14th, 1902.

Honorable E. H. Conger,

U. S. E E. & M. P.,

Peking, China.

Sir:

Referring to your No. 1453, of the 13th ult., regarding the granting to a Japanese of a monopoly of the camphor trade in the Fuhkien Province, I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of the Regulations of the Fukien Camphor Board and the expert agreement recently signed by the Taotai and Japanese Consul of Amoy.

Since the agreement was signed, the expert has returned to Japan presumably to secure the amount of money he has to pay to the Viceroy under the agreement. The Regulations, therefore, will not be enacted until his return.

Taotai Yen of Amoy has been appointed Controller of this newly established Board.

Trusting that I shall have the benefit of your instructions in the premises,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John H. Fesler,

U. S. Consul.

Enclosures:

1. Regulations of the Fukien Camphor Board.
2. Agreement with the Japanese expert.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1057

Mr. Fealer to Mr. Conger.

Amoy, June 14th, 1902.

Honorable E. H. Conger,

U. S. E. & M. P.,

Peking, China.

Sir:

Referring to your No. 1455, of the 13th ult., regarding the granting to a Japanese of a monopoly of the camphor trade in the Pukien Province, I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of the Regulations of the Pukien Camphor Board and the expert agreement recently signed by the Taotai and Japanese Consul of Amoy.

Since the agreement was signed, the expert has returned to Japan presumably to secure the amount of money he has to pay to the Viceroy under the agreement. The Regulations, therefore, will not be enacted until his return.

Taotai Yen of Amoy has been appointed Controller of this newly established Board.

Trusting that I shall have the benefit of your instructions in the premises,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John K. Fealer,

U. S. Consul.

Enclosures:

1. Regulations of the Pukien Camphor Board.

2. Agreement with the Japanese expert.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No.

REGULATIONS OF THE FUKIEN CAMPHOR BOARD.

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1. The Fukien- Camphor Board, now being established, shall have control of the Camphor trade within the Three Prefectures of Chang Chew, Yung Chung, and Lung Ngan, and any and all other camphor producing districts in the Province, and a Controller shall be appointed by His Excellency, the Viceroy to reside thereat. Mr. Ikuchechechai,(?) a Japanese expert in the camphor business, shall be employed by the Board, who shall superintendent the manufature and sale of camphor, a separate agreement to be made for the said purpose.

2. Rules pertaining to the duties of the Board, to the manufacture and sale of camphor, as well as any other rules or byelaws pertaining to the camphor business, shall be made by the Controller, such rules or byelaws to be approved by the Viceroy before they are enacted.

3. Details as to purchasing camphor trees, making payments therefor, and employing work-men to collect camphor by the process of steaming, shall be fully discussed and agreed upon between the Controller and the expert, and shall be subject to the approval by His Excellency, the Viceroy.

4. The expert shall report in detail from time to time in regard to the manufacture and prices to be realised for the "government camphor" to the Controller who is fully clothed with the supervisory power over him.

5. As soon as these Regulations shall have been published, no person or persons shall be permitted to own furnaces and boil camphor. Should any person or persons furnishing their own capital wish

to

Enclosure No. — in Despatch No.

REGULATIONS OF THE FORMOSA CAMPHOR BOARD.

1. The Formosa Camphor Board, now being established, shall have control of the Camphor trade within the three Prefectures of Chang Chew, Yung Chung, and Tam Tsui, and any and all other camphor producing districts in the Province, and a Controller shall be appointed by His Excellency, the Viceroy to reside there. Mr. Hinchcliffe, (?) a Japanese expert in the camphor business, shall be employed by the Board, who shall superintend the manufacture and sale of camphor, a separate agreement to be made for the said purpose.

2. Rules pertaining to the duties of the Board, to the manufacture and sale of camphor, as well as any other rules or bylaws pertaining to the camphor business, shall be made by the Controller, such rules or bylaws to be approved by the Viceroy before they are enacted.

3. Details as to purchasing camphor trees, making payments therefor, and employing work-men to collect camphor by the process of steaming, shall be fully discussed and agreed upon between the Controller and the expert, and shall be subject to the approval by His Excellency, the Viceroy.

4. The expert shall report in detail from time to time in regard to the manufacture and prices to be realized for the "government camphor" to the Controller who is fully clothed with the supervisory power over him.

5. As soon as these Regulations shall have been published, no person or persons shall be permitted to own furnaces and boil camphor. Should any person or persons furnishing their own capital wish

to engage in the collection of camphor, they shall report to the Board and obtain a written permit and shall duly comply with such rules as the Board shall have made as to the process, etc. Those who borrow money from the Board for the purpose, shall also comply with the requirements of the foregoing clauses. All camphor, manufactured, as well as the residuum, shall be brought to the Board, who will buy them at a reasonable price and then submit them to the expert for examination. No person shall be permitted to sell camphor but to the Board, this being necessary in order that no inferior goods will be sold, which is likely to injure the trade.

6. Whenever it becomes necessary for the Board to buy camphor trees in the interior, the Controller shall send qualified agents to visit the place, examie the trees, settle their prices, and close the deal. Such agents shall report to the local authorities, for assistance in order to prevent unscrupulous persons selling threes which do not belong to them, and to prevent lawsuits in connection therewith. The expert, unless authorized by the Controller, shall send no men to the interior to purchase any trees. In case the people owning the trees should be unwilling to sell them and oppose every effort of the Board to get possession of same, the local authorities shall use their good offices to persuade the owners to sell, but should the removal of such trees interfere with the fungshui or peace of the locality, the Board shall not force the owners to sell.

7. As the places where the trees are produced and camphor is collected, are all in the interior, the persons applying for a permit in pursuance of Art. V, for the purpose of engaging in the collection of camphor, must necessarily be the subjects of China;

no

to engage in the collection of camphor, they shall report to the Board and obtain a written permit and shall duly comply with such rules as the Board shall have made as to the process, etc. Those who borrow money from the Board for this purpose, shall also comply with the requirements of the foregoing clauses. All camphor, manufactured, as well as the crude, shall be brought to the Board, who will buy them at a reasonable price and then furnish them to the export for examination. No person shall be permitted to sell camphor but to the Board, this being necessary in order that no inferior goods will be sold, which is likely to injure the trade.

6. Whenever it becomes necessary for the Board to buy camphor trees in the interior, the Controller shall send qualified agents to visit the places, examine the trees, select their prices, and close the deal. Such agents shall report to the local authorities, for assistance in order to prevent unscrupulous parsons selling shares which do not belong to them, and to prevent lawsuits in connection therewith. The agent, unless authorized by the Controller, shall send no man to the interior to purchase any trees. In case the people owning the trees should be unwilling to sell them and oppose every effort of the Board to get possession of them, the local authorities shall use their good offices to persuade the owners to sell, but should the removal of such trees interfere with the fencing or plans of the Judiciary, the Board shall not force the owners to sell.

7. As the places where the trees are produced and camphor is collected, are all in the interior, the persons employed for a permit in pursuance of Art. V, for the purpose of engaging in the collection of camphor, must necessarily be the subjects of China;

no

no representative or subject of any foreign Government or natives of Formosa who no longer own allegiance to China, shall be permitted to avail themselves of the privilege.

8. As the places where the trees are grown and camphor colbcted, are all in the interior, foreign merchants, when they should need the "government camphor", shall only buy it from the board at its prevailing price but shall not go to the interior, own furnaces and manufacture same, which is against the existing treaties.

9. Should any foreign merchant establish factories in the Treaty ports and there collect camphor out of the trees they shall have bought, he is permitted by the Treaties to do so, and shall not be interfered with.

10. The Board shall issue passes to cover all its camphor to be brought from the interior to a Treaty port. The cargo shall be subject to examination at the Barriers en route, but shall pay no likin: but, if exported, shall pay the customs export duties and charges in accordance with the existing regulations.

11. Chinese as well as foreign merchants purchasing the "government camphor", in the interior, shall bring it for export duty at a treaty port but should they export it at points other than a treaty port, the cargo shall be confiscated.

12. The object of manufacturing camphor being to secure revenue for the Government and at the same time to give employment to the people, all persons employed in connection therewith shall not take advantage of their positions to infringe the existing laws of Chin or in any way interfere with the fungShui of the locality or disobey any order or decree issued by the

local

no representative or subject of any foreign Govern-
ment or natives of Formosa who no longer own allegi-
ance to China, shall be permitted to avail themselves
of the privilege.

8. As the places where the trees are grown and camphor collected, are all in the interior, foreign merchants, when they should need the "government camphor", shall only buy it from the board at its prevailing price but shall not go to the interior, own furnaces and manufacture same, which is against the existing treaties.

9. Should any foreign merchant establish factories in the Treaty ports and there collect camphor out of the trees they shall have bought, he is permitted by the Treaties to do so, and shall not be interfered with.

10. The Board shall issue passes to convey all the camphor to be brought from the interior to a Treaty port. The cargo shall be subject to examination at the Barriers en route, but shall pay no likin but, if exported, shall pay the customs export duties and charges in accordance with the existing regulations.

11. Chinese as well as foreign merchants purchasing the "government camphor", in the interior, shall bring it for export duty at a Treaty port but should they export it at points other than a Treaty port, the cargo shall be confiscated.

12. The object of manufacturing camphor being to secure revenue for the Government and at the same time to give employment to the people, all persons employed in connection therewith shall not take advantage of their positions to infringe the existing laws of China or in any way interfere with the Punishment of the locality or disobey any order or decree issued by the

local

local officials and shall be subject at all times to the supervision and discipline by the Board.

13. Chinese subjects, who shall have obtained permits from the Board for the manufacture of camphor and would sell their camphor to the Board, shall not be required to pay to the Board any sum or sums of money in the form of tax, likin, or any other charge.

local officials and shall be subject at all times to the supervision and discipline by the Board.

13. Unless subject, no small boat obtained permits from the Board for the manufacture of camphor and world sell their camphor to the Board, shall not be required to pay to the Board any sum or sums of money in the form of tax, like, or any other charge.

Enclosure No. __ In Despatch No.

Agreement with Japanese Camphor Expert.

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1. In order to develop a new source of revenue, the Fukien Province has established a Camphor Board; the Viceroy shall appoint a controller to reside thereat, who is fully empowered to deal with all questions pertaining to Camphor business within the entire Province.

2. For the purpose of improving the camphor trade, the Camphor Board doth employ Mr. Ikuchechichai, a Japanese expert, to superintendent the collecting, heating, steaming, classifying, etc., of the camphor. He shall, in all cases, report to the controller. As regards details pertaining to the sale of camphor, he shall confer with the Controller who will then report to the Viceroy for approval.

3. It having been deemed necessary for the Board to possess a sum of $200,000 as running capital, the said expert shall under take to guarantee the said amount from some Japanese company without interest on the loan. At the expiration of the within agreement, all factories, other buildings, machines, furnaces, etc. belonging to the Board, shall be turned over to the company at the price they have cost the Board-Provided that this provision be in no wise construed to include such properties as shall be found in the interior, and further provided that the company shall only dispose of them by sale but shall not own them-and whatever balance there is of the running capital shall be returned; should there be none, all the sum or sums of money the Board has expended shall be borne by the company as losses, the Board being in no wise responsible. A separate agreement shall be made for the loan and shall be duly observed by the said expert.

Enclosure No. ___ In Despatch No.

Local Agreement with Japanese Camphor Expert.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

1. In order to develop a new source of revenue, the Fukien Province has established a Camphor Board; the Viceroy shall appoint a controller to reside thereat, who is fully empowered to deal with all questions pertaining to camphor business within the entire Province.

2. For the purpose of improving the camphor trade, the Camphor Board doth employ Mr. Ikuchechichai, a Japanese expert, to superintend the collecting, heating, steaming, classifying, etc., of the camphor. He shall, in all cases, report to the controller. As regards details pertaining to the sale of camphor, he shall confer with the Controller who will then report to the Viceroy for approval.

3. It having been deemed necessary for the Board to possess a sum of $200,000 as running capital, the said expert shall under take to guarantee the said amount from some Japanese company without interest on the loan. At the expiration of the within agreement, all factories, other buildings, machines, furnaces, etc. belonging to the Board, shall be turned over to the company at the price they have cost the Board-Provided that this provision be in no wise construed to include such properties as shall be found in the interior, and further provided that the company shall only dispose of them by sale but shall not own them-and whatever balance there is of the running capital shall be returned; should there be none, all the sum or sums of money the Board has expended shall be borne by the company as losses, the Board being in no wise responsible. A separate agreement shall be made for the loan and shall be duly observed by the said expert.

4. On all camphor manufactured by the Board, when sold, the expert shall pay a sum of $7.00 to the Chinese Government as a tax, per picul, (100 catties Chinese weight, or 133 1/33) (It is to be understood that should the price be $80 per picul, the tax shall be $8.00, $90 per picul, the tax shall be $9 and so on, or the tax shall be $1 more for every $10 additional price.) This tax shall be paid to the Controller from time to time, and shall be applied toward the Government expenses in the Fukien Province.

5. All salaries, wages, allowances, etc., of the Controller, expert, duly appointed officers, clerks, and other employees of the Board, shall be paid out of the running capital, the amount of each shall be determined by the Controller.

6. The accounts of this camphor Board shall be rendered annually. After defraying all Customs taxes, salaries, allowances and other expenses, and saving a certain per cent to repay the Capital, the net profit of the Board shall be divided between the Board and the expert, as the Controller, after consulting the expert, and considering the comparative expansion of the trade for the current year, shall decide, such decision to be approved by His Excellency, the Viceroy.

7. All receipts and expenses in connection with the camphor business, shall be reported by the expert to the Controller either monthly or annually, with carefully made out statements to be forwarded to His Excellency, the Viceroy, for audit.

8. All provisions agreed to and contained in the within instrument as well as these which shall hereafter be made, shall be duly observed and duly complied with on the part of the expert.

9. This contract shall be good and binding for a period of six years from the day it is signed. When

4. On all camphor manufactured by the Board, when sold, the expert shall pay a sum of $7.00 to the Chinese Government as a tax, per picul, (100 catties Chinese weight, or 133 1/33) (It is to be understood that should the price be $80 per picul, the tax shall be $8.00, $90 per picul, the tax shall be $9 and so on, or the tax shall be $1 more for every $10 additional price.) This tax shall be paid to the Controller from time to time, and shall be applied toward the Government expenses in the Fukien Province.

5. All salaries, wages, allowances, etc., of the Controller, expert, duly appointed officers, clerks, and other employees of the Board, shall be paid out of the running capital, the amount of each shall be determined by the Controller.

6. The accounts of this camphor Board shall be rendered annually. After defraying all Customs taxes, salaries, allowances and other expenses, and saving a certain per cent to repay the Capital, the net profit of the Board shall be divided between the Board and the expert, as the Controller, after consulting the expert, and considering the comparative expansion of the trade for the current year, shall decide, such decision to be approved by His Excellency, the Viceroy.

7. All receipts and expenses in connection with the camphor business, shall be reported by the expert to the Controller either monthly or annually, with carefully made out statements to be forwarded to His Excellency, the Viceroy, for audit.

8. All provisions agreed to and contained in the within instrument as well as those which shall hereafter be made, shall be duly observed and duly complied with on the part of the expert.

9. This contract shall be good and binding for a period of six years from the day it is signed. When

it expires, should the business be prospering, and should its renewal be desired by both parties, due notice thereof shall be given each other and it may be continued for such further period as shall be agreed upon. During the continuance of the contract, no other expert shall be employed. Should the expert desire to resign before its expiration, he shall be permitted to do so, but shall not be given his passage home. Should it be discovered at any time by the Controller that the expert has not complied with any of all of the conditions made and provided in the within contract, that he has in some way interfered with the right of the local Administration, or that his management of the camphor business is not proper, he shall report him to the Viceroy and should the charges be found true, he shall be given his passage home and dismissed from the service before the expiration of the contract. In the event of his dismissal in such a case, so far as the loan he guaranteed in pursuance of Art. 111 of the within instrument, is concerned, the factories, other buildings, machines, furnaces, etc., of the Board shall be t turned over to the company making the loan at the same price as they have cost the Board, providing that this provision be not construed to include such properties as shall be found in the interior, and further provided that the company shall only disposeeof them by sale but shall not own them,-and whatever balance there is of the running capital shall be also be returned, while all the sum or sums of money already expended shall be borne by the company as losses, the Board being in no wise responsible Nor shall the expert ma ke any claim whatever.

10. There shall be two copies made of this contract to be signed by the Controller and the Consul for

Japan

10. There shall be two copies made of this contract to be signed by the Controller and the Council for Japan

Nor shall the expert make any claim whatever. company as loanee, the Board being in no wise responsible of money already expended shall be borne by the com- shall be also be returned, while all the sum or sums whatever balance there is of the running capital dispose of them by sale but shall not own them, and and further provided that the company shall only such properties as shall be found in the interior, that this provision be not construed to include same price as they have cost the Board, providing turned over to the company making the loan at the machines, furnaces, etc., of the Board shall be t rument, is concerned, the factories, other buildings, ant and in pursuance of Art. III of the within inst- mitted in such a case, so far as the loan be guar- expiration of the contract. In the event of his dis- charges be found true, he shall be given his passage home and dismissed from the service before the exp he shall report him to the Viceroy and should the his management of the camphor business is not proper, within contract, that he has in some way interfered with the right of the Local Administration, or that of all of the conditions made and provided in the Controller that the expert has not complied with any home. Should it be discovered at any time by the permitted to do so, but shall not be given his passage desire to resign before its expiration, he shall be me other expert shall be employed. Should the expert agreed upon. During the continuance of the contract, be continued for such further period as shall be notice thereof shall be given each other and it may should its renewal be desired by both parties, due- at expires, should the business be prosperous, and

Japan, one copy to be deposited with the Board and the other with the expert.

11. Should any clause in the within instrument be deemed incomplete or unsatisfactory, the same shall be amended or corrected with the consent of both parties.

SUPPLEMENT.

1. The Japanese expert in view of his employment by the Board shall voluntarily contribute the sum of $100,000 to the Chinese Government, said amount to be applied toward the expense of the Government within the Fukien Province.

2. Joe Pan, a Chinese company represented by Ling Chee Kang, having obtained the monopoly of Camphor trade for the three Prefectures of Chang Chew, Yung Chung, and Lung Ngan and the entire province of Fukien Now that the Government desires to control the same itself, the Board shall buy from the said company all its machines and factories, as well as furnaces, etc. at their estimated value and shall reimburse the company for all monies expended and losses sustained by it on account of the enterprise.

Japan, one copy to be deposited with the Board and the other with the expert.

11. Should any clause in the within instrument be deemed incomplete or unsatisfactory, the same shall be amended or corrected with the consent of both parties.

SUPPLEMENT.

1. The Japanese expert in view of his employment by the Board shall voluntarily contribute the sum of $100,000 to the Chinese Government, said amount to be applied toward the expense of the Government within the Fukien Province.

2. Yoo Pan, a Chinese company represented by Ling Choo Kang, having obtained the monopoly of Camphor trade for the three Prefectures of Chang Chew, Yung Chuan, and Lung Ngan and the entire province of Fukien Now that the Government desires to control the same itself, the Board shall buy from the said company all its machines and factories, as well as furnaces, etc. at their estimated value and shall reimburse the company for all monies expended and losses sustained by it on account of the enterprise.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1067.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Fesler.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 27th, 1902.

John H. Fesler, Esquire,

United States Consul,

A m o y.

Sir:

I have received your No. 35, of the 14th instant, enclosing copies of the Regulations of the Fukien Camphor Board, which seem a substantial monopoly of the camphor trade in that province to a Japanese.

Please furnish the Legation with particulars as to the camphor trade, its extent, etc., and how American interests are likely to be effected by the Regulations mentioned; and at the same time refer all the facts to the Department of State for its opinion and instruction.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1047.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pealer.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, June 27th, 1902.

John H. Pealer, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Amoy.

Sir:

I have received your No. 35, of the 14th instant, enclosing copies of the Regulations of the Fukien Camphor Board, which seem a substantial monopoly of the camphor trade in that province to a Japanese.

Please furnish the Legation with particulars as to the camphor trade, its extent, etc., and how American interests are likely to be effected by the Regulations mentioned; and at the same time refer all the facts to the Department of State for its opinion and instruction.

I am,

Sir,

Your respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1067.

Mr. Fesler to Mr. Conger.

Amoy, July 10th, 1902.

Honorable E. H. Conger,

U. S. E. E. & M. P.,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 1519 of the 27th ultimo, relating to the granting of a monopoly of the camphor trade in Fukien to a Japanese.

In compliance with your instructions I have to-day reported all the facts in the case to the Department of State.

The camphor trade in Amoy was started last year by an American firm. The firm made contracts with the natives in the interior to buy their camphor and the goods were brought down to Amoy under transit passes. The example of the American firm was soon followed by the merchants of other nationalities. On several occasions the goods were seized by the local officials and the transit pass was ignored, but were released when the Consuls took the matter up with the higher officials.

The trade is yet small but increasing. During the year 1901 the export from this port was 191 piculs, valued at about $12,000 Mex.

I am informed that the English and German Consuls here have protested, calling attention to the French Treaty of 1860, Arts. XIV and XXVII.

I enclose herein copy of a despatch just received to-day from the Taotai, announcing the opening of the Board.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John H. Fesler,

U.S.Consul.

Enclosure as above.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1917.

Mr. Fesler to Mr. Conger.

Amoy, July 10th, 1902.

Honorable E. H. Conger,

U. S. E. E. & M. P.,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 1819 of the 27th ultimo, relating to the granting of a monopoly of the camphor trade in Formosa to a Japanese.

In compliance with your instructions I have to-day reported all the facts in the case to the Department of State.

The camphor trade in Amoy was started last year by an American firm. The firm made contracts with the natives in the interior to buy their camphor and the goods were brought down to Amoy under transit passes. The example of the American firm was soon followed by the merchants of other nationalities. On several occasions the goods were seized by the local officials and the transit pass was ignored, but were released when the Consuls took the matter up with the higher officials.

The trade is yet small but increasing. During the year 1901 the export from this port was 191 piculs, valued at about $12,000 Mex.

I am informed that the English and German Consuls here have protested, calling attention to the French Treaty of 1860, Arts. XIV and XXVII.

I enclose herein copy of a despatch just received to-day from the Taotai, announcing the opening of the Board.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John H. Fesler,

U.S.Consul.

Enclosure as above.

(Copy)

Trans ation.

Taotai Yen to Consul Fesler.

Received July 10th, 1902.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Consuls of the fact that the Viceroy has appointed me to be controller of the Fukien Camphor Board, and that an agreement has been signed with a Japanese expert who is to raise the necessary capital. I have since appointed one Deputy Controller and a Treasurer, and have on this 2nd day of the 6th moon opened the Board to the transaction of the business and have for the first time used its official seal.

Dated 2/6/28 K.H. (July 6th, 1902).

(Copy)

Translation.

Total Yen to Consul Dealer.

Received July 10th, 1902.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Consuls of the fact that the Viceroy has appointed me to be controller of the Nuklen Camphor Board, and that an agreement has been signed with a Japanese expert who is to raise the necessary capital. I have since appointed one Deputy Controller and a Treasurer, and have on this 2nd day of the 6th moon opened the Board to the transaction of the business and have for the first time used its official seal.

Dated 2/6/28 K.H. (July 6th, 1902).

Enclosure No. 4. In Despatch No. 1067.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Fesler.(Telegraphic.)

Peking, July 22nd, 1902.

Fesler,

A m o y.

Protest camphor monopoly under Articles fourteenth French and thirtieth United States Treaties 1858.

(Signed) Conger.

(Copy)

Enclosure No. 4. In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pepper. (Telegraphic.)

Peking, July 22nd, 1902.

Pepper,

Amoy.

Protest camphor monopoly under Articles Fourteenth French and thirtieth United States Treaties 1858.

(Signed) Conger.

Dated 5/5/22 K.H. (July 8th, 1902).

Enclosure No. 5 In Despatch No. 1067.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Fesler.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, July 22nd, 1902.

John H. Fesler, Esquire,

United States Consul,

A m o y .

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 37 of July 10th, giving information as to the camphor trade in Amoy, the connection of Americans therewith, and showing how it is interferred with by the monopoly recently given to a Japanese subject.

In consequence of this information, I have to-day sent you the telegram which I confirm on the overleaf herewith.

You will undoubtedly have made your protest before this reaches you, but I trust you have complied particularly with the directions given in Article XIV of the French Treaty.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Conger to Mr. Pealer.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, July 22nd, 1902.

John H. Pealer, Esquire,

United States Consul,

Amoy.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 37 of July 10th, giving information as to the camphor trade in Amoy, the connection of Americans therewith, and showing how it is interferred with by the monopoly recently given to a Japanese subject.

In consequence of this information, I have to-day sent you the telegram which I confirm on the overleaf herewith.

You will undoubtedly have made your protest before this reaches you, but I trust you have complied particularly with the directions given in Article XIV of the Treaty.

I am,

Sir,

Your's respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 1067.

Mr. Fesler to Mr. Conger.

Amoy, July 23rd, 1902.

Honorable E. H. Conger,

U. S. E. E. & M. P.,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram as follows:

"Fesler, Amoy.

Protest Camphor monopoly under Articles fourteenth French and thirtieth United States Treaties 1858.

(Signed) Conger."

In pursuance of your instructions I have to-day entered a strong protest with the Taotai of Amoy, and shall report fully upon receipt of his reply.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John H. Fesler,

U. S. Consul.

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 1057.

Mr. Tealer to Mr. Conger.

Amoy, July 23rd, 1902.

Honorable E. H. Conger,

U. S. E. E. & M. P.,

P e k i n g.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your telegram as follows:

"Tealer, Amoy.

Protest Camphor monopoly under Articles fourteenth French and thirtieth United States Treaties 1858.

(Signed) Conger."

In pursuance of your instructions I have to-day entered a strong protest with the Taotai of Amoy, and shall report fully upon receipt of his reply.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John H. Tealer,

U. S. Consul.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

CHIEF CLERK,
AUG 12 1902
Department of State.

From Peking,

August 12, 1902.

Received 8.25 A. M.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 13 1902
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
12
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ask Treasury
Ans. accordingly,
by cable -
Then confirm both
Telegrams - R.A.D.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

y. Treasury Aug. 13

Twelfth.

Viceroy Yuan desires to employ immediately in the Tientsin Mint two Americans, one a competent assayer, the other a practical machinist familiar with and capable of operating all mint machinery. Will you telegraph the names of two such men, willing to come for three to five years, and the compensation they will require?

CONGER

Deciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, 11.15 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

August 12, 1902.

Received 8.25 A. M.

AUG 13 1902
BUREAU

Secretary of State,

Washington.

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COXE

Ciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, 11.15 A. M.

CHIEF CLERK,
AUG 12 1902
Department of State.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

To the Treasury Aug. 13.

From Peking,

August 12, 1902.

Received 2.05 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twelfth.

Shall I join in a unanimous proposal that in addition to the issuance and signing of the fractional bonds at Shanghai, the Chinese Government will authorize its diplomatic representatives in each country to countersign the bonds in case any Government requests it?

CONGER

Deciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, 3.17 P. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

August 12, 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

August 12, 1902.

Received 2.05 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twelfth.

Shall I join in a unanimous proposal that in addition to the issuance and signing of the Protocol bonds at Shanghai, the Chinese Government will authorize its diplomatic representative in each country to countersign the bonds in case any Government requests it?

COMMER

Registered by IMS, Chief Clerk's Office, 3.17 P. M.

No. 1068.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
24
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Treasury explaining late request.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
SEP

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 24 1902
BUREAU.

August 12th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

To Treasury Sept. 27

Subject: Confirming Legation telegram of the 12th. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai to take over city of Tientsin on 15th. Americans wanted for assayer and machinist in mint. Expert Banker wanted.

August 18th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation telegram of the 18th. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai to take over city of Tientsin on 18th. Americans wanted for assayer and machinist in mint. Expert Banker wanted.

No. 1058

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 12th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of this date, and to say that His Excellency, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai is stopping a few days in this City while on his way from Paotingfu to take over the City of Tientsin on the 15th instant.

He came to see me this morning and said he intended to start the Tientsin mint just as soon as possible, but needed a good assayer and a practical machinist to take charge of and superintend the operation of the machinery; that he would employ Americans if I would telegraph for them to come at once. He said he did not know what salaries should be paid; I did not know either, so he requested me to wire as I did. I hope you will be able to find suitable men who can start at once. As soon as I receive your telegraphic reply I shall communicate with the Viceroy, and then wire definitely whether or not for the men to come. I should add that the Director of the

mint

No. 1048

August 13th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of this date, and to say that His Excellency, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai is stopping a few days in this City while on his way from Paotingfu to take over the City of Tientsin on the 15th instant.

He came to see me this morning and said he intended to start the Tientsin mint just as soon as possible, but needed a good assayer and a practical machinist to take charge of and superintend the operation of the machinery; that he would employ Americans if I would telegraph for them to come at once. He said he did not know what salaries should be paid; I did not know either, so he requested me to wire as I did. I hope you will be able to find suitable men who can start at once. As soon as I receive your telegraphic reply I shall communicate with the Viceroy, and then wire definitely whether or not for the men to come. I should add that the Director of the mint

mint will, of course, be Chinese.

He says he desires also, an expert banker to take the management of a provincial bank which he intends to start at once at Tientsin, and if a suitable man can be found he will employ him at a liberal salary. I promised to write and get a reply by telegraph.

Can you not, therefore, in some way, find a man well equipped for this work who would be glad to take the place, and have him telegraph me direct, or through the Department when he could come, and at what salary? The Chinese are always willing to pay liberal salaries.

Such places have heretofore been filled by Europeans, often at our disadvantage. It is, therefore, to be hoped that we may now be able to avail ourselves of this opportunity.

Awaiting your telegraphic reply,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram Sent. (Cipher.)

Peking, August 12th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twelfth. Viceroy Yuan desires to employ immediately in the Tientsin Mint, two Americans; one a competent assayer, the other a practical machinist, familiar with and capable of operating all mint machinery. Will you telegraph the names of two such men willing to come for three to five years, and the compensation they will require.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 1059.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
OCT 2 1902
BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
24
1902
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Mr. Conger may print
Ack accordingly.
adh

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
SEP
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

August 15th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1457

Subject: Transmitting copy of Imperial Edict on Mining Regulations.

Mailed to Minister Conger six copies of No. 1459 of Advance Sheets for Consular Reports, Oct. 3. C.

No. 1049.

August 15th, 1902.

Subject: Transmitting copy of Imperial Edict on Mining Regulations.

NO. 184

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 13th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, translation of an Imperial Edict published in the Official Gazette on yesterday, directing the Viceroys Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung to study the mining regulations of other countries, with a view to harmonizing those of China therewith. It is to be hoped that something practicable may be evolved from their efforts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Translation from Official Gazette of Aug. 12th, 1902.

No. 1044

August 15th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, translation of an Imperial Edict published in the Official Gazette on yesterday, directing the Viceroys Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung to study the mining regulations of other countries, with a view to harmonizing those of China therewith. It is to be hoped that something practicable may be evolved from their efforts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Translation from Official Gazette of Aug. 15th, 1902.

Enclosure No. [redacted] In Despatch No. [redacted]

Translation from the Peking Gazette, Dated 9th of 7 moon,

(August 12th, 1902.)

Mining is at the present time an important factor in our administration.

Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung have recently memorialised the Throne by telegraph, pointing out that we ought to carefully adapt and harmonize our mining regulations with those of other nations.

We consider this as eminently proper and command those Viceroys to note carefully how other countries manage such matters, and that they, in consultation with each other, discuss the rules in question, after which they may memorialize the Throne for our sanction by Edict/

Such rules should have no defects; they should be acceptable everywhere, yet protecting our rights and manifesting our circumspection.

No. 1070. FOR RELS. 1902.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP 24 1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack, approving Mr Conger's note.
For. Rel, 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD SEP 27 DEPT

DIPLOMATIC SEP 24 1902 BUREAU.

August 16th, 1902.

Ack. Sept 27

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of Department Instructions No. 541, of July 2nd. Note to the Chinese Government concerning the vicarious punishment of relatives.

INDEX BUREAU JUN 29 1903 FILED

No. 1070.

August 16th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of Department Instructions No.

561, of July 2nd. Note to the Chinese Government

concerning the wicarious punishment of relatives.

No. 1070.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Instructions No. 541, of the 2nd ultimo, concerning complaints made by certain Chinese residents in Honolulu, Hawaii, against the actions of the Chinese Consul there stationed, and the consequent vicarious punishment of their relatives in China.

I have, as directed, brought the matter to the attention of the Chinese Government by the note a copy of which I enclose, and shall report its answer as soon as received.

This vicarious punishment of the relatives of accused Chinese, escaped or in hiding, is an ancient practice, and still very generally followed here; but so barbarous and inhuman that it ought to be stopped. I am glad to be asked to take it up on behalf of citizens of the United States.

No. 1010.

Dated June 14th, 1902.

Consular Service of the United States,

Consulate of the Netherlands,

Amsterdam, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Depart-
ment instruction No. 148, of the 5th ult., requesting
information as to the number of vessels flying the Netherlands
flag that entered the port of Amsterdam during the year 1901,
and the amount of tonnage they represented, and to report
that no such information is obtainable at this office.

I am also directed to transmit herewith a copy of
a note addressed to this office by the Netherlands Consul
General at Rotterdam, stating the reasons why the Consulate
cannot furnish the information desired.

I have, &c.,

[illegible]

Consul.

Enclosure:

Copy of note from Consul General at Rotterdam.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, August 14th, 1902.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. Alberger

Enclosure:

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, August 14th, 1902.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1070.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

F. O. No. 413.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, August 14th, 1902.

Your Highness:

I have received instructions from my Government, through the Honorable Secretary of State, to bring to the notice of Your Highness, certain complaints from Chinese residents at Honolulu, citizens of the United States of America, who sent a Petition, last March , to the Department of State, making the following accusation against Mr. Yang Wei-pin, Chinese Consul at Honolulu.

That, a certain Lam Sai, having fallen under the displeasure of the Consul, the latter reported Lam Sai to a Tao-tai in Kwang-tung Province, China, as being revolutionary ,and holding opinions adverse to the Government of China, in consequence of which report Lam Sai's mother and grandmother, residing in Kwang-tung, were arrested and imprisoned; and that while so incarcerated the mother committed suicide and the grandmother died.

That the said Consul has in several similar cases reported the supposed antidespotic belief, entertained by Chinese residents of Hawaii, with the result of similar hardships to their innocent relatives in China.

That the said Consul has instituted a form of certificate which Chinese reisdents were called on to procure from him, for which he made a charge of $5 .25, each, such certificate declaring that the holder was a good man and a not a member of any secret society antagonistic to the Chinese Government.

That said Consul unreasonably increased the charge for a certificate which warranted the late Government in issuing a permit for a wife or female relative or child or resident Chinese to come to Hawaii", from the old charge of $2 to $11 and 12.50.

That

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1070.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

P. O. No. 413.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, August 14th, 1902.

Your Highness:

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That, a certain Lam Sai, having fallen under the displeasure of the Consul, the latter reported Lam Sai to a Tso-tai in Kwang-tung Province, China, as being revolutionary ,and holding opinions adverse to the Government of China, in consequence of which report Lam Sai's mother and grandmother, residing in Kwang-tung, were arrested and imprisoned; and that while so incarcerated the mother committed suicide and the grandmother died.

That the said Consul has in several similar cases reported the supposed anti-dynastic belief, entertained by Chinese residents of Hawaii, with the result of similar hardship to their innocent relatives in China.

That the said Consul has instituted a form of certificate which Chinese residents were called on to procure from him, for which he made a charge of $5 .25, each, such certificate declaring that the holder was a good man and a not a member of any secret society antagonistic to the Chinese Government.

That said Consul unreasonably increased the "charge for a certificate which warranted the late Government in issuing a permit for a wife or female relative or child or resident Chinese to come to Hawaii", from the old charge of $2 to $11 and 12.50.

That

That said Consul makes a charge of $20 for a certificate extending the United States Laborer's certificate one year, for alleged sickness of the holder.

That said Consul has caused dissensions and created suspicion among the Chinese in Hawaii.

Wherefore the petitioners ask that these charges be inquired into, and if found to be true, that said Consul's exequature be recalled.

In a separate communication, Wong Leong declares that the said Consul reported to the Governor of the Province of Kwang-tung that he, (Wong) was disloyal to the Government of China, and a member of a society in Honolulu antagonistic to said Government,; that thereupon the Government caused the District Magistrate to send a force to Wong's native village, which took possession of the ancestral temple of his family, and demanded from the family various sums which were paid under coercion, to save their property from destruction and themselves from imprisonment.

Wherefore, the said Wong demands from the Government of China for the loss sustained and the suffering and anguish caused by the barbarous actions of Consul Yang Wei pin, the sum of $5,000. And he asks the Department of State to make request of the Government of China for payment thereof.

Copies of these petitions were sent to the Governor of Hawaii, with the request that he inquire carefully into the truth of the charges made against the Consul and inform the Department of the result of his investigation.

The Acting Governor Cooper personally examined petitioners and found that the feeling of discontent against the Consul at Honolulu was confined to the Bow Wong Progressive Association and to a certain extent to some people outside of the Bao Wongs.

The Acting Governor in his report says:

"My conclusion, based upon the statements submitted, and

That bike Council makes a charge to $50 for a certific-
ate extending the allowed stated Inspector's certificate
one year, for allegedly sickness to the holder.

Many bike Council has caused considerable annoyance
to Chief Inspector Allswell.

Therefore the petitioners ask that there charges be
dismissed immediately and bike Council's certificate
be restored to Petitioners as bona fide Bow Mound Pro-
tective Association.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

Bow Mound Protective Association

By Wm. Conclusion, based upon the statements
hereinabove set forth.

The Acting Governor in his report says:

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Respectfully submitted,

Bow Mound Protective Association

By Wm. Conclusion, based upon the statements
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The Acting Governor in his report says:

That bike Council makes a charge of $50 for a certific-

and upon a general inqu iry into the matter, is that the complaints made by Wong Leong and Lam sai are true. The Bow Wong Society was looked upon as a seditious organizat tion and every effort was made by the Chinese Authorities, acting through the Consul, to suppress it, and the usual method was adopted to intimidate the Chinese reisdents in Honolulu from participating in any way in the revolutionary movement. The most formidable way of reaching the Chinese who are residents in a foreign country, is to punish the members of their families in China, which is recognized as a very powerful weapon in the hands of the Government officials.

Your Highness will observe that citizens of the United States, Wong Leong, Ng Fawn, and Lam Sai, have been variously punished for alleged political offences committed within the United States. These political offences appear to consist in their alleged membership of a society engaged in the dissemination of a propaganda unfavorable to the Chinese Government, and promotive of a revolutionary movement.

Under the law of nations, a state has the unboubted right to punish all political offneders against it who may be apprehended within its jurisdiction; but no state has the right to punish such offenders as may have found asylum in another state, otherwise than by the seizure and confiscation of the property of the offenders, if such punishment is authorized by the local laws.

The vicarious punishment of such offences by the imposition of fines and imprisonment upon the innocent kinsmen of the offender is a species of moral torture not only inconsistant with the enlightened principles and humane sentiments which govern the conduct of civilized state but is a form of coercion incompatible with the enjoyment of the recognized rights of asylum, and in which, as applied to the citizens of the United States, this Government could not acquiesce. It is not the question of the

right

and upon a general inquiry into the matter, is that the complaints made by Wong Leong and Lam Sai are true. The Bow Wong Society was looked upon as a seditious organization and every effort was made by the Chinese Authorities, acting through the Consul, to suppress it, and the usual method was adopted to intimidate the Chinese residents in Honolulu from participating in any way in the revolutionary movement. The most formidable way of reaching the Chinese who are residents in a foreign country, is to punish the members of their families in China, which is recognized as a very powerful weapon in the hands of the Government officials.

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right

right of the Chinese Government to punish all offenders against its laws who may be found within its borders, but it is the question of the punishment of citizens of the United States in a cruel manner, through heavy penalties inflicted upon persons who are, in the eye in the international law, and upon principles of abstract justice, innocent of any offence whatever.

Therefore, complying with my instructions, I hasten to present this grave matter for the serious consideration of the Imperial Government, and to express to Y our Highness the expectation. of my Government that the Chinese Government will take such prompt action as will adequately respond to the sentiments of justice and humanity which have inspired the Government of the United State in bringing it to the Attention of the Chinese Government.

This is very important to China, particularly at a time when she is enlarging, and making more intimate her friendly relations with the other Governments of the World.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure Your Highnes of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

the United States of A.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing.

No. 1071

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Secretary of State
OCT 1902

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 24 1902
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
SEP

August 16th, 1902.

Rec'd. Sept. 26 '02.
S. W. S.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Reply to No. 19 of Messrs. Goodnow and Seaman enclosing their despatches Nos. 17 and 18 to the Secretary of State concerning the British Commercial Treaty.

right of the Chinese Government to punish all offenders against its laws who may be found within its borders, but it is the question of the punishment of citizens of the United States in a cruel manner, through heavy penalties inflicted upon persons who are, in the eye in the international law, and upon principles of abstract justice, innocent of any offence whatever.

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No. 1071

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Secretary of State
OCT 4 1902

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 24 1902
BUREAU.

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SEP
1902

August 16th, 1902.

Rec'd. Sept. 26th.
S. W. M.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Reply to No. 19 of Messrs. Goodnow and Seaman enclosing their despatches Nos. 17 and 18 to the Secretary of State concerning the British Commercial Treaty.

No. 1271.

August 8th, 1908.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject:

Reply to No. 19 of Messrs. Goodnow and Denman enclosing their despatches Nos. 17 and 18 to the Secretary of State concerning the British Commercial Treaty.

No. 1071.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have received from Messrs. Goodnow and Seaman, copies of their despatches Nos. 17 and 18, to the Secretary of State, and I have replied thereto by the letter copy of which I herewith enclose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Conger to Messrs. Goodnow and Seaman, August 16th, 1902.

No. 1271.

August 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have received from Messrs. Goodnow and Bowman, copies of their despatches Nos. 17 and 18, to the Secretary of State, and have replied thereto by the letter copy of which is enclosed herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Mr. Cohrer to Messrs. Goodnow and Bowman, August 16th, 1902.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1071.

Mr. Conger to Messrs. Goodnow and Seaman.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, August 16th, 1902.

John Goodnow, Esquire,

J. P. Seaman, Esquire,

S h a n g h a i.

Gentlemen:

I have to acknowledge with thanks and approval, your No. 19, enclosing copies of your Nos. 17 and 18 to the Honorable Secretary of State.

I believe we all to agree that the entire abolishment of Likin and Likin stations is greatly to be desired, even if the trade of Great Britain should thereby be benefited much more than our own; but the scheme of Sir James MacKay is only a partial abolishment, and is not at all commensurate with the price he offers. It also places altogether too much power in the hands of a Customs service which the Chinese Government has agreed to keep permanently in the control of a single Power.

Sir Claud MacDonald reported to his Government in 1898 that the Chinese Government had agreed that as long as British trade should exceed that of any other nation, the head of the Customs Department should always be an Englishman. See British Blue Book, No. 1, 1898, Document No. 85, Page 39.

As long as Sir Robert Hart remains in charge there is little danger of abuse; but if, after him, the place should be filled by an unscrupulous man who could be induced to unduly and unfairly favor British merchants and British trade, serious injury to American commercial interests might result. The power over the finances of China which Sir James' scheme puts into the hands of such an one can make him a practical dictator. For this reason

only

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1071.

Mr. Conger to Messrs. Goodnow and Seaman.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, August 16th, 1902.

John Goodnow, Esquire,

J. P. Seaman, Esquire,

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As long as Sir Robert Hart remains in charge there is little danger of abuse; but if, after him, the place should be filled by an unscrupulous man who could be induced to unduly and unfairly favor British merchants and British trade, serious injury to American commercial interests might result. The power over the finances of China which Sir James' scheme puts into the hands of such an one can make him a practical dictator. For this reason

only

only the Russians are bound to persistently oppose it, and it is, in my judgment, sufficient reason for opposition from every other Power.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E.H.Conger.

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I am,

Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H.A.Conger.

Form No. 202.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

DIPLOMAT.C
AUG 18 1902
BUREAU.

From Peking,

August 18, 1902.

Received 7.42,A.M.,18th.

acknowledged Aug. 27 To Tsungli Yamen Aug. 18. Confidential Sept. 3.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Eighteenth.

Early reply necessary to my telegram of the twelfth.

CONGER.

Deciphered by OTC, Chief Clerk's Office, August 18th, 10.05, A.M.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 18 1902
BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Peking,

August 18, 1902.

Received 7.42 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Reply necessary to my telegram of the twelfth.

CONGER.

Telephoned by ONC, Chief Clerk's Office, August 18th, 10.05, A.M.

Form No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMAT'C
AUG 20 1902
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 20 '02
DEPT. OF STATE

From Peking,

August 20, 1902.

Received 5.40 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twentieth. My telegram of eighteenth refers to the one of the twelfth concerning fractional bonds.

CONGER.

Deciphered by OTC, Chief Clerk's Office, August 20, 9.50, A. M.

DEPARTMENT
AUG 18 1902
BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

From Peking.

August 18, 1902.

Received 7.45 A.M.

DEPARTMENT
AUG 20 1902
BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

August 20, 1902.

Received 5.30 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twentieth. My telegram of eighteenth refers to the one of the twelfth concerning fractional bonds.

CONGER.

Registered by CIO, Chief Clerk's Office, August 20, 5.30, A. M.

No. 1072 FOR RELS. 1902.

DEPT OF STATE OCT 2 1902

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Give the Proclamation to the Press, [not the despatch]- Ack.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. OCT 2 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

August 21st, 1902.

Ack. Dep. b c

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

OCT 3 1902

Subject: Transmitting translation of Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai's proclamation concerning the Boxer heresy.

Proclamation to Press.

CHIEF CLERK, OCT - 3 1902 Department of State.

INDEX BUREAU FILED JUN 29 1903

No. 1972

August 31st, 1908.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting translation of Viceroy Yuan Shih-

k'ai's proclamation concerning the Outer Barrey.

No. 1072

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 21st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, translation of a proclamation of His Excellency, Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, published in the "Chihli Gazette" of the 19th instant, concerning the "Boxer heresy".

I have no doubt the Viceroy is in earnest. If he shall be properly supported by the Throne, there will be little further trouble with Boxers in this province.

We cannot, however, forget that in 1900, Yuan Shih-k'ai started out in the same way, as Governor of Shantung, but instead of being sustained by the Court he was instructed not to use such severe measures. I think we may hope for better things now.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Translation from "Chihli Gazette" as above.

No. 1072

August 21st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, translation of a proclamation of His Excellency, Viceroy Yuan Shih-K'ai, published in the "Chihli Gazette" of the 19th instant, conferring the Boxer Decree.

I have to assure the Viceroy in reply that, if he shall be properly supported by the Throne, there will be little further trouble with Boxers in this province.

We cannot, however, forget that in 1900, Yuan Shih-K'ai started out in the same way, as Governor of Shantung, but instead of being sustained by the Court he was instructed not to use such severe measures. I think we may hope for better things now.

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Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Translation from "Chihli Gazette" as above.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1072

Translation from Chihli Gazette, Dated 16th of 7th Moon, (August 19th, 1902).

****

Proclamation by H.E.Yuan Shih-kai, Viceroy of Chihli.

The heresy of Boxerdom has done great harm to the land Some time ago, I, the Viceroy, issued a proclamation on the subject, with instructions for the suppression throughout the Province. But now it is rumoured that boxers from other parts have come, and hide themselves about the country, practicing boxing in secret together with incantations. They inflame the ignorant masses, raise doubts in their minds, and induce not a few of them to learn boxing in out of the way places. It is most abominable!

From ancient times to the present this heresy always meant ruin. The boxing and incantations they practice amount after all to not much more than a kind of jugglery; the swallowing of knives and fire without any skill.

Consider what became of those outlaws who the year before last, joined the boxers in the neighborhood of Peking and Tientsin; who under pretence of opposing the Churches plundered whatever they had a mind to; but perished as soon as they were fought with, leaving their bones in heaps.

Again thinking of Li Kang Chung, and others, who, quite recently, had the audacity to collect and drill a crowd at Ts-yiang, and to oppose the Government troops, and how they were caught and executed, their heads being exposed on poles. If the charms which they carry on their persons are of any avail, how is it when they come in collision with good troops, they are so easily taken and the charms have no efficacy at all!

These things have occured before your very eyes,

Those

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1072

Translation from Chihli Gazette, Dated 16th of 7th Moon, (August 19th, 1902).

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These things ha ve occured before your very eyes,

Those

those who have a particle of sense will understand and trun over a new leaf. Those rebels harbor naught but evil in their hearts, and plan to make trouble which is a crime not to be condoned.

The pity is that you, who used to be loyal folk, should be deceived by such heretical talk, and be taken in by the rebels, with the idea that your families will be protected. Your heads are turned, thinking that by so doing you will save your life, when it is sure death and en tire loss of property.

As to the propagation of this heresy, the Throne will positively not tolerate any such thing, so injurious to the country.

All civil and military officials under my jurisdiction are hereby instructed, at all times to strictly prohibit all such doings and to arrest the offenders.

This proclamation is put out on the hope that all the gentry, merchants, and scholars, under my jurisdiction may take note and understand that the propaganda and practice of the divine boxing (art) said to bring happiness, will bring only misfortune. By all means attend to your peaceful avocations. Do not listen to heretical words, nor lay yourself open to charges and serious crime.

I, the Viceroy, will not rake up your past, but will grant you a fresh start.

Whoever can apprehend a boxer chief, and give him up to the authorities, he will be liberally rewarded.

But those who persisted in disobeying and practice boxing in secret, going of their own will, and accord with the boxers, they will be brought to account, and punished according to the utmost rigor of the law. No leniency will be sh own.

A special Proclamation.

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The pity is that you, who used to be loyal folk, should be deceived by such heretical talk, and be taken in by the rebels, with the idea that your families will be protected. Your heads are turned, thinking that by so doing you will save your life, when it is sure death and entire loss of property. As to the propagation of this heresy, the Throne will positively not tolerate any such thing, so injurious to the country.

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If the Viceroy will not take up your case, but will grant you a fresh start, ability to collect and drill a . Whoever can apprehend a boxer chief, and give him up to the authorities, he will be liberally rewarded. But those who persisted in disobeying and practice boxing in secret, going of their own will, and accord with the boxers, they will be brought to account, and punished according to the utmost rigor of the law. No leniency will be shown.

A special Proclamation.

No. 1073

DEP'T OF STATE OCT 2 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Usual treatment

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. OCT 2 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

Acknd Oct. 4 C.

August 21st, 1902.

DIPL. BUREAU OCT 3 1902

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting duplicate copies of Minutes of Meetings of Diplomatic Corps.

No. 1073

August 31st, 1900.

Mr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting duplicate copies of Minutes of

Meetings of Diplomatic Corps.

No. 1073

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 21st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Legation's despatch No. 1053, I have the honor to enclose herewith duplicate printed copies of the Minutes of the meetings of the Diplomatic Corps held on the 11th of June, 1902, and of the 14th of June, 1902, being a continuation of the Minutes transmitted with despatch No. 1053.

Also duplicate copies of an erratum to be inserted at page XLVI of the record.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Minutes of Meetings of Diplomatic Corps as above.
2. Correction to Minutes of previous Meeting.

No. 1073

August 21st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Legation's despatch No. 1053, I have the honor to enclose herewith duplicate printed copies of the Minutes of the meetings of the Diplomatic Corps held on the 11th of June, 1902, and of the 14th of June, 1902, being a continuation of the Minutes transmitted with despatch No. 1053.

Also duplicate copies of an erratum to be inserted at page XLVI of the record.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Minutes of Meeting of Diplomatic Corps as above.
2. Correction to Minutes of previous Meeting.

Enclosure No1. In Despatch No. 1073

Lors de l'étude du règlement de la Commission des banquiers, l'article 10 (dont le Ministre d'Allemagne donne lecture ainsi que des observations qu'il avait provoquées à la séance du 3 février) avait été accepté par tous les délégués, à l'exception de celui de la Hong Kong Bank. L'avis des Gouvernements a été demandé, aucun d'eux ne semble avoir répondu. Il faudrait qu'ils se décidassent, avant le 30 juin, sans quoi l'on ne saurait ce qu'il y a lieu de demander aux chinois. 2° Certains Etats veulent payer les indemnités particulières avec des bons. Il serait nécessaire que les banquiers déterminassent comment ces bons seront émis.

MM. Lessar et **Congar** disent que l'émission de bons semblables ne peut avoir lieu avant la répartition définitive de l'indemnité.

Pour l'amortissement, on s'accorde à reconnaître que les Gouvernements recevront une part proportionnelle à la somme qui leur sera attribuée dans les versements et ils la répartiront eux-mêmes; il n'y aura pas de « tirages chinois » mais des tirages particuliers dans les différents états.

M. Loudon demande si une décision a été prise pour le paiement d'un intérêt aux chinois sur les versements anticipés.

M. de Mumm répond que l'entente ne s'est pas encore faite à ce sujet.

M. le Baron Czikann rappelle qu'il a fait circuler une protestation de la Chambre de Commerce et des Compagnies de navigation de Shanghai contre les Douanes qui refusent des drawback sur le charbon de soute, et les vivres des navires. Il faudrait répondre.

M. de Mumm. Il n'y aurait qu'à envoyer copie de la lettre écrite au nom du Corps Diplomatique à Sir Robert Hart, au sujet des exceptions de faveur concernant l'application du tarif de 5 °/₀.

Accepté.

Le Doyen se chargera de la communication à la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai.

Le Doyen donne lecture d'une lettre du fils de Li Hong-tchang demandant que toutes facilités soient accordées au passage du convoi de son père à travers les districts occupés par les troupes étrangères. Certains Ministres ont déjà fait le nécessaire auprès des autorités militaires de leurs nationalités, les autres feront de même. En outre le **Doyen** écrira au Gouvernement Provisoire à Tientsin, pour qu'il donne des ordres nécessaires pour satisfaire aux demandes du fils de Li Hong-tchang.

M. de Mumm, qui a reçu une demande d'autorisation d'importer 4000 fusils avec 500 cartouches par fusil, pour l'équipement des troupes de police du Tchely, mesure réclamée par Natong, consulte ses Collègues sur la réponse à faire.

L'opinion est qu'une mesure de ce genre ne peut être réclamée que par le Oual ou pou et auprès du Corps Diplomatique, — que les Représentants ne peuvent, sans instructions des Gouvernements, se prononcer sur une dérogation aux stipulations du protocole.

M. Lessar ajoute qu'une dérogation de cette nature doit être faite en tous cas de manière à ne pas leser les intérêts des autres pays. Il ne parle pas d'ailleurs pour ses nationaux qui n'importent pas d'armes. Il serait préférable d'abroger l'article V du protocole, qu'admettre des exceptions fréquentes. Il est d'autant moins nécessaire de le faire qu'il n'a plus que 15 mois à subsister, car selon toute probabilité il ne sera pas renouvelé.

En résumé, aucune décision n'est prise.

M. de Cartier, suggère de faire combler, le canal de Jade qui est un foyer d'infection, ou de le faire inonder, à l'aide des vannes qui sont dans le nord de la Via d'Italia. Il faudrait s'adresser au Gouvernement Chinois car la dépense serait très considérable; — on objecte que c'est au canal de Jade qu'aboutissent les principaux égouts du quartier et qu'il est impossible de le combler, et que par ailleurs il y a peu de chances d'obtenir le concours du Gouvernement Impérial. Cependant on pourrait éventuellement entretenir des mesures à prendre le Gouverneur de Pékin, M. Hou Ki Fen.

La séance est levée à 11 heures et demi.

Le Secrétaire,
GASTON KAHN.

Le Doyen,
M. CZIKANN.

Séance du 11 Juin 1902.

La réunion a lieu à la Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie sous la présidence du baron Czikann de Wahlborn, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, des Etats-Unis, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, de Portugal, de Russie et les Chargés d'Affaires de Belgique, d'Espagne et des Pays-Bas.

Le procès-verbal de la dernière séance est adopté.

Le Doyen rappelle sa circulaire du 9 juin, dans laquelle il exprimait l'espoir que la séance actuelle amènerait l'accord relativement au partage de l'indemnité.

M. Lessar. Il faudrait d'abord examiner la proposition faite par M. Conger au nom du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, à savoir de déduire d'un million de dollars l'indemnité de son pays, en vue d'amener les Puissances au partage définitif.

Sir Ernest Satow. M. Conger insiste-t-il toujours pour faire accepter son offre ?

M. Conger. Oui, si par là on peut amener les autres Puissances à effectuer des réductions sur leurs propres indemnités ; Autrement non. L'offre avait été faite, parce que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis n'avait pas terminé l'examen des réclamations et qu'il ne voulait pas retarder la solution de la question.

Sir Ernest Satow n'a pas reçu d'instructions pour accepter la proposition américaine. Il se demande si le sacrifice auquel a consenti en principe le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis est bien nécessaire. On avait décidé, après les troubles « boxeurs » de réclamer à la Chine des indemnités « équitables ». Les Puissances devaient fixer les principes pour les indemnités d'Etat ; elles ne l'ont pas fait. Le Corps Diplomatique avait édicté des règles à l'égard des indemnités des particuliers et des sociétés. Dans leur application, il y a peut-être eu autant de différences qu'il y a eu de juristes. Tous les efforts pour appliquer des règles générales et logiques ont échoué. On n'a pas été plus heureux pour obtenir le chiffre définitif des indemnités des Puissances. Pour aboutir plus vite, il paraît préférable de renoncer à un système logique. En ce qui le concerne, le Ministre d'Angleterre est prêt à accepter la diminution au prorata des indemités portées sur la liste N°-V révisée.

M. de Mumm. Dans une de nos séances du mois de mars, tous les Ministres, sauf Sir Ernest Satow et M. Uchida, avaient accepté la réduction au prorata d'après la liste N°-5. Sir Ernest Satow s'est prononcé dans le même sens aujourd'hui. Si le vote antérieur est maintenu, il ne restera qu'à connaître l'avis de M. Uchida.

M. Lessar rappelle que, s'étant convaincu qu'aucun mode de réduction que le prorata n'était possible (il l'a proposé) à la séance du 11 janvier dernier. La grande majorité de ses Collègues ont accepté cette solution comme la meilleure issue pratique de l'impasse où l'on se trouvait. M. Lessar est très heureux de l'adhésion de S. E. le Ministre d'Angleterre

Les Ministres consultés déclarent qu'ils maintiennent leur vote antérieur.

M. Uchida regrette de ne pouvoir encore exprimer ses vues, car il n'a pas reçu d'instructions. Il s'empressera de faire connaître à son gouvernement les opinions de ses honorables Collègues qu'il vient d'entendre, et il espère pouvoir communiquer la décision de son Gouvernement dans un ou deux jours.

M. de Mumm. Si elle concorde avec celle du Corps Diplomatique, il suffira qu'elle soit notifiée au Doyen, et il ne sera pas nécessaire de convoquer une nouvelle réunion.

M. Lessar. Il n'y aura alors qu'à télégraphier aux banquiers qui feront les calculs ?

Sir Ernest Satow voudrait qu'on convoquât une réunion et qu'on signât la liste avec les chiffres définitifs des indemnités de chaque Puissances ce serait une sorte de protocole.

M. de Mumm. Le Doyen convoquera le Corps Diplomatique. M. Lessar a déjà les chiffres établis par la Banque Russo-Chinoise, le Ministre d'Allemagne ceux de la Hong-Kong-Shanghai Bank ; M. Uchida pourrait demander les calculs de la Yokohama Specie Bank. S'il y a une petite

différence dans les deux dernières colonnes de chiffres, les banquiers seront priés de s'entendre à ce sujet. En tous les cas, il serait bon de baser les calculs sur les cœfficients avec 5 décimales qui ont été approuvés.

Adopté.

On passe à l'examen de la seconde question relative à l'indemnité, à savoir du taux de change à adopter pour le paiement.

M. de Mumm a écrit à ce sujet (Annexe 1 et 2) une lettre qui est encore en circulation.

Le Doyen en donne lecture.

Sir Ernest Satow a demandé des instructions à son délégué, qui a écrit à Londres en Février ou en Mars également. Ils n'a pas encore reçu des instructions définitives. M. Hillier serait disposé à accepter en ce qui le concerne pour le calcul du taux de change la suggestion allemande.

Le Doyen. La proposition des banquiers était de fixer onze cours de change et de faire la moyenne arithmétique, mais elle ne serait pas équitable.

M. de Mumm explique à M. Uchida, qui n'a pas encore lu sa lettre, l'économie de la proposition ; Il faut que les chinois connaissent le taux pour le 1er Juillet ; par suite de la baisse de l'argent, ils auront à payer plus que sur quoi ils comptaient, et il faudrait leur laisser le temps de préparer l'argent.

Si la proposition n'était pas acceptée, on pourrait recourir à une dernière combinaison, laisser chaque Gouvernemen déterminer son change, mais cela donnerait lieu à des récriminations et à de nouvelles difficultés.

Sir Ernest Satow. Le cœfficient de l'indemnité autrichienne est de 1 environ, celui de l'Espagne, du Portugal, de la Hollande est inferieur à 1, leurs délégués auront-ils droit, de par la proposition allemande, à un vote ou non ?

M. de Mumm. On pourrait laisser la question à la décision des banquiers.

Le Doyen. Oui, il est préférable de ne pas mentionner la question de vote, et de dire simplement que le Gouvernement allemand a proposé de ne pas mettre en calcul le nombre des délégués, mais le chiffre des indemnités des Puissances, en un mot, de prendre le taux de chaque monnaie, de multiplier par le cœfficient de l'indemnité et de diviser proportionnellement à la somme due en Juillet.

M. de Mumm. Il serait bon d'informer nos délégués que la proposition allemande a été accueillie favorablement.

Sir Ernest Satow tient à déclarer que l'opinion qu'il a émise est une opinion personnelle, car il n'a pas encore reçu d'instructions.

M. Uchida se réserve d'exprimer son opinion sur cette question jusqu'à ce qu'il ait pu l'étudier. Mais il sait que son Gouvernement a déjà autorisé directement son délégué à adhérer à la proposition de la Commission des banquiers.

On aborde l'examen de la lettre de **M. de Mumm** relative au paiement de l'indemnité en or ou en argent. (Annexe 3).

Le Doyen donne lecture de la lettre.

Sir Ernest Satow n'écrira aux chinois que quand il aura reçu des instructions.

M. de Mumm voudrait pour dissiper chez les chinois toute hésitation provenant du retard d'une réponse et pour que l'argent de l'indemnité soit prêt en temps voulu, que ceux qui peuvent le faire écrivent dès aujourd'hui au Wai-Wou-Pou en français la lettre identique dont le brouillon a été préparé par le Comité de rédaction. Il fera plus tard circuler la traduction chinoise de la lettre.

M. Conger est prêt à écrire, comme ses autres Collègues, mais il fait remarquer qu'on n'a répondu qu'à la première partie de la lettre des chinois. On n'a pas répondu à leur demande de réduction.

M. de Mumm. Ce n'était là qu'une chinoiserie ; le taotai Cheng avait écrit au Wai-Wou-Pou qui s'était contenté de transmettre les termes de sa lettre.

M. Conger dit que c'est là une opinion personnelle ; si l'argent continuait à baisser, il croit que la Chine ne pourrait pas s'acquitter, et on en serait réduit à fixer un taux moyen raisonnable pour le paiement.

Ce n'est pas une proposition, mais une simple observation qu'il avait présentée en son temps au sujet d'une éventualité qui ne pourrait manquer de se réaliser.

Répondant à l'observation de M. Conger, **M. de Mumm** dit qu'il croit que l'argent pourra remonter : la crise actuelle est due à l'affluence des fonds pour le paiemont de Juillet. En tous

les cas, les Gouvernements paient en or les indemnités, et si quelqu'un devait subir des pertes, c'est la Chine qui s'est mise dans son tort.

M. Conger. Il ne faut pas tuer la poule aux œufs d'or.

M. Lessar croit qu'une solution pourrait être trouvée si l'on admettait que les droits d'importation seraient payés en or, comme le demandent les chinois, (annexe C.). Il est incontestable que l'indemnité que doit payer la Chine est une lourde charge pour elle et que grâce aux abus des mandarins elle pèse surtout sur les classes pauvres de la population. Cette situation est déjà une source de troubles, et ne pourra que s'aggraver avec la continuation de la baisse de l'argent, baisse, qui malheureusement dépend de causes générales ne permettant pas d'espérer une réaction. En exigeant trop de la Chine, on pourrait comme a si bien dit S. E. le Ministre des Etats-Unis, tuer la poule aux œufs d'or. En fixant le montant des indemnités, les Puissances ont eu tout le temps en vue d'écarter cette éventualité. Après avoir soigneusement étudié les ressources du pays il fut décidé de ne pas dépasser la somme de 450 millions. Comme source principale du paiement, furent indiqués les revenus des douanes, qui sont ainsi intimement liés à l'indemnité. La baisse de l'argent continuant, le Gouvernement chinois en face d'une crise, demande en même temps le paiement de l'indemnité en argent et la perception des droits d'importation en or. Naturellement, cela n'est pas logique de vouloir avoir les deux choses ensemble. Comme l'a dit S. Exc. L. de Mumm, les dépenses pendant les troubles ont été faites en or, les réclamations privées calculées de même, et il serait impossible de consentir au paiement de l'indemnité en argent; elle ne peut être payée qu'en or. Le Ministre de Russie ne manquera pas d'adresser à ce sujet une note identique à celle de ses Collègues au Wai-Wou-Pou. Mais la perception des droits en or se présente sous un autre point de vue. Le Protocole stipule que pour la conversion des droits *ad-valorem* en droits spécifiques, on acceptera comme base d'évaluation le prix moyen des marchandise pendant les années 1897-98 et 99. Ne doit-on pas aussi prendre comme seconde base le taux moyen du change de l'argent pendant ces trois mêmes années, et fixer les droits spécifiques sur ces deux bases? Voilà la question qui se pose. Il n'y a pas d'indication directe à ce sujet dans le Protocole, mais l'esprit du document est en faveur de cette interprétation. En calculant la possibilité pour la Chine de payer une certaine somme en monnaie fixe, c'est-à-dire en or, évidemment on admettait l'évaluation des ressources affectées à son paiement dans la même monnaie et non dans quelque chose aussi incertain que l'argent. Comprendre autrement le Protocole, ne serait-ce pas aussi contradictoire que ce qu'ont fait les chinois, en présentant simultanément les deux demandes ci-dessus mentionnées. Ainsi la demande du Gouvernement Chinois, au sujet du paiement des droits d'importation en or, semble être justifiée. Il faut ajouter que son acceptation serait une excellente solution pratique. Elle pare aux difficultés créées par la baisse, et ne lèserait les intérêts de personne en cas de hausse peu probable. Les négociants étrangers ne feroient que gagner, et le Gouvernement Chinois verrait ses pertes sur les droits d'importation compensés par la diminution de la somme d'argent nécessaire pour payer l'indemnité. Les considérations ci-dessus exprimées sont l'opinion personnelle de M. Lessar; mais arrivé à Pékin seulement après la signature du Protocole, il n'est pas suffisamment au courant de la question et ne pourra répondre aux chinois qu'après avoir reçu des instructions de St-Pétersbourg.

M. Uchida écrira une note identique au Gouvernement Chinois, car le texte du Protocole est parfaitement clair. Mais il croit devoir soumettre à la considération de son Gouvernement ce qu'il y a de très grave dans l'exposé des chinois, en prenant soin de ne pas confondre une interprétation du Protocole et une concession à part de cet acte.

On examine la question du paiement en or des droits du nouveau tarif (annexe C.)

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'elle ne se réfère qu'aux droits d'importation. Il est bon de le spécifier, car en Europe on semble ignorer qu'il existe aussi des droits d'exportation, de réexportation, partie minime des revenus de la Douane qui est affectée au paiement de l'indemnité.

M. de Mumm est d'avis que chacun réponde comme il le voudra, mais personnellement, il juge l'opinion de Cheng contraire au Protocole. En Chine tous les calculs se font en argent; le taël est la seule monnaie, les négociants, les banques etc..., font leurs comptes en argent.

Le Doyen. Nous avons dit que nous accordions à la Chine l'augmentation à 5 0/0 effectifs en argent des droits d'importation, calculés sur une période déterminée de trois ans. Si nous accordons 5 0/0 en or, cela élèvera le tarif que nous avons prévu. D'ailleurs, quand le partage définitif sera fait, les cours s'égaliseront peut-être. Seulement, l'appétit vient en mangeant; ce qu'on nous demande aujourd'hui pour les droits d'importation nous sera peut-être bientôt demandé pour les droits d'exportation et les autres.

M Beau. Tenons nous en au Protocole. Il ne me paraît pas qu'il y ait lieu de l'interpréter.

Il est parfaitement clair, tant en ce qui concerne le paiement de l'indemnité en or, qu'en ce qui concerne le paiement des droits de douane en argent.
L'intention des négociateurs n'est pas plus douteuse que le texte qu'ils ont signé. C'est pourquoi j'ai envoyé au Prince K'ing la lettre préparée par la Commission des indemnités relativement au paiement en or des arrérages de l'indemnité. C'est pourquoi également j'ai prescrit au Consul de France à Shanghai de se joindre à ses Collègues américain, anglais et allemand pour protester contre la prétention de Cheng taot'ai de suspendre les négociation commerciales jusqu'au règlement de la question du paiement des droits de douane en or.

Ceci fait et le texte du Protocole mis hors de cause, je suis d'avis que nous pourrions prendre en considération la situation financière de la Chine telle qu'elle résulte de la baisse de l'argent et que notamment la question du paiement des droits de douane en or peut être recommandée non comme une interprétation du Protocole, mais comme une mesure de bienveillance indépendante de cet acte.

M. de Mumm demande que ceux qui admettent que la proposition chinoise est contraire au Protocole, en informent les chinois.

Le Doyen dit qu'il est prêt à le faire.

M. de Mumm, Gallina également.

M. de Carcer demandera des instructions.

M. Beau. Le délégué français à Shanghai s'est déjà associé à la protestation de son collègue allemand auprès du Taot'ai Cheng.

Sir Ernest Satow a exprimé son opinion au Wai-Wou-Pou.

M. Uchida partage l'avis de ses Collègues et déclare qu'il a été informé que les négociations ont été reprises deux fois, les 9 et 10 juin.

M. Conger opine dans le même sens, mais il ajoute que le délégué américain recevra ses instructions directement de Washington.

MM. Loudon et de Cartier se rangent à la majorité.

Le Doyen donne lecture de la lettre du Wai-Wou-Pou concernant le paiement des droits d'importation sur les colis postaux.

M. de Mumm. La question a été décidée par nous dans une autre séance. Ce qu'on nous demande en somme c'est d'informer nos autorités de notre décision. Le Ministre d'Allemagne a déjà écrit à ce sujet au Directeur de la Poste allemande à Shanghai. Il suffirait que le Doyen accusât réception au Wai-Wou-Pou de sa lettre et déclarât qu'il l'a transmise à ses Collègues.

Sir Ernest Satow a lu dans un journal de Shanghai que seul le bureau anglais faisait payer des droits d'importation sur les colis postaux, et que les bureaux français et allemand s'y refusaient.

M. de Mumm. Cet état de chose sera changé après la communication de la décision du Corps Diplomatique aux autorités postales.

M. Beau. J'ai notifié à Shanghai la décision du Corps Diplomatique.

Le Doyen lit la lettre du Gouvernement Provisoire demandant une définition du « matériel destiné exclusivement à la fabrication des armes et des munitions ».

On répondra que l'article V du Protocole final est tout-à-fait clair et qu'il n'a pas besoin de commentaires. Le Doyen fera la lettre et la soumettra à ses Collègues.

La circulaire relative à la modification dés règlement de la Cour Mixte de Shanghai n'ayant pas été vue, la question est ajournée.

Il en est de même pour l'affaire du Whampou. Lieou-Kouen-Y a déclaré qu'avant la nomination du délégué chinois, il voulait savoir si les étrangers seraient obligés de payer les taxes prévues au règlement.

Le Doyen lit la lettre du Gouvernement provisoire, et la note du Corps médical de Pékin sur les mesures prophylactiques à prendre contre le choléra. Ces documents sont approuvés.

La Commission de rédaction préparera une lettre aux chinois leur recommandant les mesures sanitaires préconisées, notamment celles qui concernent l'enlèvement des cadavres, et à l'administration du chemin de fer de Tientsin, pour l'examen dans cette ville des voyageurs suspects d'infection qui veulent se rendre à Pékin. Les baraquements destinés aux malades seront construits aux frais des nations intéressées et dans les emplacements déterminés par les médecins.

M. Lessar croit savoir que Mgr Favier a, près de l'hopital, un terrain disponible.

Le Doyen rappelle que le plan du quartier diplomatique pourra être prêt dans une quin-

zaine de jours. Le retard dans sa préparation est dû à l'absence d'instruments chez les officiers topographes.

A MM. Casenave et de Cartier, chargés des questions d'administration générale du quartier diplomatique, ont été adjoints, pour la partie de l'ouest du canal, MM. Townley et Kroupenski.

Sir Ernest Satow. Jusqu'à nouvel ordre avec voix consultative seulement.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire,
GASTON KAHN.

Le Doyen,
M. CZIKANN.

ANNEXE N° 1.

Pékin, le 9 Juin 1902.

Le Président de la Commission des Indemnités au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE ET CHER DOYEN.

Son Altesse le Prince K'ing m'a fait parvenir à la date du 8 de mois, une lettre dans laquelle des doutes son émis quant à l'interprétation du Protocole Final sur la question du mode de paiement de l'indemnité. Une lettre identique a sans doute été adressée à tous nos Collègues.

J'ai prié les Membres de la Commission des Indemnités de se réunir, et mes Collègues, MM. les Ministres de France et de Grande-Bretagne ont rédigé, d'accord avec moi un projet de réponse à la lettre du Prince King.

J'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer, sous ce pli, le texte de cette réponse, que je vous serais reconnaissant de vouloir bien soumetire à nos Collègues du Corps Diplomatique. Au cas où le texte en question serait approuvé par eux, je pense qu'il y aurait lieu pour chacun des Ministres, d'adresser séparément la lette identique en question, au Prince K'ing, en réponse à la communication du 8 Juin.

Je saisis, etc...

Signé : MUMM.

ANNEXE N° 2.

Pékin, le 9 juin 1902.

ALTESSE,

Par une lette en date du 8 de ce mois, Votre Altesse a bien voulu m'exposer qu'on a émis des doutes sur l'interprétation qu'il convient de donner à l'article VI du Protocole Final qui se rapporte au mode de paiement de l'indemnité de 450 millions de H. K. taels.

Je ne puis qu'exprimer à Votre Altesse ma surprise qu'un doute quelconque ait pu surgir à ce sujet. Le Protocole dit expressément : (§ a de l'article VI.) « Les 450 millions constituent une dette en or » ; et un peu plus loin, « Le capital et les intérêts seront payables en or et aux taux de change correspondant aux époques des paiements. »

Je regrette vivement de ne pouvoir me rallier au point de vue exposé par Votre Altesse.

La baisse recente de la monnaie argent a pu contribuer à augmenter dans une certaine mesure la somme à payer en H. K. taëls pour correspondre aux sommes inscrites au tableau d'amortissement, mais d'autre part, il ne me paraît pas possible de contrevenir aux termes formels du Protocole Final.

Je saisis etc...

ANNEXE N° 3.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE ET CHER DOYEN.

Ainsi que vous le savez, la préparation du nouveau tarif spécifique prévu par le Protocole du 7 septembre dernier, se poursuit depuis quelques mois à Shanghai.

Le Consul Général d'Allemagne que j'avais chargé de discuter avec la Commission chinoise, les évaluations relatives aux articles importés par mes nationaux, m'a fait savoir à la date du 30 mai dernier qu'au cours d'une séance qui avait eu lieu le même jour et à laquelle étaient présents les Commissaires anglais, américain, français, japonais et allemand, la Commission chinoise a interrompu la discussion en posant d'une façon toute inattendue la question du mode de paiement des droits de Douane. Sur l'ordre du Wai-Wou-Pou S. Ex. M. Sheng faisait savoir aux Commissaires étrangers que, selon l'interprétation donnée au Protocole par le Gouvernement chinois, les droits de Douane qui seraient inscrits dans le nouveau tarif devraient être consolidés en or, c'est-à-dire que l'on devrait tenir compte à chaque instant pour leur paiement en H. K. taëls des variations que subirait cette monnaie par rapport aux chiffres inscrits sur le tarif

Cette prétention, qui, si elle était admise, réduirait à néant les stipulations de l'article VI du Protocole Final, qui prévoit non pas un tarif *ad valorem*, mais bien un tarif spécifique, fut jugée immédiatement inacceptable par tous les Commissaires étrangers, présents à la séance du 30 mai.

Dès que j'eus connaissance des résultats de cette séance par le télégramme du Consul Général Dr. Knappe, je fis savoir au Wai-Wou-Pou que je ne pouvais admettre la nouvelle prétention de la Commission chinoise et mes nationaux ne pouvaient être obligés à payer des droits à l'importation que sur les bases bien fixes établies par le Protocole Final, c'est-à-dire d'après un tarif *spécifique* ayant pour base des évaluations qui y seraient inscrites les valeurs moyennes des marchandises sur le marché de Shanghai, telles qu'elles ont été constatées pendant les trois années immédiatement antérieures à 1900. J'ajoutais que ces valeurs ne pouvaient être exprimées qu'en H. K. Taëls qui est la seule monnaie connue en Chine pour l'acquittement des droits de Douane. Je faisais observer en outre qu'on avait choisi les 3 années 1897, 98 et 99 afin de prendre une base fixe, tant pour l'évaluation des articles importés que pour les valeurs moyennes en H. K. Taëls qui y correspondaient pendant la période en question. Il était nécessaire, en effet, d'écarter du nouveau tarif spécifique toute cause d'incertitude quant aux droits à payer, lesquels devaient être indépendants des fluctuations ultérieures dans le taux de change.

Les membres du Wai-Wou-Pou auxquels fut faite cette communication, répondirent qu'aucun ordre précis n'avait été donné à S. E. M. Sheng sur cette question du mode de paiement des droits de douane et qu'on s'était borné à lui prescrire de demander aux Commissaires étrangers, s'il n'était pas possible de s'entendre sur ce point avec le Gouvernement chinois qui se trouve par suite de la baisse importante qu'à subie récemment la monnaie argent dans une position financière difficile. Les Membres chinois ajoutèrent que, devant l'opposition qui était faite par les Commissaires étrangers à Shanghai, les délégués chinois n'insisteraient pas.

J'ai donc lieu d'être surpris, en apprenant par un nouveau télégramme en date d'hier qui

m'a été adressé par mon Consul général à Shanghai, que Son Exc. M. Sheng avait déclaré n'être pas encore autorisé par le Wai-Wou-Pou à retirer sa demande relative à la consolidation en or des droits inscrits au tarif.

Il vous paraîtra sans doute utile, M. le Ministre et cher Doyen, de communiquer ce qui précède à nos Collègues Représentants des Puissances signataires du Protocole Final en appelant leur attention sur la nécessité qu'il y aurait à faire connaître au Wai-Wou-Pou l'interprétation qui doit être donnée aux termes de l'article VI du Protocole Final. — Je ne doute pas que tous les Ministres ne soient d'accord sur le sens qu'il convient de donner aux stipulations dont il s'agit, et s'il en est ainsi, il me paraîtrait urgent qu'une lettre soit adressée à ce sujet au Wai-Wou-Pou, afin de rendre possible la continuation des discussions relatives au tarif.

Veuillez agréer, etc.....

Signé : MUMM.

Séance du 14 Juin 1902.

La séance a lieu à la Légation d'Autriche-Hongrie, sous la présidence du Baron Czikann de Wahlborn, doyen.

Sont présents : les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, des Etats-Unis, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, de Russie et les Chargés d'Affaires de Belgique, d'Espagne et des Pays-Bas.

Le Doyen déclare que conformément à la décision prise dans la dernière séance, il a convoqué le Corps Diplomatique après avoir reçu l'adhésion du Japon au partage définitif de l'indemnité d'après le tableau n° 5. Il donne lecture de la lettre ci-après écrite par M. Uchida :

Pékin, le 13 Juin 1902.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE ET CHER DOYEN,

Le Gouvernement Impérial vient de m'autoriser à déclarer aux Représentants des Puissances que dans un esprit de conciliation et dans un vif désir de hâter la prompte solution définitive de la question de la répartition de l'indemnité, il accepte la proposition tendant à procéder immédiatement à la réduction au prorata du montant total des réclamations de toutes les Puissances et il retire en même temps la demande qu'il avait fait présenter au Corps Diplomatique par mon prédécesseur, M. Komura, dans le mois de Juin 1901 à l'effet d'obtenir une indemnité additionnelle pour la perte que le Japon devait subir par suite de l'acceptation du paiement en bons (memorandum du 21 Juin adressé au Doyen).

Le Gouvernement Impérial comptait que l'examen détaillé des réclamations privées par les soins des Gouvernements en conformité du rapport de la Commission des indemnités adopté à l'unanimité pourrait amener la diminution de la totalité de l'indemnité à 450 millions de taels et même à une somme moindre.

Mais l'état de choses actuel faisant prévoir au Gouvernement Impérial qu'il serait difficile d'atteindre ce but et que d'un autre côté, sa demande de l'indemnité additionnelle n'aurait pour résultat que d'entraver la solution définitive de la question de l'indemnité au détriment de tous les intéressés, il se décide à se rallier à l'unanimité des voix pour contribuer à l'établissement le plus prompt de l'accord international.

Veuillez etc...,

Signé : UCHIDA.

M. de Mumm dit que la Commission des indemnités a tenu prêt, en prévision de l'adhésion du Japon le protocole suivant dont il donne lecture :

Les Représentants des Puissances Etrangères signataires du Protocole final, réunis en séance le 14 Juin 1902 ont déclaré qu'ils acceptent chacun en ce qui concerne son Gouvernement le partage de l'indemnité de 450 millions de taels d'après la liste ci-après :

	0/0	montants en taels
Allemagne	20.01567	90.070.515
Autriche-Hongrie	88976	4.003.920
Belgique	1.88541	8.484.345
Espagne	03007	135.315

Etats-Unis	7.31979		32.939.055	
France	15.75072		70.878.240	
Grande-Bretagne	11.24901	11.26951	50.620.545	50.712.795
Portugal	02050		92.250	
Italie	5,91489		26.617.005	
Japon	7.73180		34.793.100	
Pays-Bas	17380		782.100	
Russie	28,97136		130.371.120	
Réclamations internationales				
Suède et Norvège	03326	0.04722	149.670	212.490
	01396		62.820	
Grand Total	100.00000		450.000.000	

Signatures : Pékin, le 14 Juin 1902.

Pour l'Allemagne — A. v. Mumm ;
l'Autriche-Hongrie — M. Czikann ;
la Belgique — E. de Cartier ;
l'Espagne — Manuel de Carcer ;
les Etats-Unis — E. H. Conger ;
la France — Beau.
la Grande-Bretagne — Ernest Satow ;
l'Italie — G. Gallina ;
le Japon — Y. Uchida ;
les Pays-Bas — J. Loudon ;
la Russie — P. Lessar.

Il est entendu que chaque Ministre télégraphiera à son délégué à Shanghai les chiffres intéressant la Puissance qu'il représente.

Avant que la séance ne soit levée **M. de Mumm** rappelle que c'est la dernière réunion que présidera le Doyen avant son départ en congé et il saisit cette occasion de le remercier au nom du Corps Diplomatique de la courtoisie et du zèle avec lesquels il a conduit les délibérations.

Le Baron Czikann remercie à son tour M. de Mumm et ses Collègues d'avoir bien voulu lui faciliter sa tâche et des bons sentiments qu'ils lui ont témoignés.

La séance est levée à 4 heures 1/2.

Le Secrétaire, Gaston Kahn.

Le Doyen, M. Czikann.

PROCÈS-VERBAL

De la Réunion du Corps Diplomatique tenue sous la Présidence de Son Exc. M. CONGER, doyen, à la Légation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, le 28 Juin 1902.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures 1/2.

Etaient présents :

L. L. E. E. **M. E. Conger**, Ministre des Etats-Unis, Doyen ;
M. de Mumm, Ministre d'Allemagne ;
Sir Ernest Satow, Ministre d'Angleterre ;
M. Beau, Ministre de France ;
M. Lessar, Ministre de Russie ;
M. Uchida, Ministre du Japon ;
M. de Carcer, Chargé d'Affaires d'Espagne ;
M. Loudon, Chargé d'Affaires des Pays-Bas ;
M. de Cartier, Chargé d'Affaires de Belgique ;
M. de Rosthorn, Chargé d'Affaires d'Autriche-Hongrie ;
M. le Baron Romano, Représentant le Ministre d'Italie ;
M. d'Almeida, Représentant le Ministre de Portugal ;

M. CASENAVE remplit les fonctions de Secrétaire.

Le Doyen demande dans les fonctions qu'il remplit pour la première fois aujourd'hui l'assistance et l'indulgence de ses Collègues; ne connaissant pas la langue française il espère que pour l'économie du temps, ceux des Représentants des Puissances qui savent l'anglais voudront bien donner leurs explications en cette langue. Les procès-verbaux continueront à être rédigés en français.

Il donne ensuite lecture d'une lettre du Ministre de Portugal indiquant que, pendant son absence, il sera remplacé par M. de Almeida 1er Secrétaire de sa Légation.

Le Secrétaire donne lecture du procès-verbal des 2 dernières séances.

Sir Ernest Satow y fait deux rectifications auxquelles il est fait droit.

Sir Ernest Satow demande que la réunion commence par discuter la réponse à faire à la lettre écrite par le Wai-Wou-Pou aux Représentants des Puissances sur le paiement en or de l'indemnité.

Le Comité de rédaction a préparé une réponse à cette lettre. Lui même étant personnellement mis en cause dans la lettre écrite par le Gouvernement chinois est obligé à entrer en répondant dans plus de détails que ses Collègues. Il fait observer que le Gouvernement chinois n'a cité qu'une partie des télégrammes adressés par Sir Ernest Satow à son Gouvernement.

M. de Mumm au nom du Comité de rédaction donne lecture du projet de réponse. Il fait observer qu'au fond, une réponse dans le même sens a déjà été faite au Gouvernement chinois, mais celui-ci revenant à la charge, il est d'autant plus opportun d'insister à nouveau qu'il est préférable d'ôter aux chinois toute espèce d'illusion sur la suite qui peut être donnée à leur demande. Tout espoir qu'on laisserait à la Chine sur la question du paiement en argent pourrait la faire hésiter à opérer le paiement intégral de l'échéance et porterait un coup fatal à son crédit.

M. Conger déclare que, étant donné la circulaire qu'il a adressée à ses Collègues sur ce sujet, il ne peut signer le projet de lettre qu'il vient de recevoir, sans instructions de son Gouvernement.

M. Lessar dit qu'il a déjà fait connaître sa réponse au Gouvernement chinois en lui écri-

vant à propos du paiement en or des droits de douane. Il ne pourra donc, sans demander de nouvelles instructions, écrire la lettre en question.

Il est ensuite décidé que chacun des autres Ministres adressera aux autorités chinoises la lettre en français. La Légation de France fera faire la traduction en chinois qui circulera avec le procès-verbal.

M. de Mumm regrette que tous les Ministres ne puissent sur ce point observer la même attitude. Il a vu récemment le Prince Tsing auquel il a vainement cherché sans résultat à faire comprendre le vrai point de vue auquel la Chine devait se placer.

La réunion passe à la discussion de la lettre adressée au Gouvernement chinois touchant les conditions indiquées par le corps Diplomatique pour mettre fin au Gouvernement provisoire de Tien-Tsin.

M. de Mumm donne lecture du projet de lettre communiqué au Doyen par les Ministres des Puissances représentées dans le Gouvernement. Il remarque ensuite que la presse de Shanghai fait l'observation que l'Allemagne a mis un grand nombre de conditions à la restitution de Tien-Tsin aux chinois. C'est là, une assertion inéxacte. Le Ministre d'Allemagne n'a, sur ce point, d'autre responsabilité que celle qui est partagée par ses Collègues : Il a été chargé par eux de transmettre la lettre au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique et ne veut pas laisser s'accréditer la légende que l'Allemagne ait eu une attitude différente de celle des autres Puissances.

La question de la remise de la ville de Tientsin aux autorités chinoises doit être considérée sous un double aspect :

1° Au point de vue de la sécurité des troupes qui y sont cantonnées. Sur cette question les 6 Puissances qui ont des troupes à Tientsin sont plus intéressées que celles qui n'en ont pas, mais toutes les Puissances signataires du Protocole doivent les aider à garantir cette sécurité et à assurer la libre communication de Pékin avec la mer.

2° Au point de vue du maintien des actes du Gouvernement provisoire. Le Gouvernement Provisoire étant l'émanation des Gouvernements alliés, tous ceux qui l'ont créé sont responsables de ce qu'il a fait : La lettre rédigée au nom des 6 Puissances intéressées reconnait que l'ensemble des actes émanant du Gouvernement Provisoire doit être maintenu, sans entrer dans les détails. Il semble donc que personne ne puisse avoir d'hésitation à y adhérer.

M. de Mumm demande ensuite l'avis de ses Collègues sur le point de savoir si la lettre doit être envoyée par le Doyen seul ou signée par tous les Représentants des Puissances.

M. Lessar fait remarquer que les relations du Gouvernement Provisoire avec le Corps Diplomatique n'ont jamais été définies, et que, d'ailleurs, la Russie n'a plus actuellement de Représentant dans le Gouvernement Provisoire. Dans ces conditions il ne peut prendre part à une démarche de ses Collègues sur ce point ni signer la lettre aux Autorités chinoises.

M. Beau déclare que ses instructions ne lui permettent de se joindre qu'à une démarche qui réunirait l'unanimité, et que, dans les conditions actuelles il ne pourrait signer la lettre en question.

M. Uchida peut envoyer la lettre projetée.

Sir Ernest Satow ne pourra insister sur toutes les questions visées dans la lettre et, en particulier sur la question de la limite de 30 kilomètres.

En étudiant les questions des concessions octroyées par le Gouvernement Provisoire il a été étonné d'apprendre que l'unanimité des membres de ce Gouvernement ne les ayant pas approuvées elles ont été néonmoins accordées. Il a en conséquence, des objections à formuler en ce qui concerne la concession des eaux, celle des égoûts, celle de l'électricité et celle du pont sur le Pei ho.

M. Uchida déclare qu'il peut accepter toute modification aux conditions formulées à la reddition de Tientsin qui se rapprocherait du Protocole, et, en particulier une diminution de la zône de 30 kilomètres. D'après son avis cette zône pourrait être limitée à 2 milles.

M. le Baron Romano se joindra à toute décision tendant à restituer Tientsin au Gouvernement chinois en garantissant la sécurité des troupes. Il ne croit pas, en ce qui le concerne, pouvoir juger les actes du Gouvernement Provisoire, mais sur ce point, il se ralliera à la majorité.

M. Conger le Gouvernement des Etat-Unis presse son Représentant d'obtenir la restitution de Tientsin aux chinois, mais sans spécifiier aucune condition. Son opinion personnelle serait que le Gouvernement Provisoire devrait être supprimé sans condition.

Sir Ernest Satow fait remarquer que, dans l'établissement du Gouvernement Provisoire les Gouvernements qui ont toute la responsabilité sont la Russie, l'Angleterre, l'Amérique, le Japon et la France, qui l'ont établi. Les autres ne se sont joints à eux que postérieurement.

M. Conger. Le Gouvernement américain pense qu'on aurait dû supprimer le Gouvernement Provisoire en rendant la province de Tcheli.

M. de Cartier déclare que son Gouvernement n'ayant pas de Représentant au Gouvernement Provisoire ni de troupes à Tientsin il croit devoir adhérer à l'opinion des Puissances intéressées et qu'il adopte en conséquence les conditions proposées par le Ministre d'Allemagne.

M. de Carcer partage la même opinion.

M. London a pour instructions de se rallier à la majorité.

M. Conger estime que, dans ces conditions, la question doit être remise à la prochaine réunion.

M. Lessar déclare que la Russie ne refuse pas sa part de responsabilité de l'établissement du Gouvernement provisoire. Aussi tout en regrettant que des concessions pour de très longs termes aient été accordées par une autorité transitoire, il ne proteste pas contre elles. Mais, répondre pour les actes accomplis est une chose, et poser des conditions à la Chine au sujet de la dissolution du Gouvernement Provisoire, qui n'est que l'accomplissement d'une stipulation du Protocole Final, est une autre. Aussi M. Lessar désire joindre au procès-verbal de la présente séance les déclarations qu'il a faites à la réunion tenue le 16 du mois dernier chez le Ministre d'Angleterre et qui ont été consignées au procès-verbal de cette réunion. Ces déclarations exposent le point de vue de la Russie, et sont ainsi conçues :

Dans la lettre des Commandants des détachements d'occupation on voit, 1° qu'ils insistent sur la nécessité d'interdire la présence des troupes chinoises dans une zône de 60 kilomètres de largeur le long du Pei ho, ainsi que sur plusieurs autres articles limitant les droits souverains de la Chine, et, 2° qu'ils considèrent que l'acceptation de ces points par les chinois peut être reconnue comme condition du transfert à leurs autorités du Gouvernement Civil de Tientsin. De son côté, M. Lessar se voit par suite dans la nécessité de développer les observations qu'il a faites à ce sujet dans la dernière réunion des Représentants des Puissances intéressées dans la question.

Le Protocole Final ne donne pas la date exacte du transfert ci-dessus mentionné, mais elle est clairement indiquée par la stipulation suivante : « Le Gouvernement Chinois s'étant conformé à la satisfaction des Puissances aux conditions énumérées dans la note précitée du 22 décembre 1900, les Puissances ont accedé au désir de la Chine de voir cesser la situation créée par les désordres de l'été 1900. »

Or, il n'y a pas de doute que le Gouvernement Provisoire ainsi que l'occupation temporaire des chemins de fer etc., ont été créés par les désordres de 1900, et en les faisant cesser on ne ferait que se conformer au Protocole signé par les Représentants des Puissances et, évidemment à l'état normal l'accomplissement d'un engagement pris ne pourrait donner droit à de nouvelles demandes et conditions.

Aussi ce qu'exigent les Commandants ne peut être considéré comme conditions du transfert de Tientsin. Ce sont de nouvelles mesures que les Commandants jugent nécessaires en vue de l'état actuel du pays. En imposant aux chinois leur acceptation les Représentants des Puissances signataires, naturellement au nom de leur Gouvernements, reconnaissent que l'état actuel est anormal et les conditions existantes exceptionnelles, que les Puissances doivent recourrir à des mesures spéciales et qu'en conséquence un arrangement conclu et signé ne peut servir d'obstacle à les prendre et que le refus d'une de ces clauses peut être employé noyé de pression afin d'amener à ce but.

Une fois que ce point de vue sera admis à l'unanimité par ses honorables Collègues, M. Lessar est prêt à s'y joindre.

M. de Mumm demande la discussion de la question de la Cour Mixte de Shanghai : cette question comporte approbation de deux règlements. Le 1er s'applique à la Cour Mixte Internationale. Un projet de règlement sur cette question a été approuvé par le Corps Consulaire de Shanghai et a été envoyé au Corps Diplomatique qui a nommé une Commission composée de M. Conger, de M. de Mumm et de Sir Ernest Satow pour l'examiner. Cette Commission a proposé quelques modifications au projet des Consuls et c'est le projet ainsi modifié qui est présenté à l'approbation du Corps Diplomatique.

M. Beau a demandé l'avis du Consul Général de France à Shanghai et les instructions du gouvernement français sur ces modifications ; il n'a point reçu de réponse et ne peut encore donner son approbation au projet.

M. d'Almeida repousse l'addition proposée à l'article III ainsi conçue : Sera ou seront adjoint à la Cour un ou plusieurs magistrats à la suite du rang au moins de sous-préfet à la suite dont la nomination et le rappel appartiendront au Tao t'ai et qui aura ou auront à juger les cas qui leur seront soumis par ce Magistrat. »

Il ne saurait accepter cette addition que s'il était spécifié que le principal juge serait comme cela se faisait précédemment, nommé également par le Tao t'ai ; la rédaction vague de l'article laisse supposer que le juge principal de la Cour serait nommé par le Vice-Roi. M. d'Almeida a reçu des instructions pour s'opposer à cette modification.

M. de Mumm demande quelle est la portée de l'objection de M. d'Almeida.

M. Beau fait remarquer que la nomination du juge par le vice-roi étendrait aux crimes une compétence, qui, du fait de la nomination par le Tao t'ai, ne s'étend qu'aux délits.

M. de Mumm et **Sir Ernest Satow** n'entendent rien innver de ce chef et proposent de se renseigner.

Le projet est remis à une discussion ultérieure.

M. de Mumm propose d'approuver le second règlement, adopté par les Consuls sur la question de la compétence des cours mixtes : les Consuls des différentes Puissances et les conseils municipaux des concessions sont tombés d'accord et approuvent ce règlement : il ne reste au Corps Diplomatique qu'à donner également son approbation.

M. Beau s'associe aux paroles de son Collègue d'Allemagne en se félicitant du résultat obtenu.

Sir Ernest Satow accepte le projet en question, mais seulement comme *modus vivendi*, il espère qu'on arrivera plus tard à établir comme règle que le tribunal de la résidence du défendeur sera toujours compétent pour juger les actions qui seront intentées à ce dernier.

M. de Rosthorn fait remarquer qu'il n'a pas reçu communication du projet en question et n'a pas signé la circulaire qui l'accompagnait. Néanmoins, il ne fait pas d'objections si l'approbation rencontre l'unanimité.

Le projet est accepté à l'unanimité.

M. de Mumm propose que le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique écrive au Doyen du Corps Consulaire pour lui faire connaître cette décision.

La proposition est adoptée.

M. Conger propose de discuter le règlement de la concession internationale créée à Amoy dans l'île de Koulangsou. La discussion de ce règlement avait été arrêtée sur une objection faite par le Gouvernement Japonais relativement aux formosaux d'origine chinoise ayant obtenu la nationalité japonaise.

M. Uchida annonce qu'il a reçu des instructions télégraphiques de son Gouvernement mais avant de les faire connaître, il désire savoir si l'unanimité de ses Collègues est acquise au règlement présenté.

M. de Mumm répond que cette unanimité a été constatée sauf en ce qui concerne le Représentant du Japon.

Sir Ernest Satow fait remarquer que l'unanimité s'est prononcée contre l'article XV du règlement, qui demandait une garantie internationale en faveur de la concession et qui a été rejeté par le Corps Diplomatique.

M. Uchida déclare que, dans ces conditions, son Gouvernement désireux de ne point arrêter une affaire d'intérêt général, ne maintient pas ses objections.

M. de Mumm propose qu'une lettre soit écrite au Gouvernement Chinois et mise en circulation par le Doyen.

M. de Mumm a été saisi par le commandant de sa garde d'une demande tendant à la règlementation des cabarets installés aux abords du quartier diplomatique.

Il est entendu que l'on priera le colonel Doubelt, qui est le plus ancien des commandants des gardes de réunir ses Collègues pour faire un projet de règlementation.

M. Beau propose de demander aux médecins — qui demandent que des mesures prophylactiques soient prises en ce qui touche le cholera — de préciser leurs vœux qui pourront ensuite être indiqués aux Chinois.

M. de Cartier demande si les officiers chargés de ce travail ont achevé le relevé des routes du quartier diplomatique et propose qu'on remette leur travail à la Commission chargée d'élaborer un projet de règlement de ce quartier.

Le Doyen s'enquerra de ce qui a été fait.

La séance est levée à 11 heures 1/2.

Pour le Secrétaire, GASTON KAHN, *absent*
M. CASENAVE.

Le Doyen,
M. CZIKANN.

Enclosure No 1 In Despatch No. 1073

ERRATUM

Page XXXVIII, au lieu de : **M. Uchida** : « Je serais heureux que mes Collègues soient à même de faire la déclaration définitive dans un délai plus court que 12 mois, par exemple avant le 1er Juillet prochain. » Lire : « Mon Gouvernement acceptera la proposition anglaise, à la condition que toutes les Puissances s'engagent à déclarer le montant définitif des réclamations de leurs sujets avant le 1er Juillet, date fixée pour la première échéance des intérêts. Je serais heureux si mes Collègues veulent bien me faire connaître si les Puissances respectives sont à même d'accepter la date sus-mentionnée. »

M. Conger ne croit pas qu'il soit possible que l'examen détaillé des nombreuses demandes particulières américaines soit terminé avant le mois de Juillet prochain.

M. de Mumm regretterait etc.

Enclosure No 1 to Despatch No 1015

No. 1074.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 20th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's telegram of the 18th instant. Expenses of Commission.

No. 1074.

August 20th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's telegram of the 18th

instant. Expenses of Commission.

No. 1074

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 20th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your telegram of the 18th instant, and to inform you that Mr. Goodnow has been instructed as directed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram received.

Washington, August 18th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

967 received. Draw on Department for expenses of Commission. Support draft by account and vouchers. Instructed Goodnow accordingly.

(Signed) Adee.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 21 1902
BUREAU

Confirmed Sept. 3.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
21
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

From Peking,

August 21, 1902.

Received 9.35 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-first.

The only reason for requesting signature of fractional bonds elsewhere than Shanghai is that Great Britian very much desires hers countersigned in London and no power except the United States now objects.

CONGER.

Deciphered by OTC, Chief Clerk's Office, August 21, 10.00 A.M.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 21 1902
BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

August 21, 1902.

Received 9.55 A.M.

Peking.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

367 received. Draw on Department for

Commission. Support Kraft by agents and

Three-fifths. The only reason for requesting signature of Treatyclonal bonds

elsewhere than Shanghai is that Great Britian very much desires

more counterstamped instruments no power except the United

States now adjacts.

COUNTER.

Telephoned by OTC, Chief Clerk's Office, August 21, 10.00 A.M.

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 29 1902
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
AUG 28 '02
DEPT. OF STATE

Ans'd by tel Aug 28, 02

From Peking,

August 28, 1902.

Received 5.45 A.M.

Ans. Aug. 30

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-eight.

What information can I give claimants of Chinese indemnity as to manner and probable time of payment of awards?

CONGER.

Deciphered by OTC, Chief Clerk's Office, August 28, 10.15,A.M.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 21 1902
BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking.

August 21, 1902.

Received 9.35 A.M.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 29 1902
BUREAU

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From Peking.

August 29, 1902.

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Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-eight.

What information can I give claimants of Chinese indemnity as to manner and probable time of payment of awards?

CONGER.

Entered by OTC, Chief Clerk's office, August 29, 10.15 A.M.

No. 1075.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 29th, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Customs charges on Chinese books passing from one part of the Empire to another.

No. 1075.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith, a copy of the petition of the Canton Missionary Association, asking that Chinese books passing from one part of the Empire to another, should be exempt from customs charges, and copies of the correspondence with the Foreign Office on this subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Petition as above.
2. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, August 18th, 1902.
3. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, August 22nd, 1902.

No. 1015.

August 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

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Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

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Enclosures:

1. Petition as above.
2. Mr. Cooper to Prince Ching, August 24th, 1902.
3. Prince Ching to Mr. Cooper, August 25th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1075.

Committee of Canton Missionaries to Messrs. Lang, McWade, and Scott.

****

Canton, China, June 28, 1902

Dr. Lang,

His German Majesty's Consul,

Robert M. McWade, Esquire,

Consul of the United States, of America,

James Scott, Esquire,

His Britanic Majesty's Consul General,

Canton.

Gentlemen:

At the meeting of the Canton Missionary Conference held May 28th the undersigned were appointed a Committee to present through you to the proper persons the unanimous request of the Conference that all Chinese books passing from one part of the Empire to another be exempt from all Customs charges.

On behalf, therefore, of the Conference, we beg to present the request to you, and beg that you will forward it through the proper channels to those who have power to act in the matter. We shall be grateful, and we speak for the entire missionary community, if you will add the weight of your personal commendation to their equest, and take any further steps that you think may help to secure the desired end.

Please note several things concerning the re quest:

1. It refers only to Chinese books, that is books printed in Chinese language.
2. It refers to Chinese books only when passing from one part of the Chinese empire to another part of the Empire, and not when imported and, or exported to and from other countries.

There are several considerations that have promoted this

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There are several considerations that have promoted this

this request, and which it seems should commend it:

1. China takes pride in being a literary nation, and it would be most fitting for her thus to make an exception in the case of literature.
2. Now that China is reforming her educational system, books ought to be made as cheap as possible, so that all classes of people may be able to obtain them at the lowest possible price. The burden of Customs charges rests finally upon readers and students.
3. China is the only great nation that taxes books passing from one part of its territory to another. According to the present system, not only one duty but two, and sometimes more, are often levied before the books reach their readers.

In the interest of education and enlightenment, and in the interest of the future prosperity of this great Empire this request is respectfully submitted.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

R. E. Chamber,

A. Kollecker,

Wm. Bridie,

Committe.

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A. Kollecker,

Wm. Brindle,

Committee.

F.O.No.414.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1075

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, August 18th, 1902.

Your Highness:

I have received through the United States Consul at Canton, a petition from the Canton Missionary Conference, which is composed of several nationalities, asking that all Chinese books passing from one part of the Empire to another may be exempt from customs charges.

I have the honor to present to Your Highness a copy of this petition, and most cordially endorse and approve it.

The growth, improvement, and prosperity of a nation depend upon the education and enlightenment of its people, and books are always a sine qua non of intelligent education. They ought, therefore, to be as cheap as possible, and it is almost the universal practice of nations to make them so.

The amount of revenue received by the Chinese Government from this source must be very small indeed, and I feel confident that, considering China's high literary tastes, she will not, for the sake of this pittance, continue this unnecessary burden upon the intelligent development of her people.

Hoping that Your Highness may be willing and able to bring about this suggested exemption, I avail myself of this occasion to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of

To His Highness, the United States of America.

Prince of Ch'ing.

P.O.No.414.

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Envoy Extraordinary and

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To His Highness, the United States of America.

Prince of Ch'ing.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1075.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I received yesterday, Your Excellency's letter stating that Your Excellency received through the United States Consul at Canton, a petition from the Canton Missionary Association,- which is composed of several nationalities,- asking that all Chinese books, passing from one part of the Empire to another, may be exempt from customs charges.

Your Excellency also sent me a copy of their petition, most cordially endorsing and approving it, with the remark that the growth, improvement, and prosperity of a nation depend largely upon the education and enlightenment of its people, etc.

The tax on books can surely be remitted, and it is only proper to grant at once the exemption asked for.

As in duty bound I send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

With compliments of the season,

Cards of,

Prince Ch'ing, and

the Ministers of the Board.

Dated 19th of 7th Moon.

(August 22nd, 1902)

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 1015.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

I received yesterday, Your Excellency's letter stating that Your Excellency received through the United States Consul at Canton, a petition from the Canton Missionary Association - which is composed of several nationalities, - asking that all Chinese books, passing from one part of the Empire to another, may be exempt from customs charges.

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Prince Ch'ing, and

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Dated 19th of 7th Moon.

(August 22nd, 1902)

No. 1076.

Mr. Smith
Ack & file
WWR

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

OCT 17 1902
BUREAU.
INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
OCT
13
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

August 29th, 1902.

DEPT OF STATE
OCT
18
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file W.W.R.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd Oct. 21 C

Subject: Possession of arms by private persons.

Litigation resulting from Boxer troubles to cease.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
OCT 21
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

No. 1076.

No. 1076.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit a copy of a proclamation of His Excellency, Yuan Shih-k'ai, Viceroy of Chihli, concerning the possession of arms by private persons, and also directing that litigation resulting from the Boxer troubles of two years ago shall proceed no further.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

As above.

No. 1074.

August 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

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Enclosure:

As above.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1076.

Translation from the Chihli Gazette.

****

August 21st, 1902.

Proclamation by H. E. Yuan, Viceroy of Chihli.

Private possession of the ammunitions of war has hitherto been forbidden by law. During the Boxer troubles in 1900, a great number of fire arms found their way amongst the people, resulting in naught but harm.

Some time ago, I, the Viceroy, made rules with rewards and penalties, with regard to the delivering up of arms, from all under my jurisdiction.

If any of the train bands have not yet complied nor given up their arms, they must at once do so, and avoid sequelae (consequent troubles).

As to native Christians in possession of firearms, they must likewise give them up, No private individual will be allowed to store arms or carry them about the person; by heeding the above, mutual suspicions will be disarmed, and trouble avoided.

With regard to the harm done to the Christians and the people in general by boxers, year before last, and the consequent litigations for murder, robbery, or threats, let these bygones be bygones, and proceed no further in prosecuting these old cases; we may then hope that old feuds will be forgotten.

Having instructed all under my jurisdiction to truly act in accordance with the above injunctions, this proclamation is issued for the information of all, in the hope that both gentry and people will comply and give up their arms at once.

No hiding of arms under any pretext whatever will be permitted. Offenders will be severely punished.

Tremble and Obey.

A special Proclamation.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1076.

Translation from the Chihli Gazette.

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A special Proclamation. 1076.

No. 1077. FOR RELS. 1902.

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 14 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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1902
DEPT. OF STATE

August 29th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Student Interpreters. Inadequate provisions made by Congress for them in comparison with those of other Governments. Means and expense of housing them.

(Department's Instructions No. 545.)

No. 1077.

August 29th, 1902.

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Secretary of State.

Subject: Student Interpreters. Inadequate provisions made by Congress for them in comparison with those of other Governments. Means and expense of housing them.

(Department's Instructions No. 543.)

No. 1077.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

August 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions No. 545, enclosing copies of the rules which have been adopted governing the appointment, organization, etc., of the corps of student interpreters in China.

It is greatly to be regretted that Congress did not make more liberal provisions for this service. Unless some arrangement can be made for housing these young men, and paying their teachers in addition to their small salaries, it will be impossible for them to live here. They cannot live outside of the Legation Quarter.

If, under these conditions, any shall be appointed, they will be constantly embarrassed and humiliated by the contrast of their situation with that of the European students, whose passage out and all expenses of instruction are paid by their Governments, as well as comfortable residences provided for them.

As

No. 1077.

August 24th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions No. 945, enclosing copies of the rules which have been adopted governing the appointment, organization, etc., of [illegible] of student interpreters in China.

It is greatly to be regretted that Congress did not make more liberal provisions for this service. Unless some arrangement can be made for housing these young men, and paying their teachers in addition to their small salaries, it will be impossible for them to live here. They cannot live outside of the Legation Quarter.

If, under these conditions, any shall be appointed, they will constantly embarrassed and humiliated by the contrast of their situation with that of the European attaches, whose passages out and all expenses of instruction are paid by their Governments, as well as comfortable residences provided for them.

As I have heretofore written, there are some old Chinese houses within our Legation tract which can be temporarily made fairly comfortable for them, but some extensive repairs will have to be made. I trust, therefore, that when it is ascertained definitely that any will come, the Department can find some way to have repaired and set apart these houses for their use, and that I may be instructed so to do in anticipation of their arrival.

I cannot accurately estimate the cost until I know how many are coming, and how many houses will consequently be needed. The probability is that the Koreans will occupy the best of these houses, and those left for the students will require considerable repairs; probably $2000.00 if only five students come, and $4000.00 should there be ten.

Each student must have his separate teacher, who will cost him from twelve to twenty dollars Mexican per month.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. Conger

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 2 1902
BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
30
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

From Peking,

Paragraph for press.

August 30, 1902.

Confirm.

Received 5.11 A.M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Thirtieth.

Imperial Decree yesterday orders immediate abolition of all Likin stations.

CONGER.

CHIEF CLERK,
AUG 30 1902
Department of State.

Ciphered by OTC, Chief Clerk's Office, August 30, 9.20, A.M.